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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography was prepared at the Staff Seminar on Social Change and Human Behavior held at the National Institute of Mental Health during 1970 and 1971 and was designed to serve as a working guide to the relevant mental health literature published between 1967 and 1971. The 730 abstracts included here have been categorized into five sections which illustrate the following broad areas: (1) biologically-oriented approaches; (2) behavioral and social science approaches relevant to the study of organism-environment relationships; (3) critical episodes of stress and major transitions through the life cycle; (4) group behavioral disorders in community and institutional contexts; and (5) new directions in human services, designs for cultural innovations, and social policy concerns in mental health planning. The editor hopes that these heterogeneous references will provide access for research workers to explore multidisciplinary aspects of studying human behavioral adaptation in the life cycle context and in community contexts and in community contexts under conditions of rapid technological and social change. (Author/SES)

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MENTAL HEALTH
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AN ANNOTATED bibliography

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword -----	ii
Editor's Preface -----	iii
ABSTRACTS -----	vi
Section I. Biologically oriented approaches; behavioral genetics methods and variables relevant to the study of species-specific adaptations; ethological and ecological aspects of behavior and evolutionary implications -----	1
Section II. Behavioral and social science approaches relevant to relationships between organisms and their environments; biological, physiological, psychological, social and cultural aspects -----	73
Section III. Critical episodes of stress and major transitions affecting behavioral adaptation through the life cycle from infancy to old age -----	129
Section IV. Group behavioral disorders in community and institutional contexts; remedial approaches and proposals relevant to social reorganization -----	185
Section V. New directions in human services; designs for cultural innovations; and social policy concerns in mental health program planning -----	291
Author Index -----	381
Subject Index -----	387

Foreword

Scientific attention is being increasingly devoted to the subject of social change in our time. The behavioral and social sciences, in particular, are being challenged to assess the impact of rapid technological and social change on the quality of life. There is an urgent professional and public need to know why and how human beings behave the way they do, and to utilize new knowledge to improve our adaptive responses to pressing environmental challenges.

This volume is an introductory guide to the major sources of mental health information relevant to the subject of social change. It emphasizes the diversity of perspectives, conceptual tools, and methods used in studying various behavioral processes that are associated with critical manifestations of social change in America today.

It is expected that the availability of these reference materials in one volume will facilitate communication among specialists, and make relevant research results more accessible to practitioners in the mental health field and to administrators of programs which have implications for social policy planning.

This bibliography represents another project of the Institute that is designed to disseminate within and outside academic circles an organized body of current information about behavioral research relevant to a variety of phenomena of social change; and about various approaches to institutional reforms and innovative human services that are needed in responding creatively to the exigencies of social change.

BERTRAM S. BROWN, M.D.
Director,
National Institute of Mental Health

Editor's Preface

This bibliography was prepared in the context of the Staff Seminars on Social Change and Human Behavior that were held at the National Institute of Mental Health during 1970 and 1971 and have been recently published in a separate volume: *Social Change and Human Behavior—Mental Health Challenges of the Seventies*. It is designed to serve as a working guide to the relevant mental health literature published for the most part between 1967 and 1970.

The major topics and themes of the Seminar presentations provided a preliminary frame of reference to scan and screen a vast number of abstracts obtained from the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information. Altogether 730 informative abstracts were selected by the editor from printouts produced by the automated storage and retrieval NIMH-IBM 360/60 computer system of indexed and abstracted literature in all areas of mental health. About 100 abstracts refer to materials published before 1967 and a few to 1971 publications.

Specifically, the composition and format of the bibliography are designed 1) to document various mental health aspects of social change that are identified in the behavioral science literature, 2) to illustrate the diversity of research strategies and samples used in studying phenomena and processes of behavioral adaptation of individuals and groups in various contexts of environmental challenge and sociocultural change, 3) to provide a map showing routes of ready access to major sources of documentation for research specialists as well as for administrators and social policy planners.

The abstracts have been arranged in five sections that illustrate contributions in broad areas as follows:

- I. Biologically-oriented approaches; behavioral genetics methods and variables relevant to the study of species-specific adaptations; ethological and ecological aspects of behavior and evolutionary implications;
- II. Behavioral and social science approaches relevant to the study of organism-environment relationships, with especial emphasis on biological, psychological and sociocultural processes;
- III. Critical episodes of stress and major transitions affecting behavioral adaptation through the life cycle;
- IV. Group behavioral disorders in community and institutional contexts, and remedial approaches and techniques relevant to social reorganization;
- V. New directions in human services, designs for cultural innovations, and social policy concerns in mental health program planning.

The first section highlights research models and perspectives that are derived primarily from the biologically-oriented sciences of behavior. Granted that all human organisms are essentially unique—in biochemical and in psychocultural terms—it seemed useful to illustrate recent basic research advances that focus on species-specific adaptations of living organisms under conditions in which genetic variation is treated as a general parameter in the study of behavior.

The abstracts included in this section refer to the sampling of various populations to include biological variables that have been investigated with respect to interactions between organisms and their environments under known conditions. Included are methods for assessing the impact of environmental change on genotypic behavior of organisms in field, clinical, and laboratory settings. Ethological and ecological studies as well as research on comparative animal behavior are identified, especially where evolutionary dimensions suggest the nature of normative behavior patterns and processes specific to a species.

The second section represents a broad array of references that emphasize psychological, social, and cultural processes. Included also are references concerned with psychobiological as well as demographic phenomena and parameters in contemporary behavioral science research relevant to social change.

The third section is concerned primarily with references to studies of major stressful transitions during the life cycle, sudden disaster situations, and rapid changes in environment that challenge the adaptive resources of a group or community.

The fourth section suggests studies of group behavioral disorders and social stress in community contexts; special areas of concern are, for example, epidemics of antisocial behavior, including mass disorders in campus and urban environments; comparative and cross-cultural studies of similar phenomena are also included.

The last section includes references to remedial approaches and techniques relevant to the mental health professions, designs for cultural innovations and policy implications for improved human services.

The first two sections emphasize basic and multi-disciplinary areas of research, the second two, problem-focussed and applied areas, and the last section, programmatic and policy relevant areas.

The section headings suggest areas of emphasis: they do not represent mutually exclusive categories, nor define precisely the full range of contents in each section. Indeed, some abstracts have been included in more than one section, suggesting that they touch on areas of overlapping concern. These are limitations inherent in a compilation of references to a vast subject that has only recently received professional and scientific attention in the light of new data and conceptual tools derived from several biological and behavioral sciences.

It is expected that the collection in one volume of these apparently heterogeneous references scattered through over 1,000 journals will provide ready access for research workers to explore multidisciplinary aspects of studying human behavioral adaptation in a life cycle context and in a community context under current conditions of rapid tech-

nological and social change. It is also hoped that these documentary materials will be of sufficient interest to practitioners of various professions, especially in the medical, nursing, social work, law, and educational fields and encourage them to review pertinent reference sources dealing with innovative human services.

A computer-generated key-word title index and author index are provided at the end of the volume to enable the reader to pursue cross references to a particular topic or investigator without being limited to the sections in which they have been included.

In selecting and arranging the abstracts, the editor sought to represent as extensively as possible the range of diverse points of view, methods and data in the mental health literature that is relevant to behavioral problems of human adaptation in the face of urgent challenges of rapid social change.

Eleanor Calhoun provided technical advice in the initial computer search program; Susan Renfrew coordinated various administrative tasks and assisted in the editorial preparation of the final manuscript. Their valuable services are gratefully acknowledged.

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Section I

Biologically-oriented approaches; behavioral genetics methods and variables relevant to the study of species-specific adaptations; ethological and ecological aspects of behavior and evolutionary implications.

1

Ainsworth, Mary D. S.; Bell, Silvia M. Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation. *Child Development*, 41(1):49-67, 1970.

The concepts of attachment and attachment behavior are considered from an ethological-evolutionary viewpoint. Attachment behavior and exploration are viewed in balance, and the biological functions of each are discussed. As an illustration of these concepts, a study is reported of 56 white, middle-class infants, 49-51 weeks of age, in a strange situation. The presence of the mother was found to encourage exploratory behavior, her absence to depress exploration and to heighten attachment behaviors. In separation episodes, such behaviors as crying and search increased. In reunion episodes, proximity-seeking and contact-maintaining behaviors were heightened. In a substantial proportion of subjects, contact-resisting behaviors were also heightened in the reunion episodes, usually in conjunction with contact-maintaining behaviors, thus suggesting ambivalence. Some subjects also displayed proximity-avoiding behaviors in relation to the mother in the reunion episodes. These findings are discussed in the context of relevant observational, clinical and experimental studies of human and non-human primates, including studies of mother-child separation. In conclusion, it is urged that the concepts of attachment and attachment behavior be kept broad enough to comprehend the spectrum of the findings of this range of studies. (42 references) (Author abstract)

2

Altmann, Stuart A. Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior. *Behaviour* (Deiden), 32(1-3):49-69, 1968.

Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior is tested. The data are obtained during a 2 year field study of the Rhesus monkeys that inhabit the island of Cayo Santiago, Puerto Rico. According to Mason, adult female Rhesus monkeys, *macaca mulatta*, are more anxious than adult males, and tend to overreact to stressful situations. They tend to show a higher incidence of affective reactions than do adult males. Mason's hypothesis is restated in terms of probability so that the probability of an act involving 1 or more of the socially significant behavior patterns (signal patterns, displays) in the repertoire of Rhesus monkeys involving adult female monkeys would be greater than similar behavior from an adult male monkey. Analysis of the data on affective behavior is obtained as a product of a general computer program for the analysis of age-sex contingencies in behavior. The data gives no indication that females show a higher incidence of affective responses as a whole, nor that they are more inclined to exhibit the milder forms of agonistic behavior. There is an indication that the

affective social behavior of adult males is somewhat more likely to be aggressive than is that of adult females, while the behavior of the adult females is more likely to be submissive. Adult females are more likely to ignore the social partner than are adult males, and are perhaps less likely to lipsmack in affective situations. Among juveniles, the females display relatively more affective behavior than do males. (11 references) (Author abstract modified)

3

Angermeier, W. F.; Phelps, J. B.; Reynolds, H. H.; Davis, R. Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry. *Psychonomic Science*, 11(5):183-184, 1968.

The effects of social change on performance and biochemistry are studied in monkeys. Twenty-four differentially reared male Rhesus monkeys were used in this experiment. The animals were tested on a 4 choice match to sample task. The results indicated that 1) performance of complex discrimination improves for social subdominant animals changed to isolation; 2) performance of the same task shows a decrement for isolated animals which became subdominant after a change to a state of social companionship; 3) control animals and dominant animals were not affected by social changes; and 4) social status along the dominant-subdominant scale seems to be more important for prediction of performance than the perceptual conditions of the living environment. Analysis of blood samples gathered once during the pre- and post-changed social environment phase and three times during the changed social environment phase indicates that virtually all biochemical measures showed improvement, with those of cholinesterase, calcium, and serum total protein being statistically significant. (5 references) (Author abstract modified)

4

Anokhin, Petr Kuz'mich. Advances in brain research. *Soviet Psychology*, 5(1):14-23, 1966.

To further research of the brain, a generalization and elaboration of the guiding principles are necessary. A behavioral model has been evolved based on the principles of a functional system, an aggregate of the processes and mechanisms dynamically united relevant to a given situation and giving rise to behavior adaptive to the situation. This goes beyond the concept of the "reflex arc." The functional system is a central-peripheral formation in which impulses go to and from both the central nervous system and the periphery of all external signals reaching the brain from various sensory organs, an afferent synthesis is composed. The stimulus for some reaction combines with excitations from preceding stimuli. Thus antecedent integration constitutes a system whereby a reaction is formed as soon as the corresponding stimulus

takes effect. It is the cerebral cortex which produces the synthesis from afferent influences from which the behavior act ensues. There are 4 components of the development of the afferent synthesis: (1) the totality of situational stimuli; (2) the initiating stimulus; (3) the motivating excitation and (4) past experience. This synthesis is made possible by an accompanying orienting investigatory reaction. When a stimulus reaches the subcortex, it is widely diffused through the arousal of all the main subcortical formations. Thus varying excitations interact. The specific biologic character of the ascending, activating excitation determines the selective activation of the synaptic organization on the body of the cortical cell. The various subcortical apparatuses of the brain possess different chemical properties which are closely linked with the peculiarities of their interchange. There is also an apparatus which evaluates and collates the results of action, the action acceptor. Inverse afferentation closes the reflex arc.

5

Beckett, Peter, G. S.; Frohman, Charles E.; Davenport, Richard K. Jr.; Rogers, Charles M.; Gottlieb, Jacques S. Biologic effects of infantile restriction in chimpanzees. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 4(1):1-8. 1963.

Previous clinical and animal studies have indicated that monotony in the rearing environment may relate to biologic maladaptation of the type found in schizophrenia. Laboratory-born chimpanzees who had spent their first 2 years in a controlled environment of monotony and restriction were compared with African-born animals captured as infants. The results indicated that the laboratory-born animals reared under the more restricted conditions showed some tendency towards biologic maladaptation; the less restricted group did not. The African-born animals also showed evidence of biologic disturbance, but since their early environment was far from "normal" (e.g., the capture) and for other reasons it is difficult to evaluate the significance of this finding. It is concluded that the results provide some support to the hypothesis but that small numbers and the unsatisfactory control group prevent this support from being clear-cut. (20 references)

6

Beckett, Peter, G. S. Social factors in growing a brain. *Irish Journal of Medical Science* (Dublin), 3(1):5-14, 1970.

Studies of the relationship between intelligence in children and birth size, and prenatal diet of the mother have revealed that any society wishing to improve itself should expand present campaigns to upgrade the protein and fat content of the diets of pregnant women. The influence of a child's experience after birth is also clear, but the precise technique of obtaining optimum enrichment is not understood. Such

factors as overcrowding, large families and stress in very early life need further investigation. What precisely constitutes "enrichment" and "impoverishment" for a child is not known. It is known that the environment can change the genetically determined intellectual capacity greatly for better or worse. (16 references) (Author abstract modified)

7

Bitterman, M. E. The evolution of intelligence. / La evolucion de la inteligencia. / *Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria* (Mexico City). 7(4):187-204, 1966.

The evolution of animal intelligence is discussed along general lines and examples are presented of pertinent experimental findings. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, in which he denied the physical and intellectual exclusivity of man over animals, is cited. His theory was based on experiences of naturalists, hunters, animal owners, and zoo keepers, the only proof available at that time. Edward L. Thorndike in the 20th century formulated the theory that differences between species are only differences of degree and that the evolution of intelligence represents perfecting preexisting processes and developing more neural elements. Animal behavior based on reward and punishment is outlined and covers the learning process and habit inversion (for example, reward for one habit learned, alternated with reward for an opposite habit learned). Only the fish did not demonstrate progressive improvement in habit inversion, but certain experimental variables may have been at fault. A table shows some generalizations on behavior: as the evolutionary scale rises, there is no pattern of intellectual continuity, but there is a pattern of discontinuity. The rat stands out for its flexibility in adapting to changing circumstances, a quality that demonstrates its higher intelligence. Experiments on de-cortexed rats showed progressive improvement in habit inversion for spatial problems, but not in visual problems. Their intellectual behavior approximates that of the turtle which has a very small cortex. These experimental results do not agree with Thorndike's earlier hypothesis.

8

Boelkins, R. Charles; Heiser, Jon F. Biological bases of aggression. In: *Daniels, D., Violence and the Struggle for Existence*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970, 451 p. (p. 15-52).

Research data from animal and human biological studies are examined. Aggression in both animals and man is viewed as an adaptive behavior having its origins in genetically coded neural mechanisms that are acted upon by both hormonal and psychosocial factors. Aggression is considered a basic behavioral response that has multiple determinants whose effects vary with the sex, age, and species of the organism. It promotes the survival of the individual as well as the

species. Violence is aggression gone awry and is a short-term coping mechanism that promotes adjustment but in the long run will prove maladaptive to the individual and the species. Appropriate aggression is not harmful and attempts to extinguish all forms of it will prove maladaptive. Intensified research in neurophysiology, biochemistry, and genetic abnormalities is necessary. Psychological research is also recommended. Studies indicate that neural and hormonal mechanisms underlying aggression can be understood and controlled. (81 references) (Author abstract modified)

9

Bogoch, Samuel. Approaches to the study of learning and memory. *The Biochemistry of Memory*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1968. p. 8-20.

The living and non-living systems which have been used to study learning and memory are limited at the operational and conceptual levels and it is difficult to apply information obtained from one system to another. Both immunological systems and tissue cultures have the advantage of single cell simplicity, but the former lack the macro-systems integration characterized by the nervous system, while the latter lack stable inter-cell geometry and stable baselines because of continuous growth and death of cells. The *in situ* study of single nerve cells and synapses is hard to generalize, and no adequate biochemical techniques have been developed for the study of pre- and post-synaptic membranes and the synaptic cleft. Whole ganglia and various isolated portions of the nervous system provide limited systems when compared to the intact nervous system. However, the intact nervous system may be too complex for isolating experimental variables. Some of the computer functions are analogous with those of the nervous system. Both handle information; however one is non-biological, while the other is biological and requires the properties of life for its performance. Despite the limitations of these above-mentioned systems, each is potentially useful in studying learning and memory in the nervous system.

10

Boyden, Stephen. The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist. *Medical Journal of Australia* (Sydney), 2(1):38-43, 1969.

The rate of man's environmental change has far surpassed his rate of evolutionary adaptation. The fact that the human species has not only survived the varied and multiple adverse conditions of life during the past 10,000 years, but has even substantially increased in numbers, is due to cultural adaptation and pseudoadaptation. Generally, when environmental changes surpass evolutionary changes, signs of maladjustment appear. The changes in the total environment that give

rise to signs of maladjustment may be physical in nature or they may involve behavioral patterns. These physical and behavioral environmental changes may give rise to forms of biological maladjustment affecting physiological systems or behavior, or both. Examples of primary changes in behavioral patterns which have been imposed by culture, such as eating and sleeping patterns, are given. Examples of behavioral disorders resulting from culturally imposed changes in behavioral patterns are also given. It is an important task for the human biologist to identify the biological changes that have occurred in the conditions of life and to determine how people are reacting to them. (14 references)

11

Bradley, Noel. Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy. *Psychoanalytic Study of Society*, New York: International Univ. Press, 1967. p. 34-79. Vol. 4.

After suggesting that primal scene experience was one of the significant interacting factors in the evolution of man as such, and particularly in that of the phylogenetically archaic superego, a number of cultural phenomena or products ranging from palaeolithic to contemporary times are discussed in terms of primal scene phantasy. Since they constitute merely what has come to the attention of one individual in the course of general reading over a short period, it is reasonable to conclude: 1) that the effects of primal scene experience and/or phantasy have been ubiquitous in the historical past; and consequently, 2) that it is likely that their effects are similarly if not so obviously operative in our own culture. It will be suggested in a future paper that these effects are a factor in pseudoscientific controversies over heredity versus environment. (78 references) (Author abstract)

12

Brown, Jason W. Physiology and phylogenesis of emotional expression. *Brain Research*, 5(1):1-14, 1967.

Those emotions whose outward aspects lend themselves to division into clearly separable psychic and somatovisceral hierarchical components are dealt with here; viz., rage, laughter, and crying. A review of the pathophysiological aspects of such emotional states in man is first given, including anatomical and physiological data, and a hypothetical structural model of the expressive mechanism in subprimates and primates is presented. Data from palatal myoclonus and evolutionary aspects are included in the attempted explanation of this mechanism. The static, spatially distributed mechanism which seems, at least partially, to underlie rage, laughter, and crying can be understood functionally only in terms of temporal dimensions of a physio-

logical and phylogenetic order. Though it is not quite adequate to speak of a 'mechanism' for any of these emotional expressions, it does appear probable that the laughter-crying synkinesis represents a sort of biphasic socialization of the subprimate rage system. The more categorical displays of such emotions are in a separate stream of ontogenetic and evolutionary change; the whole emotional-expressive organization, from which vocalization derives, has evolved its own complementary language, seemingly parallel to the speech system. (87 references)

13

Bundzen, P. V. Vliyanie svetovogo rezhima Antarkticheskogo kontinenta na sostoyaniye avtoregulyatornykh funktsiy golovnoy mozga cheloveka. / Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain. / *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR Imeni I. M. Sechenova* (Moskva), 55(8):929-939, 1969.

Experiments on exposure to psychological stress and to the light regime of Antarctica on cerebral autoregulating and informative properties of the human brain were conducted. An electroencephalograph in conjunction with a partial automatic analysis of the biotics of the brain was used for analysis. The neurocybernetic approach governed the research. Diurnal and seasonal light regime is an important ecological factor in the determination of nonspecific autoregulating mechanisms of the central nervous system. Disturbances revealed in optimum control of the activity of the central nervous system, following changes in the habitual light regime, are attributed to the functional disintegration of interrelations between the mesencephalic and thalamo-cortical cerebral regulating subsystems. This disintegration is expressed under certain conditions as a decrease in operational activities; in a number of cases it leads to the development of microsymptoms of disintegration. (19 references) (Journal abstract modified)

14

Burger, Henry G. Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture. *Systematics* (Kingston upon Thames), 5(1):1-30, 1967.

Evolution, cultural as well as genetic, is a process of directional change, with nature ensuring adaptability instead of extinction. Combinations of adaptability may be reflex action, extrapolation, specialism (generalism is economically intolerable for the system). Most prevalent, however, is the reserve spread throughout the population, which provides multiple, variant individuals within a species. Equipose may be achieved through homeostasis and dynamic balance, or epicyclism. Adaptability is the result of conflict and one of its major institutions is the probable process of rivalry, which accounts for complexity. There are 6 major factors in rivalrous adaptability, which operates on several

levels: the cellular, individual, sexual, social, ethnic or unicultural, intercultural, and interspecific. Transient polymorphism and selective instrumentation seem to be essentials of the system, which operates, but not necessarily, at all levels of life. A new term to fit this concept of "the systematic trend toward adaptability by the engendering of diverse competitors" would be agonemmetry. The theory suggests a purposelessness in the origin and development of cultures. (126 references)

15

Bolles, Robert C. Species—specific defense reactions and avoidance learning. *Psychological Review*, 77(1):32-48, 1970.

The prevailing theories of avoidance learning and the procedures that are usually used to study it seem to be totally out of touch with what is known about how animals defend themselves in nature. This paper suggests some alternative concepts, starting with the assumption that animals have innate species—specific defense reactions (SSDR) such as fleeing, freezing, and fighting. It is proposed that if a particular avoidance response is rapidly acquired, then that response must necessarily be an SSDR. The learning mechanism in this case appears to be suppression of nonavoidance behavior by the avoidance contingency. The traditional approaches to avoidance learning appear to be slightly more valid in the case of responses that are slowly acquired, although in this case, too, the SSDR concept is relevant, and reinforcement appears to be based on the production of a safety signal rather than the termination of an aversive conditioned stimulus. (53 references) (Author abstract)

16

Caspari, Ernst W. Behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man: summary. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. p. 269-278.

The study of the behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man involves a variety of approaches and types of information on a single set of problems. The conference held included discussion and presentation of material relative to the description and classification of behavior, the genetic determination of behavior, the mechanism and development of behavioral phenotypes, the evolution of human behavior, mechanisms of genetic polymorphism, and the importance of genetic polymorphism in human societies. The summary chapter reviews a number of the topics discussed in the conference. Because most single-gene differences in man are rare pathological conditions, much of the conference was concerned with methods of analysis of polygenic systems involved in the determination of behavior. The effects of heredity and environment on human behavior were discussed

in papers on early conditioning, multivariate analysis, and twin studies. The basic question in this area is how genetic individuality will be expressed under the influence of different environmental conditions. Mechanisms for the maintenance of genetic polymorphism in human populations were also discussed, in papers on population genetics and human mating patterns. The importance of genetic polymorphism is evident from the importance of genetically determined face structure polymorphism in the identification of individuals and, apparently, in the social role assumed by the individual. Other aspects such as the social importance of genetic polymorphism with respect to behavioral characters and abilities are an important area for further study. The summary chapter discusses material presented in discussions and papers not published in the conference volume, as well as the published papers.

17

Chapman, Verne M. Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their F hybrid. *Physiology & Behavior*, 1968, 3(2), 247-248.

Examined the plasma corticosterone response to a mild neurogenic stressor, 10 min. of open-field exposure, in 2 inbred strains (C57BL/6J and A/J) and their F hybrid. Corticosterone levels were determined for unhandled controls immediately after open-field exposure and 20 and 50-min. following exposure. C57BL/6J had the highest corticosterone levels for 3 of the 4 time periods and A/J had the lowest values throughout. The hybrid values were intermediate for the 1st 3 time periods but slightly exceeded both inbred strains at 50 min. following exposure. The initial response was not heterotic but there was some indication that the hybrid may show a different temporal response than the inbred mice. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

18

Clark, Lincoln D. Aggressive behavior and factors affecting it. *Symposium on Medical Aspects of Stress in Military Climate*. Washington, D.C.: Walter Reed Army Res. Inst., 1965. p. 311-327.

Aggressive behavior in animals and man was discussed. Recent studies have emphasized the role of experience or prior response contingencies in the organization of aggressive responses. Aggression is not an inevitable response to frustration; in fact, excessive frustration may inhibit aggression and lead to other forms of behavior which are simply alternative to aggressive responses rather than substitutes for or defenses against them. There is increasing recognition of the role of social organization and ecological factors in the control as well as the instigation of aggression. Aggression in animals is strongly influenced by learning. Success in attack reinforces aggression, while lack of oppor-

tunity to fight or recurrent defeat decrease the likelihood of future aggression. Aggression is generated by interactions between the organism and external stimulus conditions which threaten the animal's security. What is threatening will be influenced by the drive or need state of the animal at a given time and the impact of these events upon the habitual patterns of behavior employed to gratify such needs. Experiments with the northern grasshopper mouse, *onychomys leucogaster*, have shown that his aggressive behavior is a response to stimulus conditions which heighten excitability, e.g., painful stimuli, sudden changes in the environment, vigorous activity of the victim, and confinement in a small space. Attack behavior can be precipitated in *onychomys* by conditioned fear. Severe starvation neither initiated aggression nor affected its intensity. Cooperative colonies of rats acted as a highly effective killing group when victims were placed in the colony; in contrast, socially disorganized colonies showed internecine conflict perpetuated by periodic introductions of victims. Aggression is both a reactive and an instrumental behavior. In the human child, aggression is increased by exposure to aggressive models and by aggressive games. Exposure to nonaggressive or punished aggressive models decreases aggression. Aggression can be inhibited by the occurrence of incompatible positive responses which have been rewarding in the past; society must provide the conditions which strengthen these responses. (126 references)

19

Clegg, E. J.; Harrison, G. A.; Baker, P. T. The impact of high altitudes on human populations. *Human Biology*, 42(3):486-518, 1970.

Since ecological situation involves complex interactions between the various components of an environment, primary concern is with the human situation, the way man is affected by one type of environment complex and with the way he himself affects this complex, with the challenge imposed on man by the many high altitude environments of the world. Environments act in a more general way on human populations; they determine size, density and distributions, they limit the types of economies which can be practised, and to varying degrees affect general social structure. Mountainous environments possess some unique attributes which make them especially favorable for ecological study. Within comparatively short distances there can be very dramatic environmental changes, since variation in altitude is typically accompanied by changes not only in barometric pressure but also in temperature, rainfall, terrain etc., all of which affect the biotic conditions. One finds such a great diversity of physical and biological environments within small geographical areas, together with the fact that hypoxia is one of the few environmental stresses of man not susceptible to mitigation by cultural means. (61 references)

Clough, Garrett C. Lemmings and population problems. *American Scientist*, 53(2):99-212, 1965.

The ecology of lemming (*lemmus lemmus*) populations and lemming migration is investigated. In certain years, lemmings become extremely abundant; such a lemming year was 1963, when these rodents were studied in the Dovre Mountains in south-central Norway. A lemming year is accompanied by sharp changes in the populations of many other animals, including the bird and mammalian predators which depend on small herbivores for their food supply. Among tenable theories about factors governing the cyclic changes in lemming population is the idea of interaction between the lemming population and its biological environment, including a predator-prey, parasite-host, plant-herbivore interaction. Another theory emphasizes self-regulation of the rodent population through a feedback mechanism, so that forces which promote increase are greatest when the population is lowest and weakest when the population is highest. Birth rate, death rate and movement of individuals from place to place, all 3 of which determine number of animals, may be influenced by social stress, such as amount of fighting, interference with maternal behavior, etc. Changes in endocrine balance must be considered not only in one individual, but within a species population and among various interacting species. Although we may not be able to learn much about human problems from studying lemmings, the same principles apply to the human species. The spectacular mass migrations of lemmings might be an evolutionary adaptation for the animals to make best use of the topography, vegetation and climate. Lemming migration may be related to their extreme aggressiveness and antisocial behavior. Much more antagonistic than other rodents, of the same subfamily, lemmings always fight when confined together, the large females always dominating over all others. Usually the middle-sized sexually immature lemmings are those that migrate, with older and younger members of the population staying behind. To fully understand these problems, biochemistry, endocrinology, physiology, nutrition, ecology and animal behavior must contribute. (22 references)

Defries, J. C.; Weir, Morton W.; Hegmann, J. P. Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 63(2):332-334, 1967.

Two experiments were designed to investigate the differential effects of prenatal stress on the behavior of offspring in mice. In the first, inbred BALB/CJ and C57BL/6J females carrying either inbred or hybrid litters were subjected daily to physical stress throughout the latter half of pregnancy. The offspring's activity in the open field was

observed. A statistical analysis of the ensuing data showed that the differential effects were a function of both fetal and maternal genotypes. In the second experiment, adrenaline injections were administered to females as chemical stress during the tenth and eleventh days of pregnancy. Significant effects were again found due to the strains of the male and female parents and the interaction, but the interaction between male parent and treatment was of less magnitude than that of the physical stress experiment and the treatment effects were in opposite directions. (4 references)

22

Dendy, Arthur. Evolution and the future of the human race. *Eugenics Review* (Oxford), 60(2):82-91. 1968.

The relationship between evolution and the future of the human race was discussed in a paper written in 1920. The study of geology and paleontology has demonstrated that the great groups of the animal kingdom made their appearance on the face of the earth in exactly the order indicated by the position assigned to them by zoologists on the grounds of their anatomical structure. The history of civilization only serves to emphasize the truth of the law of evolution. Every great advance in civilization has depended on the discovery of new stores of energy in one form or another, and men have soon acquired the habit of expending that energy more or less recklessly. The past history of the organic world teaches us that success depends upon adaptation to the environment, but if the adaptation of any particular race becomes so specialized as to result in loss of plasticity, the race becomes dependent upon the continuance of conditions over which it has no lasting control. One of the most necessary items of equipment is physical and mental health. We have, by virtue of our highly developed mental faculties, taken over the control of our destinies, and if we are not to bring ourselves to irretrievable ruin we must see to it that our efforts are properly directed. The great principle of evolution, whether we regard the individual, the community or the race, consists in sacrifice and re-birth at more or less frequent intervals; sacrifice of all those accretions which have become effete or developed beyond the limits of usefulness, and re-birth by making a fresh start with a clean sheet. (2 references)

23

Denenberg, Victor H.; Wehmer, Francine; Werboff, Jack; Zarrow, M. X. Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse. *Physiology and Behavior*, 4(3):403-406, 1969.

At weaning, 60 mice were placed into isolation cages, while 60 others were grouped in enriched environments. Fifteen days later, half of

each group was shifted to the opposite housing condition, while the other half continued to live in the same environments. At the end of the second 15 day interval, one third of the mice were killed immediately to obtain resting levels of plasma corticosterone, while the remaining mice were placed in a novel environment. They were killed either 15 or 30 min. later, and their blood was assayed for corticosterone. The number of boluses defecated while in the novel environment was recorded. Whole brain weights, adrenal weights and body weights were obtained. The groups did not differ on the corticosterone measure; enrichment during the second 15 day interval significantly increased adrenal weight; enrichment immediately after weaning increased defecation, while enrichment during the second phase of the study decreased defecation. The lack of relationship among these measures raises serious questions concerning the concept of emotionality in the mouse. Animals which did not undergo a shift in housing environments had heavier brains. This finding is not in agreement with data from the rat and indicates species specificity. (12 references) (Author abstract modified)

24

Dobzhansky, Theodosius. Genetics and the social sciences. In: Glass, David C., *Genetics*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 260 p. (p. 129-142).

In a discussion of the relationship of genetics to the social sciences, human nature is stated to be variable; different persons need different environments for their optimal development. The idea that biological evolution of the human species terminated when its cultural evolution began is a half-truth, because cultural evolution has been superimposed on biological evolution. Biological evolution has not been a gradual and uniform change for everyone, and genetically different populations or tribes have arisen. Special mobility enhances the fitness of population groups between which it occurs, and it may lead to the emergence of superior genotypes, which would be less likely to arise without mobility. *Drosophila* experimental models are used to show possible genetic effects of social mobility in man. (5 references)

25

Dobzhansky, Theodosius. On types, genotypes, and the genetic diversity in populations. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. p. 1-18.

The understanding of evolutionary development is itself evolving, with a change at the present time from typological to populational thinking. In populational thinking, the individual is the biological entity, with types serving only as convenient models for description and communication. In the populational approach, differences between individuals must be studied and explained, rather than being regarded

as deviations from a type (an ideal type, archetype, or genotype). While biological classification fits easily with typological thought, this kind of thought is in conflict with evolutionary concepts. The main controversy in population genetics is whether mutation pressure is the source of genetic diversity regarded as deviation from an ideal genotypes and is counteracted by normalizing natural selection (the classical, typological concept) or whether much of the diversity is actually maintained by balancing natural selection. These two theories of population structure have different implications for human behavioral genetics; the latter focuses study on the diversity in the population, the former on "typical" behavior. The two theories are not wholly exclusive; the problem is which describes real situations in different species. Genetic diversity underlies behavioral, physiological, and morphological variation, and these effects cannot be rigorously separated. Humans exhibit genetically conditioned educability; this plasticity of learned behavior is man's most adaptive basic feature, but does not mean that human behavior is independent of genetics. It is the error of tabula rasa theorizing to reject the existence of genetic diversity, which is part of human adaptability. Equality of opportunity is needed because of human diversity, not because all individuals are alike. (17 references)

26

Driver, P.M. An Ethological approach to the problem of mind. *The Mind: Biological Approaches to its Functions*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1968. p. 259-282.

Ethology is defined as "the biology of behavior." Non-biological approaches to investigations of the "mind" have retarded scientific understanding of its functioning. A series of biological and ethological approaches to the mind should entail (1) an objective approach to the total organism in his environment, and (2) consideration of biological evolution. Intelligence and consciousness are the products of progressive evolution; therefore, lower animals may demonstrate human modes of behavior when they become more biologically developed. Evidence of increasing lower animal evolution is cited. Expectancy is experienced by animals through the use of tools. California sea otters have been observed to retain stones with which to crack clam shells. Halstead's ethological approach to the study of "biological intelligence" is discussed. It includes assessment of the following cognitive abilities: abstraction, integration, specific expression, and exploratory drive. (45 references)

27

Dubos, Rene J. Biological remembrance of things past. *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis*, 17(3):133-148, 1967.

As Emerson stated, "Men resemble their contemporaries even more

than their progenitors." Genetic structure remains relatively stable but phenotypic expression varies with environmental influence. The greatest force shaping mankind is urban environment or technology. Environmental stimuli in very early development produce biological remembrances of the response to these stimuli in later life and thus affect practically all aspects of physiological and mental life. The incomplete human brain develops as the child responds to these stimuli. Some stimuli may result in improvements, but detrimental conditions may handicap development. The adaptation of man to his environment may later prove deleterious. Man's alienation from nature may rob him of certain ethical and aesthetic values and some of his important biological attributes. A stimulus must evoke a creative response in order to become formative. Environmentally and culturally determined patterns are imprinted very early in life, before education can change the child. Man will continue to evolve socially because of his genetic potentialities. The genes do not determine man's traits but his responses to stimuli. Diversity of stimulating experience provides greater opportunity for actualization of latent human potentialities.

28

Elkes, J.; Elkes, C.; Bradley, P. B. The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour. *Journal of Mental Science* (London), 100(1):125-128, 1954.

A number of drugs known to have both peripheral and central actions (atropine, d- and l-hyoscyamine, physostigmine, di-iso-propyl-fluorophosphate, dl-, d- and l-amphetamine and d-lysergic acid diethylamide) were studied to determine their effects on behavior and on the electrical activity of the brain in experimental animals. Observations on some effects of LSD on normal volunteers, and of amytal (amobarbital), amphetamine, mephensin, and LSD on catatonic stupor were also made. Conscious, unrestrained cats, carrying multiple, permanently implanted cortical and stereotactically placed subcortical electrodes were used in the animal experiments. Simultaneous observations on behavior and electrical activity were made possible by the use of a constant environment chamber. It is suggested that there may be elective affinities within the central nervous system (CNS). Chemical evolution may have accompanied phylogenetic evolution and made use of selected variants in the CNS as powerful neurohumoral transmitters at the periphery. There may be subtle and definite chemical differences between phylogenetically older and newer parts of the brain; even if such differences were confined to a few model points, a delicate shift in balance at these points could have profound effects on the function of the brain as a whole. (14 references)

29

Ewbank, R. The behavior of animals in restraint. In: Fox, M., *Abnormal Behavior in Animals*. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders, 1968. 563 p. (p. 159-178).

Animals are restrained by one or several of the following methods: direct force or physical barriers, a knowledge and anticipation of the animals' probable behavior under restraint, training, and the use of drugs. Each of these methods is important and all are interrelated, but this discussion is limited mainly to the behavioral aspects of the subject. Several general aspects of the behavior of animals in restraint are considered, and some of the main behavior patterns connected with the restraint of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are listed and briefly discussed. The behavior of domesticated animals in restraint is a relatively neglected study. A fuller knowledge of the behavior patterns connected with restraint might enable man to avoid some of the stress with attendant economic loss that seems to be almost inherent in the handling and confinement of large numbers of animals under the intensive systems of husbandry. The collection of thoughts and observations recorded here may have some purpose if it focuses attention on and encourages work in this interesting and important field. (30 references)

30

Ferguson, W. Abnormal behavior in domestic birds. In: Box, M., *Abnormal Behavior in Animals*. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders, 1968. 563 p. (p. 188-207).

Of the animal species that have been subjected to large scale commercial exploitation, the domestic fowl, by reason of its small unit size and short generation interval, has experienced the greatest selection pressure and has shown outstanding capacity for adaptation to the rapid change in husbandry systems dictated by modern economic considerations. The high degree of social organization that characterizes domestic fowl communities has facilitated the application of intensive systems and has favored the evolution of new types or strains. Many countries have enjoyed only little of the economic growth that generates demand for improved, relatively expensive poultry products. In these countries the economic considerations have retarded rather than accelerated the successful large scale application of modern production methods. The indications are that populations of unimproved free ranging village fowls will continue to make significant contributions to rural economies in many parts of the world for some time to come. Their main attribute is their capacity for survival and modest multiplication in the rigorous environment in which they assiduously scavenge. (94 references) (Author abstract modified)

31

Fink, Max; Wikler, A. Summary: Brain, behavior and anticholinergic drugs. Introduction. *Progress in Brain Research* (Amsterdam), 28:XII-XVI, 1-2, 1968.

The controversy over concepts relating EEG changes to behavior in studies of anticholinergic drugs is reviewed. Winkler suggests that the problem is based on a misunderstanding, that the CNS may be organized with neuronal systems subserving the EEG, being distinct from those subserving ideation, mood, awareness, motility and sensations; and that the synchronizing-desynchronizing mechanisms serve to maintain cortical homeostasis. Herz reports that cholinergic drugs may facilitate learning to a limited extent while anticholinergics interfere with memory, especially recent memory processes. Bures reports similar observations and concludes that, while cholinergic mechanisms are central to responses in learned behavior, the cholinergic systems may be duplicated by parallel, non-cholinergic ones. Carlton postulates the organism inundated by excessive stimuli and in the habituation process necessary for survival, stimuli are selectively filtered out and in, this process being dependent on cholinergic mechanisms. Neurons selectively sensitive to cholinergic drugs are described as central to the alerting process by Cuculic, Bost, Himwich, and Bradley. Votava describes the electrophysiological changes evoked by cholinergic drugs. The question of dissociation is most actively joined in the reports by Bradley, Longo, Domino, Itil, and Fink. Longo and Decarolis review many clinical and animal experiments using EEG and behavioral observations with anticholinergic drugs, and suggest that the induced syndromes are similar regardless of the anticholinergic drugs used. The agonist-antagonist model is used to study EEG-behavioral interactions by Domino, White, and Rudolph. Itil and Fink use the agonist-antagonist model in psychiatric patients, and use analog frequency analyzers or digital computer methods to quantitatively analyze the resting EEG. The problem of dissociation or association of EEG and behavior remains. The following issues have contributed to the controversy: limited observations, non-quantitative assessments, poor definition of relevant behaviors, lack of appreciation of drug-dose relations, and species specificity. Winkler, in a brief review of his own research, attempts to clarify the meaning and some of the implications of the term "EEG-behavioral dissociation." (15 references)

32

Fox, M. W. Ontogeny of prey-killing behavior in canidae. *Behaviour* (Leiden, Netherlands), 35:259-272, 1969.

The development of preykilling behavior in naive handraised wolves, coyotes and grey foxes was studied. Action patterns and sequences of preykilling and play with prey were also determined in these species

and also in the red and arctic fox and domesticated dog. Movement of the prey was a strong stimulus to all canids, eliciting orientation, approach and attack. These reactions occurred earliest in ontogeny, followed by seizure of the prey and carrying to a safe or quiet place. Consummatory eating in the wolf and grey fox appeared to be triggered by blood. The ontogeny of temporal sequences of preykilling behavior are detailed, and the action patterns which are species specific and family specific are compared. Temporal cycles of play with prey are described in the coyote and grey fox. The question of intraspecific and interspecies aggression in relation to preykilling patterns is discussed and the socioecological aspects of hunting, which have not been studied in this investigation, are considered. (11 references) (Author abstract)

33

Fox, M. W. The influence of domestication upon behavior of animals. In: Fox, M., *Abnormal Behavior in Animals*. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders, 1968. 563 p. (p. 64-76).

The influence of domestication on the behavior of animals, in terms of animal husbandry, is discussed. Different methods of husbandry affect the animal through genetic selection, and early postnatal experiences of handling; rearing under various environmental conditions may also modify ecology and social behavior. Some of these factors, which greatly modify behavior, have been confirmed in laboratory experiments, but remain to be definitely established in the field. Domestication, artificial selection, and environmental control are considered under a general concept of adaptation and modification of the organism through dynamic evolutionary processes. (30 references) (Author abstract)

34

Fuller, John L. Experiential deprivation and later behavior. *Science*, 158(3809):1645-1652, 1967.

A series of experiments was performed on 4 major areas to study the effects of experiential deprivation on later behavior of dogs. First, it was found that biweekly breaks of less than 10 min. each largely counteract the effects of isolation; an opportunity to look out of the isolation cage is partially compensatory, but the presence of playthings or a companion has no compensatory effect. Second, special handling and administration of a tranquilizing drug, chlorpromazine, on emergence from isolation, were effective in reducing postisolation syndromes. In studies of genetic variation, using beagles and wirehaired terriers, it was determined that genotype can modify the magnitude, duration, and direction of the effect. Behavioral phenotypes readily changed by varying experience schedules correlate with those for which the greatest differences are found across breeds. The effects on problem solving of

experiential deprivation have been inconsistent. While deprivation does not necessarily prevent normal development of intelligent behavior, it does interfere with performance in vulnerable subjects. These results suggest a shift of attention to the circumstances of emergence and testing after isolation. (32 references)

35

Fuller, John L.; Collins, Robert L. Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice. In: Fuller, J., *Physiological Effects of Noise*. New York: Plenum Press, 1970. (p. 203-210).

Results are presented from a study of strain variation in susceptibility to audiogenic seizures in mice. Susceptibility to audiogenic seizures in mice varies with age and with previous exposure to sound at a critical age. Induced seizure susceptibility in some strains may last for months. Thus a brief event in the immediate postweaning stage has a major influence upon resistance to stress for a substantial portion of the lifespan. Genetic studies must take into account the temporal pattern of audiogenic seizure susceptibility and the difference between induced and natural susceptibility. Although many genes influence the trait, it was possible to identify a specific locus which plays a major role in producing natural susceptibility. (15 references) (Author abstract modified)

36

Gantt, W. Horsley. The distinction between the conditional and the unconditional reflex. *Conditional Reflex*, 1968, 3(1), 1-3.

Scientific progress and clarity require classification. Accordingly, the criteria needed to discriminate between Pavlovian CRS and UCRS are outlined: (1) biologically innate or acquired through experience, (2) independent of or varied with the organism's environment, and (3) cortical or subcortical in origin. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

37

Gerard, R. W. Biological roots of psychiatry. *Science*, 122(3162):225-230, 1955.

The science of psychiatry has roots in biology: all normal and disturbed behavior in the external world, as well as all awareness of it, depends on the discharges of neurones and their interrelationships. The present evidence indicates that a dominant causative factor of schizophrenia is an inherited biochemical aberration. The psychoses may be primarily disturbances of the units of the nervous system, biochemical in nature and genetically carried, whereas the neuroses, particularly stress anxiety and psychosomatic disturbances, may be

primarily disturbances in the patterns of function and interconnections of the neuron units, nonhereditary and more physiological than chemical. The greatest barrier to rapid advance in psychiatric research is the continuous and anecdotal character of the descriptive material on which psychiatric insights and generalizations are based; when discrete categories and classes of electrophysiological and neurochemical phenomena are developed, psychiatry will progress. Electrical and chemical fields can strongly influence the interaction of neurons and thus cerebral activity, and there are possible relations between memory traces and nerve impulses running in circuits.

38

Gilula, Marshall F.; Daniels, David N. Violence and man's struggle to adapt. *Science*. 164(3878):396-405, 1969.

Man is uniquely endowed both biologically and culturally to adapt to his environment. In the present technological age, the rate at which the environment changes appears to exceed the capacity for adapting to these changes because outmoded adaptive behavior, i.e., violent aggression, interferes. Aggression has three interrelated origins: (1) instinctual behavior resulting from natural selection; (2) response to frustration; and (3) childrearing practices and imitative behavior. Violent aggression (assassination, homicide, riot) is a form of attempted coping behavior used in America, as elsewhere, despite its maladaptive and destructive results. Factors promoting violence include mass media, mental illness, firearms and resistance to gun control legislation, and collective and sanctioned violence (war and capital punishment). Multidimensional research by behavioral scientists is needed to enhance understanding and initiate preventive techniques. However, the major obstacle to removing violence from society is man's slowness to recognize that an anachronistic, violent style of coping with problems will destroy him. (57 references) (Author abstract modified)

39

Ginsburg, Benson E. Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia. In: Glass, David C., *Genetics*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 260 p. (p. 117-128).

Random breeding in a large population under static conditions creates genotypic and phenotypic equilibrium. Organisms in an interbreeding population can create adaptive phenotypic changes by inbreeding or by other factors producing genetic nonequivalence over the population's habitat. This change in breeding structure is usually accomplished by behavioral means. Examples of several species are given to show the effects of social behavior in producing genetic isola-

tion and phenotypic changes. The key components of social behavior in vertebrate groups appear to be the ability to form social bonds, territoriality, sexuality, play, hunting and parental behavior. Other examples are given to show that a population can respond differentially to environmental changes both immediately, because of determined differences in behavioral reactions to similar environments, and over time, through selective effects. It is hypothesized that social behavior evolved primarily as a means for providing ways of partitioning the gene pool of a species. (34 references)

40

Glass, David C. *Genetics*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 260 p.

The present volume, the second in a series of 3 presenting the biology and behavior conferences organized by Russell Sage Foundation and the Rockefeller University, contains 14 papers delivered at the two day conference. The topics include the following: the relationship between genetics and intelligence; behavioral genetics research and its relevance for understanding human social behavior; the role of social competition in natural selection, with particular reference to population control; and biogenetic theories of social structure and processes, such as stratification, socialization, deviance and social change. The goal of the volumes is to disseminate information which will foster understanding of behavior through research that rises above the limitations imposed by narrow specializations. (400 references)

41

Glass, David C. *Neurophysiology and Emotion*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1967. 235 p.

A collection of 13 papers delivered at a conference on biology and behavior sponsored jointly by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Rockefeller University is presented. Subjects covered were limited to emotional behavior, dealing with fear, anger, joy, euphoria and rage. The theoretical approaches differed greatly, ranging from the behavioristic approach to the cognitive physiological formation. A series of papers on a theory of emotion in the light of new observations on neural mechanisms and a review of the importance of these structures for the organization of response were discussed. Other contributions included that of neuroendocrine responses to environmental and social stimuli, the interaction between social factors and perceptions of the emotion-producing situation, and the importance of early environmental influences in adulthood. It is concluded that analyzing feedback between environmental factors and biological factors is the core problem of a biologically based behavioral science. (298 references)

42

Glickman, Stephen E.; Schiff, Bernard B. A biological theory of reinforcement. *Psychological Review*, 74(2):81-109, 1967.

In order to guarantee species-typical responses to appropriate stimuli, it is suggested that reinforcement evolved as the insuring mechanism. The brainstem of the mammal seems to be the locus for the organization of these response sequences. Classification of sequences is by approach to or withdrawal from a stimulus-object. A relationship between these classes of behavior and the positive and negative effects of electrical stimulation, respectively, is shown in the literature on brain stimulation. Reinforcement is seen as facilitation of activity in the neural systems which mediate the species-specific consummatory acts. There are implications of various anatomical and behavioral aspects. (187 references)

43

Goodman, Morris. On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings. *American Naturalist*, 94(875):153-166, 1960.

The discovery that antigenic components as subfractions of serum gamma2-globulin were found in some individuals but not in others leads to the hypothesis that, although a tendency toward genic heterogeneity exists in man, a basal level of genic homogeneity in the population is ensured by immune reactions on the part of the mother to the child. Thus the smallest number of mutant or allelic forms will exist for the genes which become active in protein synthesis during the early stages of ontogeny; the largest number, for those which become most active in protein synthesis during the later stages of development, with a further, selective advantage accruing to those which express themselves strongly in protein synthesis only after the child is born. Since the genes concerned with gamma-globulin (antibody) synthesis fall into this third group, too early an ontogenetic expression would cause the individual to respond immunologically to both maternal antigens and his own; too late an expression would endanger survival in the face of hostile invaders from the exogenous environment. Natural selection has resolved these two antagonistic pressures only imperfectly, and the former is intensified further by delayed epigenesis of certain protein antigens due to the maternal immunologic response. Thus man has an imperfect immunologic tolerance to his own proteins and is potentially capable of being stimulated to self-destructive reactions by a further epigenesis of these proteins. It would appear that the further evolution of biological individuality will depend upon man's ability to effect a new resolution which will prolong the neonatal period for acquiring a primary state of immunologic tolerance to his autologous proteins. (49 references)

44

Goodman, Morris. The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior. *Human Biology*, 33(2):131-162, 1961.

The phyletic development of human behavior involved factors which operated at such different levels as the biochemical, the anatomical, the ecological, and the psycho-sociological. A key factor at a critical stage of the process was the arboreal mode of life of the ancient primates. Progressive evolution and radial evolution have been manifested by the primates during their phylogenesis. Progressive evolution carried part of the primate population to higher stages of phyletic development. At each stage radial evolution split up the remainder of the population into speciating units that failed to advance phyletically. On the basis of considerations concerning protein structure, it was postulated that the basal ancestral stock of organisms out of which these populations evolved had a large measure of genetic variability, but one which neither favored survival nor worked against survival, and was thereby a reservoir for preadaptive evolutionary changes. It was under these genetic conditions that the sustained evolutionary trend in the mammals to more effective nourishment of the developing embryo introduced the maternal immunological system as a new and powerful selective agency directed against genetic variability. Crises inevitably arose in the progressively evolving population in which selection for heterozygous combinations of genes by the environmental zone conflicted with selection against these combinations by the maternal immunological system. Phyletic advances resulted when each crisis was resolved in a way that led to a dissociation within the evolving organisms of the rates of maturation of those systems which meet and overcome the hostile challenge of the exogenous environment. The tendency to protracted intimacy between mother and child found a powerful expression in the primates. The expression of this tendency created additional selective pressures for a further development of those somatic systems which underlie the psychological plasticity and versatile intelligence of the higher primates. (55 references)

45

Gottesman, Irving I. Differential inheritance of the psychoneuroses. *Eugenics Quarterly*, 9(4):223-227, 1962.

In order to clarify the conflicting views surrounding the magnitude of the genetic component in the etiology of the psychoneuroses, the problem was studied in terms of quantitative genetics. Subjects were 68 pairs of normal, adolescent twins, half the sample being identical twins, and half fraternal. Personality was assessed by means of various objective psychological tests, and zygosity was established by blood typing. Results indicated that heritabilities (the proportion of within-

family variance associated with genotype) for the personality scales ranged from correlations of 0 to .69 for the sexes combined, and 0 to .84 for the sexes treated separately. It appeared that neuroses with hypochondriacal and hysterical elements had little or no genetic component, while those with elements of anxiety, depression, obsession, and schizoid withdrawal had substantial genetic components within the environmental conditions of this particular sample. These results suggest that psychotherapeutic strategies be supplemented with biochemical ones for those varieties of psychoneuroses with substantial genetic components. (18 references)

46

Gottier, Richard F. The dominance-submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1968, 112(2), 205-226.

Reviews studies related to the formation and maintenance of the dominance hierarchy in the domestic chicken. The importance of this dominance order for all of the chicken's social behavior is urged. Factors considered include age of formation of the peck-order, the importance of perceptual factors, the basis of individual recognition, the status of newcomers to the social group, hormonal influences, the role of genetic factors, position in the hierarchy and sexual behavior, and physiological results of stress. Stability of the social group was found to contribute to greater gains in weight and higher egg production, as well as to less stress and fighting. (63 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

47

Gray, Jeffrey A. Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches. *Present-Day Russian Psychology: A Symposium by Seven Authors*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1966. P. 1-38.

The Soviet approach to psychology is an outgrowth of an intellectual tradition that is substantially different from that of the West. It emphasizes the active part played by the conscious human in structuring his environment and experience. The Leibnitz, Kant, Schopenhauer influence has been sharpened by the adoption of Marxist-Leninism. According to Marxism, consciousness is the property of highly organized matter which emerges by the law of transition from quantity to quality. Consciousness is therefore a proper subject for scientific study. The role of social environment is so great that Soviet psychology is almost coextensive with social psychology which hardly exists as a field in its own right in the USSR. The effect of the Marxist historical approach is evidenced by interest in the phylogenetic evolution of behavior. Studies on compound stimulus conditioning in animals and on language acqui-

sition and verbal conditioning in young children appear in large number for this reason. Some of the most important work done in the Soviet Union refers to the Pavlovian orienting reflex, the studies emphasizing the role played by selective attention in adaptation of the organism to its environment. Experimentally, the orienting reflex has been shown to have motor, autonomic and sensory components, and to be reflected by changes of the EEG and conditioned reflexes. Various models of the orienting reflex have been developed. The outstanding work on voluntary control of behavior related to the regulatory function of language (*Luria*) and to the function of the frontal lobes in verbal behavior (*Khomskeya, Zaporozhet*). (50 references)

48

Gray, Jeffrey A. Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases. *Acta Psychologica* (Amsterdam), 35(2):89-111, 1971.

The adaptive significance of a number of differences between the sexes in nonsexual behavior, in man and other mammals, is discussed. It is proposed that: 1) the sex difference in aggressiveness arises out of the role played by the male in the establishment of dominance hierarchies which has remained essentially unchanged during mammalian evolution. 2) The differences in fearfulness arise out of the role played by the female in the establishment of dominance hierarchies which has changed as between primate and nonprimates. 3) The difference in spatial ability is in part connected with the male's role in dominance interactions and in part with his role in the protection of the group from other nonspecific groups and from predators. 4) The difference in linguistic ability is due to the existence of the mother infant pair, it being essential that the adult should expose the infant to an adequate linguistic environment. 5) Neurally, there is an overlap between the structures subserving the verbal control of behavior and those involved in submissive and fearful behavior. This has the consequence that, in man, the sex difference in fearfulness is connected to the sex difference in verbal abilities. 6) Each of the above points are themselves a consequence of the basic division between the roles played by males and females in reproductive behavior. (68 references) (Author abstract)

49

Grinder, Robert E. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. 247 p.

The evolution of genetic psychology, the first science of human development, is traced from its earliest beginnings in classical antiquity when naturalistic explanations of organic life were first advanced, through the turn of the 20th century when the products of the natural sciences of botany, biology, geology, paleontology, and embryology

coalesced to create a rudimentary science of human development. A major emphasis of the book is on the basic assumption of the genetic psychologists that there is a dynamic interaction between human experience and environmental flux. Excerpts from original sources are reprinted in an attempt to show how the principles that underlie genetic psychology evolved over the centuries. The following theorists and material are included: Aristotle's metaphysical explanation of growth and development; the work of Lamarck and Charles Darwin, two of the strongest influences on the science of human development, on variation and heredity; Fritz Muller's exposition of the theory of recapitulation, and the further articulation of this theory by Ernst Haeckel, Edward Drinker Cope, and Herbert Spencer; the work of Thomas H. Huxley, Henry Drummond, George John Romanes, and John Fiske on man and evolutionary relationships, work which contributed to the further development of genetic psychology; studies of growth and adolescence by Granville Stanley Hall, Alexander Francis Chamberlain, and Ellsworth Gage Lancaster at Clark University where the genetic psychology movement was born; and finally, the denunciation of recapitulation theory and genetic psychology by Edward Lee Thorndike.

50

Grinder, Robert E. Part Two: Variation and heredity. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. p. 51-88.

Throughout the Middle Ages, Aristotelianism was the acceptable scientific basis for a rationalistic viewpoint. Because opposition to the accepted cosmic world view was rigidly prohibited by ecclesiastical authorities, little scientific progress in the organic sciences was evident during these centuries. The first to publicly advance a plausible alternative to the special-creation doctrine was Lamarck. His argument was that new habits and behaviors, acquired over time as adaptations to changing modes of life and environment, foisted special shapes on organs and forms. Lamarck's concept of development was diametrically opposed to the Aristotelian and medieval concept. He explained variations among life forms by the law of use and abuse, and the law of inheritance of acquired characters. In his scheme, animals and plants were arranged from complexity to simplicity. Lamarck's theories profoundly influenced the genetic psychology movement. The selection given from Lamarck's "Philosophie Zoologique" (1809) describes how environmental influences and learned habits change the structure of species. Lamarck's theories were more generally accepted when Charles Darwin acknowledged that acquired characters augmented natural selection. Excerpts from Darwin's "The Provisional Hypothesis of Pangenesis" (1868) detail his theoretical base for showing how simple organs are progressively changed into highly perfect, complex organs. (4 references)

51

Grinder, Robert E. Part Three: The theory of recapitulation. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. p. 89-131.

The support of Darwin's theory of evolution provided by a group of paleontologists and biologists is discussed. In "For Darwin," Fritz Muller verified Darwin's theory and formulated the theory of recapitulation, a theory which later evolutionists headed by G. Stanley Hall regarded as the first principle of genetic psychology. The theory essentially derived from Muller's observation that the more highly evolved crustacea seemingly recapitulated the early forms of their species in their embryonic growth. Ernst Haeckel, Edward D. Cope, and Herbert Spencer interpreted the theory of recapitulation and provided the components for a crude science of individual development. Cope in particular increased the plausibility and generalizability of the theory. He, together with Alpheus Hyatt, devised the law of acceleration which held that more complex organisms underwent many ontogenetic changes in their recapitulation toward maturity, and therefore newly acquired characters might eventually replace the older. The theory of recapitulation reached its height with Spencer. In his economy theory, Spencer contended that primitive organs may be destroyed in later development stages if highly complicated, newly acquired characters require a longer developmental period. The selections presented in this section contain the principles and modifications of the theory. They are as follows: Muller, the progress of evolution; Haeckel, the individual development of organisms; Cope; parallelism or inexact parallelism?; and Spencer, principles for the theory of recapitulation. (7 references)

52

Grinder, Robert E. Part Four: Toward a science of human development. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. p. 133-202.

Study of man's place in the evolutionary scheme, notably the crucial issue of evolutionary relationships among physical, mental, and emotional aspects of development, is discussed. This issue, neglected by Darwin and his followers Haeckel, Cope, and Spencer, was finally elucidated by Thomas H. Huxley. In his study of man's relation to the lower animals, Huxley demonstrated the structural kinship of man's brain with that of many existing lower animals, and established incontrovertible links in the evolutionary chain from amoeba to man. In his work, Henry Drummond relied strongly on the theory of recapitulation and produced a fanciful discourse on the evolutionary functions of man's physical, emotional, and intellectual powers. Another recapitulation theorist, George John Romanes (also known as a pioneer among cognitive theorists) attempted to trace all the stages in mental evolution. Finally, John Fiske applied the theory of evolution to the social development of mankind, and thereby conceived his theory on

the origin of infancy and family relations. He contended that man's longer growth period, longer than that of other species, was accompanied by concomitant increase of his brain surface, a factor that led to man's mutual self-concern and ultimately to the emergence of the family. The selections included in this section are as follows: Huxley, man's place in nature; Drummond, the ascent of man; Romanes, mental evolution in animals and man; and Fiske, the destiny of man viewed in the light of his origin. (8 references)

53

Grinder, Robert E. Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. p. 203-244.

The beginnings and development of the genetic psychology movement at Clark University, under the leadership of G. Stanley Hall, are described. Hall's work, linked closely with evolution and recapitulation theories, provided the impetus for both the methods and ideas of early genetic psychology. Based on his investigation (mainly through the questionnaire method which he pioneered) of the knowledge a 5- or 6-year-old possesses upon entering public school, in 1883 Hall published the first American study of psychological development of children. This publication was largely responsible for the start of the child study movement in the United States. Hall's influence was great, for during the 1890's the genetic psychologists published numerous papers on childhood and adolescence. Alexander F. Chamberlain, one of Hall's colleagues, emphasized the theory that man experienced a prolonged growing period. Ellsworth G. Lancaster, another orthodox recapitulation theorist, stressed the importance of adolescence in the recapitulatory scheme. Genetic psychology was not universally accepted, however. One of the most vocal critics of this discipline, Edward L. Thorndike, rejected neo-Lamarckianism, teleological principles, and the recapitulation theory. Whereas today genetic psychology has little linkage with contemporary issues, Thorndike has remained an important influence on experimental, developmental, and educational psychology. The following selections are reprinted in this section: Chamberlain, the prolongation of the growing period in man; Lancaster, the characteristics of adolescence; Hall, the psychology of adolescence; and Thorndike, objections to the theory of recapitulation. (6 references)

54

Hamburg, David A.; Lunde, Donald T. Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago, Aldine, 1967. p. 135-170.

Clinical and experimental literature on thyroid-brain relations are analyzed from the point of view of an integrated behavior-neuro-

endocrine-genetic approach to the study of responses to stress. The emphasis is on specific lines of research that show promise in light of recent advances in the biological and behavioral sciences. Reviews are presented of research on (1) changes in thyroid function associated with emotional distress in man; (2) changes in thyroid function associated with personality characteristics and psychiatric disorders; (3) biosynthesis, secretion, and catabolism of thyroid hormones; (4) assessment of thyroid function; (5) central nervous system control of thyroid function; (6) effects of thyroid hormone or abnormalities in thyroid function on human behavior; (7) effects on brain development and function in man and other mammals; (8) genetic abnormalities in thyroid function; and (9) thyroid-catecholamine interactions. Significant lines of research relating to hyper- and hypothyroidism include effects of prolonged stress on behavior of individuals with thyroid hyper- and hypofunction; effects of behavior changes in children related to thyroid synthesis under stress on the behavior of others to the child; and longitudinal studies of hyperthyroid-disposed individuals. These studies would involve biochemical-genetic-endocrine techniques and, in some studies, the conjunction of these techniques with personality study methods. In future research, there should be concern with the interaction of genetic and neuroendocrine factors under stress; the effects of these at different developmental stages; and specification and manipulation of the duration of emotional stress. (162 references)

55

Hammer, Muriel; Zubin, Joseph. Evolution, culture, and psychopathology. *Journal of General Psychology*, 1968, 78(2), 151-164.

Examines aspects of the relationship between culture and psychopathology in an evolutionary framework. If one accepts the concept of genetic bias in the incidence of psychopathology, the question arises as to why this deleterious phenomenon has persisted in the species. It is suggested that psychopathology may be part of a more encompassing phenomenon which has also had positive adaptive significance. Although there may be physiological advantages associated with psychopathology, the major impairments appear in cultural performance, and it therefore seems reasonable to seek adaptive advantages in cultural terms. It is suggested that genes involved in psychopathology may be involved in maintaining a culturally necessary degree of behavioral variation. (24 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

56

Hebb, D. O. The evolution of mind. *Proceedings of the Royal Society; Series B* (London), 161:376-383, 1965.

The scientific method and its application to the problem of the mind were discussed. The prime function of the nervous system is to

serve as a communications network. The first and most important role of nerve cells is to establish a reflexive sensory-motor communication; and not only in the primitive animal but in the most highly evolved, for the delicate adjustments of reflex function are essential moment by moment to the life of every one. Evolution produced the higher animal's reflex function, automatic and limited adjustment to the environment. The higher levels of the brain are not merely a collection of alternative sensory-motor paths, one-way streets, or in-out connexions. The brain is full of anatomically demonstrated closed circuits which must have some other function than direct sensory-motor connexions. This is a system which can hold a sensory message by allowing it to travel round and round in closed circuits; can re-order its components in time when transmitting it; can suppress one component and replace it with another held over from a former message; any or all of these. Biological theory equates central activity with thought; the transformations that permit new ways of responding to the environment that become creativity, and the capacity to withhold response or not is free will. An evolution of motivational characteristics is evident. The correlation of emotionality with phylogenetic level, or presumed level of intelligence, suggests that in emotion, some sort of transient breakdown of orderly function is taking place. There is an optimal level of ascending reticular activating system activity; too low a level is boredom; too high a level is fear or anger or some other emotional state. (3 references)

57

Heigl, Franz. Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud. / CES. Gemeinsamkeiten der neurosenlehren von E. Fromm, K. Horney und H. Schultz-Hencke, verglichen mit der psychoanalyse S. Freuds. *Fortschritte der Psychoanalyse* (Gottingen), 1:75-100, 1964.

The positions of the 3 school founders E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke are compared from the points of view of the organism, the environment, the genetic process and the dynamics of the personality. The agreements with, and the differences from, Freud are discussed. From the point of view of the organism, the accent is on the similarities of the 3 positions with regard to the drive model. The environmental point of view elucidates the milieu in which the organism lives. In discussing the genetic process, the evolution of the personality from the interaction between organism and environment is described. The description of the dynamics of personality includes characterology, symptomatology and the theory of anxiety. In conclusion, the advantages and disadvantages of each system are outlined, and it is suggested that these 3 concepts supplement and enrich each other. (25 references) (Author abstract modified)

58

Hess, Eckhard H. An approach toward the complete analysis of behavior. *Ethology*. New York: Holt-Rinehart-Winston, 1962. p. 159-266.

An approach toward the complete analysis of behavior was presented. Ethology is the objective study of behavior. Some of the ethological concepts include: the fixed action patterns, defined as a sequence of coordinated motor actions that appears without the animal having to learn it by the usual learning processes: releasers and the innate releasing mechanism, the stimuli which elicit behaviors; simultaneous arousal of different drives; and the hierarchical organization of behavior. The ethological methods and areas of research include: phylogenesis, genetics, neurophysiology, and the deprivation experiment. An example of ethologically influenced research in the United States, imprinting, was discussed. The ethological viewpoint on learning processes states that there are 2 and only 2 entirely independent mechanisms effecting the adaptation of behavior. Whenever an organism shows adaptive behavior, this proves that it has been molded so as to fit the environment in a way that will achieve survival. Any process of molding the organism to environmental requirements is so like forming an image of the environment that it can be said that the organism has acquired information. There are only 2 ways in which this information basic for adaptation of behavior could have been acquired: First, the process of phylogeny, which involves behavior as well as any other structural and functional organization; and second, the process of adaptive modification of behavior during the individual's life. (168 references)

59

Hinde, R. A. Aggression in animals. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (London), 63(2):162-163, 1970.

Several generalizations are made about aggressive behavior in animals from scattered fragments of information derived from diverse species in which the organization of aggressive behavior may differ markedly. Aggressive behavior in animals is often associated with self-protective or with withdrawal responses, and complex postures containing elements of attack, threat, submission and fleeing behavior are labelled agonistic behavior. Most animal aggressive behavior is elicited by the presence of another individual, and in laboratory conditions, may be induced by frustration of normal responses, such as feeding, or by painful stimuli. Aggression is influenced by factors both internal and external to the animal. The internal state affects at least the objects with respect to which aggressive behavior takes place. If aggression inevitably finds an outlet, then the only course is to see that that outlet is a harmless one. Many studies indicate that an animal's aggressive behavior can be much influenced by environmental factors during

development, indicating the need for further study of the ontogeny of aggression. (5 references)

60

Hinde, R. A.; Atkinson, Sue. Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys. *Animal Behaviour* (London), 18:169-176, 1970.

The properties of various functions which have been used for assessing roles of mother and infant in maintaining mutual proximity, and in particular their dependence on absolute activity levels, are examined. By monitoring Rhesus monkeys, it is found that the mean value of the function for group living infants is at first negative, but approaches zero and becomes positive at about 20 weeks. It is also concluded that the group living mothers have a greater role in maintaining proximity with their infants than do those living alone. (9 references) (Journal abstract modified)

61

Hinde, Robert A. Control of movement patterns in animals. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* (London), 21(2):105-126, 1969.

The control of movement patterns in animals is discussed. Central patterning controls movements in which patterned output from the central nervous system does not depend on feedback. Examples are the swallowing movements of higher animals, or vocalizations of adult birds. In some cases, there is interaction between central and peripheral factors, and feedback plays a role, as in the flying movements of locusts. There are examples in which external feedback plays the major role, as in oriented movements. The development of movement patterns was discussed, including development independent of practice, the role of the reafference, and the role of conditioning. It is suggested that the study of other animals may permit isolation of some of the processes which interact to give the complex movement patterns found in man. (61 references)

62

Hinde, R. A.; Spencer-Booth, Yvette. Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 11(3):159-176, 1970.

Individual differences in the responses of 16 Rhesus monkey infants to a 6-day period of separation from their mothers were examined. On the day the mother returned, a correlational matrix of various measures of mother-infant interaction indicated that individual differ-

ences between mother-infant pairs depended rather more on differences between mothers than before separation. Measures of the infant's behavior and of mother-infant interaction on the day the mother was returned were not significantly correlated with their preseparation values. During the next week, and to a lesser extent subsequently, the rejection/acceptance interactional behavior and the relative role of the infant in maintaining proximity, could be predicted from their pre-separation values. The times the infant spent off and at a distance from the mother could not. Those infants showing greatest disturbance after separation tended to be those which had the highest frequency of rejections, and played the greatest role in maintaining proximity to their mothers, both before separation and contemporaneously. The relative influence of the preseparation relationship on the distress index decreased, and that of the contemporaneous relationship increased, with time after the mother's return. (10 references) (Author abstract modified)

63

Hinde, Robert A. The bases of aggression in animals. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* (Oxford), 13(3):213-219, 1969.

Aggressive behavior in animals, in the narrow sense of behavior directed toward causing physical injury, is discussed in terms of situations in which aggression occurs, relations between the contexts in which aggression occurs, the influence of the internal state on proximity induced aggression, and the spontaneity of aggression. (34 references)

64

Hirsch, Jerry. Behavior-genetic, or "experimental," analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology. *American Psychologist*, 22(2):118-130, 1967.

The experimental psychologist is introduced to heredity in an approach called "behavior-genetic analysis," an approach committed to understanding. A basic distinction is made between science and technology. The study of heredity and behavior has encountered much resistance. Distinguishing between the typological mode of thinking and population thinking reveals that a study of heredity and behavior must be concerned with the behavior of an organism, the genetics of a population, and the individual expressions of behavior by members of the population. One of the most important studies in behavior genetics is the Tryon selective breeding study of maze learning. The pure science approach can also be applied to the study of behavior genetics in man. There is a need for a radically different approach to behavior study. Studies of man include mental traits and heredity and differences in memory span. In the future selective breeding may be the means to create a great society. (48 references)

65

Hirsch, Jerry. Intellectual functioning and the dimensions of human variation. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. p. 19-31.

The genotype-phenotype distinction is basic to genetics, but behavioral science has concentrated on phenotypes alone. An empty-organism behavioral sciences developing from the uniformity assumption, has contributed to dualism by allowing belief in behavioral laws independent of the specific behaving organism. The three phases in the study of behavior are description, taxonomy, and analysis. Behavior descriptions may refer either to the means by which behavior is executed or to the goals it attains. Experimental analysis of behavior studies the interrelations among response, time, stimulus, and individuals. Understanding of behavioral consequences of human genetic diversity is the major challenge facing behavioral sciences, and behavior study may provide the most sensitive means of measuring human diversity. Data from studies on intelligence show a distribution very similar to what would be predicted from a theory of complete genetic determination. However, broad spectrum tests, such as those of intelligence, measure too complex behaviors; analysis of simpler behaviors should give better measures of biological differences. The prevailing procedures and interests of behavioral sciences have prevented much study of culturally significant human biological variation, which requires careful analysis of human differences and tracing the effects of differences through families. A need for a new approach to behavior study is indicated by theory and observation; it would emphasize consanguinity relations and the study of simple units of intellectual functioning in individuals of known ancestry. It should be noted that increased and improved education may be expected to increase rather than reduce the effects of genetic differences. (36 references)

66

Hoagland, Hudson. Creativity—Genetic and psychosocial. *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, 11(3):339-349, 1968.

A comprehensive review of man's biological and social evolution is presented, comparing the process of natural selection of species to a social environmental selectivity favoring ideas which contribute to social progress. It is theorized that creative ideas are related to social evolution as genes that improve adaptation are related to biological evolution, and that selective processes operate upon the phenotypes or products produced by both. The creativity of the human mind, as exemplified by Gregory Pincus, is a product of imaginative action from which the need to satisfy curiosity is believed to have had great survival value through natural selection processes. Among the higher apes, as well as humans, the Aha phenomenon is an illustration of the ability

of animals with well-developed nervous systems to perceive themselves in relation to changing environmental conditions. The choice of humans to adapt or face extinction is dependent upon their ability to direct and control their own evolution.

67

Hodgkin, Keith. The James Mackenzie lecture: Behavior—The community and the G. P. *Practitioner* (London), 204(1219):177-184, 1970.

Various behavioral activities observed in animals are presented which have striking similarities in human behavior. These examples, such as the concept of territory, the Noyau, displacement activities, imprinting, pecking order and hierarchies, redirection, bandwagoning and contagion are discussed from the view that the study of behavior, and in particular, human behavior, provides the general practitioner with a unique and interesting field of research as well as with an opportunity to check many of the applications of animal ethology to human behavior. Also discussed in relation to the general practitioner are hierarchies in old people's homes, minor psychoneurosis in women, effects of physical stress on minor psychoneurosis, behavioral development of children, pain and pain thresholds, identification of the individual with his fellows, parent-child reactions and animal behavior study as catalyst.

68

Hodos, William; Campbell, C. R. G. Scala naturae: Why there is no theory in comparative psychology. *Psychological Review*, 76(4):337-350, 1969.

The concept that all living animals can be arranged along a continuous phylogenetic scale with man at the top is inconsistent with contemporary views of animal evolution. Nevertheless, this arbitrary hierarchy continues to influence researchers in the field of animal behavior who seek to make inferences about the evolutionary development of a particular type of behavior. Comparative psychologists have failed to distinguish between data obtained from living representatives of a common evolutionary lineage and data from animals which represent divergent lineages. Only the former can provide a foundation for inferences about the phylogenetic development of behavior patterns. The latter can provide information only about general mechanisms of adaptation and survival, which are not necessarily relevant to any specific evolutionary lineage. The widespread failure of comparative psychologists to take into account the zoological model of animal evolution when selecting animals for study and when interpreting behavioral similarities and differences has greatly hampered the development of generalizations with any predictive value. (43 references)

Author abstract)

69

Hogan, Jerry A. An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part I. The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm. *Behaviour* (Leiden), 25(1-2):46-97, 1965.

Chicks of the Burmese red junglefowl, *gallus gallus spadiceus*, were observed in an experimental study of fear and conflict. Previous observations of the chicks' behavior when they were presented with mealworms indicated simultaneous arousal of a tendency to approach and peck the worm and a tendency to withdraw because of fear. Three groups of 6 chicks (3-11 days old) each were observed individually in 3 environments, 1 familiar (home cage) and 2 novel (other cages), and at 3 levels of food deprivation, 0, 5 and 10 hours. Some chicks were also observed after injection of alcohol. Each chick was observed for 2 minutes, presented with the mealworm for 4 minutes observation, and observed for 2 minutes following presentation of the worm. Previous observations had established that a chick that finally ate its first mealworm would eat future mealworms without exhibiting the avoidance conflict, while a chick which did not pick up and eat its first mealworm would have a very low probability of ever picking up a mealworm. To study fear and conflict, it was the latter group that served as subjects for the detailed observations here. Results showed no difference as a function of age. After the first 3 presentations, behavior was the same before and after the mealworm had been presented. General behavior in the absence of mealworms, (locomotion, preening, pecking, sleeping, sitting, shrill calling) changed as a function of familiarity with the environment, and alcohol-injection had a similar effect to the novel environment. Introduction of the mealworm resulted in a new behavior pattern: fixation on the mealworm. Food deprivation resulted in a sharp decline in fixation, while this behavior was increased by unfamiliarity with the environment. Behavior interpreted as fear-induced (e.g., shrill calling at moderate levels of fear, sleeping at high fear levels) could be elicited by either the novel environment or the mealworm, and these 2 stimuli amplified each other. This research suggests that "fear" and "withdrawal" or "escape" are 2 independent drive systems which have mutually inhibitory relations, whereas fixating and fear appear to reflect a single mechanism which has much in common with the orienting reflex described by Russian behavioral scientists. Implications of this study bear upon the interaction of various drives (hunger, thirst, fear, sex, aggression), the ontogenic formation of behavior systems in young animals, and implications for studying the nature of imprinting in young birds. (29 references)

Jarvik, Murray E. Means of integrating approaches to human behavior. *Diseases of the Nervous System, Monograph Supplement*, 21(2):1-14, 1960.

As part of a symposium on the genetic basis of disordered behavior, the different approaches to studying behavior were discussed. One definition is that behavior is the interaction of the organism with the environment. Distal relationships, between stimuli and responses (involving afferent and efferent impulses, motor behavior, sense organs, reflexes, etc.) and time variables (including evolution) may be studied. Behavior, like anatomy, exists to fit the individual to his environment. Comparative psychologists study the variations between species of animals, which are due to genetic factors. Many important determinants of behavior are inherited; infants at birth differ in potentialities and in their actual behaviors. Behavior may also be studied from the standpoint of chemistry. There are 2 groups of molecules which influence behavior: those within and those outside the body. Environment affects even the internal milieu of the organism. The tanning ability in humans is an example of a characteristic which is partially determined genetically and partially by the environment. Slow adaptive changes in the body depend upon peripheral chemical changes or genetic selection, whereas changes taking minutes or seconds usually depend upon the nervous system. Drugs which produce changes in the nervous system are a useful means of understanding behavior and the genetics of disordered behavior. Psychologists are concerned with behavior itself; 2 groups are primarily interested in disordered behavior—clinical psychologists and psychiatrists. Certain psychiatric disorders are genetically determined, including schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis, homosexuality, and mongolism. However, the etiology of the major neuroses and psychoses is still in doubt. Psychiatrists should utilize the knowledge and techniques of other sciences. (30 references)

Jerison, Harry J. Brain evolution: New light on old principles. *Science*, 179(3963):1224-1225, 1970.

Analyzing the change in diversity in relative brain size during 60,000,000 years of the evolution of carnivorous ungulate (hooved) mammals of the Northern Hemisphere extends Lartet's principle that there is an increase in average brain size. The fossil evidence on the evolution of brains and bodies in mammals shows that there has been a progressive increase in relative brain size accompanied by and correlated with increased diversity among species in relative brain size. Small brained species have also evolved, but more large brained species have appeared in successive epochs. (19 references) (Author abstract modified)

72

Keiter, Friedrich. Human genetics and the theme patterns of human life. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago. Aldine, 1967. p. 217-225.

The study of the most general ends and aims of human behavior is a fundamental anthropological problem. Themes of human life were deduced from the fact that man is a social primate with a high capacity for symbolizing and conceptual reasoning, all of which have, directly or indirectly, a strong genetic background. Eighteen basic themes of human life were deduced; these are found in all human behavioral life and account for all phenomena in the thematics of human life. The value of this system depends on the development of satisfying metrics for quantifying the facts and variables studied. The system was tested using extreme folkways. A content analysis of 30 samples of the universal narrative literature of the world in terms of primary and secondary themes was also performed. Statistical parameters for the themes were calculated. Each of the 18 themes was found to be represented in all 30 samples, and it was found that the historical modifiability of the narrated behaviors is restricted; all 30 frequencies are distributed in a range around the mean. Further analysis of the narrative samples was done through procedures such as assessing the intensities of the different themes to pan-human averages and ranking the samples on a time continuum to determine patterns of evolution. Findings about national character from these analyses include the correlation of space and time differences between two literatures with thematic differences between them. In general, human life is more similar than could be expected, particularly in the basic themes. The general theme pattern of human life clearly depends broadly on genetic constitution.

73

King, John A.; Deshaies, John C.; Webster, Ronald. Age of weaning in two subspecies of deer mice. *Science*, 139(3554):483-484, 1963.

Subjects were 124 *peromyscus maniculatus gracilis* and 122 *P. M. bairdii* from a total of 65 litters. These young deer mice were studied to determine their weaning age, defined as the age at which they were first able to maintain their weight or gain weight during a 24-hour period of isolation from the dams, with free access to water and a pellet of Purina mouse breeder chow. The mice were isolated and weighed from days 15-24. Total body weight of each young mouse had little value in predicting whether it was able to maintain its weight in isolation and had thus reached weaning age. The 2 subspecies were found to differ in weaning age. The age for *bairdii* was 18 days, while *gracilis* did not reach weaning age until 24 days old. The test for weaning age was recognized as somewhat arbitrary in nature. Not only were

the isolated mice deprived of their mothers' milk, but they were deprived of warmth and placed in an otherwise strange environment. Previous studies of these 2 subspecies suggest a genotypic difference in behavioral response to isolation. Ecological differences are suggested as contributing to the evolution of the behavioral differences in these 2 subspecies by imposing different selection pressures. (8 references)

74

King, John A. Body, brain, and lens weights of *peromyscus*. *Zool. Jb. Anat.*, 82:177-188, 1965.

Body, brain, and optic lens weight were obtained from a sample of 7 species and subspecies of deermice, *peromyscus* (total number # 324). Similar measurements were obtained from an ontogenetic series (birth to 30 days of age) of one species, *P. leucopus* (total number # 264). The body-brain weight ratios were subjected to a statistical analysis of covariance, which yielded significant differences between most species of mice independent of body weight. With elimination of the variance in brain weight attributable to body weight differences in individual specimens, the large species still had significantly larger brains than small species. This interspecies difference was explained as a result of special factors affecting brain size independent of those factors which tend to proportionately increase brain size with body size. Lens weight was determined less by body weight than was brain weight and appeared to result from unknown natural selection factors imposed by the environment, including diurnal periodicity, breeding season, and ecological niche. The ontogenetic growth of the brain in *P. leucopus* more closely paralleled that of *P. M. Gracilis* than that of *P. M. bairdii*. (16 references)

75

Klopfer, Peter H. Evolutionary origins of mortality. In: *Duke University Council On Aging and Human Development*. Durham, N. C.: Duke University, 1968. (p. 279-285).

The evolutionary origins of mortality are discussed, with emphasis on senescence, or the increased probability of death with age. In the absence of death, continuing changes in the makeup of populations would cease; there would be no evolution. Evolution could still occur with 3 other types of death rates than an age-dependent mortality. The probability of dying could remain constant throughout life, just as the probability of decay of radio active atoms remains ever constant. Or, one might imagine systems in which the absolute number of deaths per unit time was constant. Finally, there are organisms, notably fish, which have inordinately high mortality rates as youngsters, but as they age—coincidentally growing larger and gaining thereby immunity from an increasing array of predators—their probability for continued sur-

vival grows. The first 100 years are the hardest. For most mammals it appears that the reverse is true; the probability of dying grows with age, though it must be added that the relevant data in support of this claim are largely derived from laboratory mice and men. Senescence is an evolutionary inevitability. (12 references)

76

Krech, David. Effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy. *Acta Psychologica* (Amsterdam), 23:169-170, 1964.

The effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy were studied. Weanling littermate rats of specified strains were exposed to 2 sets of sharply differing conditions of life. In one condition (the ECT group) the environment was replete with opportunities for varied experience; in the other condition (the IC group) the environment was stringently impoverished. These conditions were maintained for 80 days after which the animals were sacrificed, the brains dissected into 5 parts, and enzymic, morphological, and histological analyses were performed. The findings for the two enzymes, acetylcholinesterase and cholinesterase, were as follows: the ECT animals showed a 2.2% increase in cortical and subcortical acetylcholinesterase over that of the IC rats. The visual cortex showed the largest effect (about 5%) and the somesthetic, one of the smallest (about 2%). Cholinesterase showed an increase of approximately 6% in the cortex and no increase in the subcortex. The two strains of animals compared behaved alike except that the Tryon maze-bright animals showed these chemical effects more strongly than the Tryon maze-dull animals. Life in a complex environment definitely changed the status of brain chemistry in the rat. Anatomical analysis also gave positive results. The cortical weight of the ECT rats was 4.8% greater than the IC rats with no differences in subcortical brain. The cortices of the ECT and IC subjects differed in thickness as indicated by direct measurement. The increase in cortical depth was accompanied by an increase in the number of the large blood vessels and glial cells in the cortex.

77

Laborit, H. La psychopharmacologie aurait-elle un role a remplir dans l'evolution humaine? / Does psychopharmacology occupy a role in human evolution? / *L'evolution Psychiatrique* (Paris), 33(3):395-419, 1968.

Among the factors that condition biological evolution, the author mentions, on the one hand, the 2-way relationships that exist between the living being and his environment and, on the other, the storage of information: genetic memory, semantic memory and personal memory of the individual which, in turn, is essentially connected with speech. In every case, the result is a shrinking of time space. Parallel to the evolution of information storage, an evolution appears in the central

nervous system organization that leads to the particularly rich association system between thalamus and the cortex in man. An attempt is made to integrate the mechanism of utilization of biological memory by association pathways of the cortex and the role of speech for creative purpose, as well as speech and communities. In conclusion, the author offers to free behavior from the bondage of value judgments and find for it a scientific, evolutive and effective basis in the concept of structure as defined by the theory of sets. (Author abstract modified)

78

Lancaster, Jane B. On the evolution of tool-using behavior. *American Anthropologist*, 70(1):56-66, 1968.

Our conceptions of the conditions under which tools first evolved have been radically altered by recent archeological discoveries, new methods of dating, and primate field studies. All point toward a single conclusion—that in itself tool use does not cause a major change in the history of a species. Man is not the only primate to use tools and probably many species of ape have in time past used tools to some degree. The new radiometric dating by potassium-argon and fission-track methods indicates that the early Pleistocene lasted for at least 2.5 million years and that during that time small-brained men used simple tools with little change or advance. The rapid acceleration of cultural advances, once traditionally thought to be a natural consequence of tools of any sort, came late in the history of tool use and was probably associated with specializations in the human brain that allowed the skilled use of many different kinds of tools. This evolutionary advance occurred in only one genus and species, *homo erectus*, that preempted the entire niche once open to a number of different kinds of tool users. As Oakley argued some years ago, it is the skill with which man uses his tools that best reflect man's specializations for a human way of life. (56 references)

79

Leigh, Denis. Recent advances in psychosomatic medicine. *Medical Journal of Australia* (Sydney), 1-55(9):327-332, 1968.

Several areas of research in which scientific methods are applied to the investigation of psychosomatic disorders are reviewed. A dual consideration of psychosomatic medicine is presented: one which regards the individual's total life situation, the other which regards genetic factors and a demonstrable relationship between a mental event and a bodily disorder as the essential criteria. A historical basis for psychosomatic approach to medicine and its concern with human ecology is discussed, and the contributions of Harold Wolff and Thomas H. Holmes are cited. Clinical studies relate obesity, coronary thrombosis, and high blood pressure to psychosomatic problems. Psychophysiology-

cal studies associate psychosomatic disorders with increased catecholamine excretion in the urine, and genetic studies review the psychological aspects of peptic ulcer, nocturnal enuresis, and bronchial asthma. Therapeutic studies show that group therapy may be helpful in treating psychosomatic conditions, and the necessity for further understanding of the relationships between emotions and disease is stressed. (49 references)

80

Lieblich, Israel; Guttman, Ruth. Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress—Evidence for genotype-situation interaction. *Life Sciences*, 7(6):301–309, 1968.

The interaction between mild and severe stress situations and genotype is studied in relation to defecation responsivity in mice. A total of 922 mice of inbred strains C57BL/6J and DBA/1J (the latter of which are highly sensitive to auditory stress) were studied. Subjects included F hybrids of reciprocal crosses between the two inbred strains, and F2 generation, and reciprocal F1 backcrosses to each of the parent strain. A common audiogenic seizure apparatus was used to test the effect of severe stress, and a modified barrier cage was used for mild stress. Significant differences were found in defecation scores between the two inbred strains in each test condition. However, score directions were reversed in each stress situation: the DBA strain reacted more to mild stress, while the C57BL strain reacted more to severe stress. Zero correlations were found between defecation responsivity in the two experimental situations. In both situations, the defecation score tended to conform to models of polygenic inheritance. Results suggest that the phenotype must be defined in relation to its specific testing condition, implying the differential transmission of both situation and strain-response specificities. (15 references)

81

Lill, Alan. An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl: 1. The basis of homogamy in males. *Behaviour* (Leiden), 30(2–3):107–126, 1968.

The basis of homogamy exhibited by the adult domestic cock was investigated because of its important role in effecting potential sexual isolation between breeds and strains of chicken. The importance of female plumage coloration in breed "identification" by males was determined by modification and other tests. Female plumage coloration possesses isolating value, but more so in single than in multicolored breeds. In the latter, discriminating cocks responded additionally to other, unknown releasers. Homogamy appeared to be a largely genetic trait in domestic cocks, as judged from social isolation experiments. Homogamic heterosexual juvenile experience very slightly enhanced

the expression of homogamy by adult males, homogamic homosexual experience did not, however. Homogamy, through a comparatively stable trait, was not irreversible and could be modified by certain types of juvenile and adult social environment. The present findings are advanced as a contribution to knowledge of macro and micro evolutionary mechanisms in avian species. (21 references) (Author abstract)

82

Lindesmith, Alfred R.; Strauss, Anselm L. Symbolic processes: Nature and setting. *Social Psychology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. p. 19-111.

Social structure, groups, and the role of language are discussed. The role of consensus is developed. The group bases of language are reviewed. Signs, symbols and language are analyzed. The role of symbolism in shared behavior is discussed. The nature of symbolic gestures is noted. Symbolic environments and cognitive structures are considered. The categorical attitude and the naming of things are set forth. The nature of concepts and categories is surveyed. The nature of animal conceptualization is pondered. Meaning, generalization, and fiction are treated. Stereotypes as social forms are discussed. Human and subhuman environments are compared for symbolic content. The nature of cognitive structures, and the concept of cognitive dissonance are introduced. Relationships between symbolic environments and motives are analyzed. The evolutionary setting of human behavior is considered. Elements of animal behavior with relevance to understanding of human conduct are set forth. Social interaction of lower species is discussed. Anthropomorphism is introduced. A brief discussion of insect societies is presented. The behavior of chimpanzees is reported. The importance of the absence of language among lower animals is analyzed, and consequences of the lack identified. The effects of social isolation and speech pathology on human behavior are set forth to show the important part played by language and symbolic communication. Attention is given to isolated children, the blind deaf, the mentally retarded, aphasia victims, and language-impaired persons. The social isolation of the schizophrenic is discussed. (133 references)

83

Lindzey, Gardner; Loehlin, John; Manosevitz, Martin; Thiessen, Delbert. Behavioral genetics. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 22:39-94, 1971.

A review of literature from the past 5 years on behavioral genetics is arranged under the following headings: pathways of gene expression; sensory and cognitive abilities and learning; personality, temperament, and social behavior; evolution; and research methodology. Topics discussed are audiogenic seizure susceptibility; alcohol preference and

aversion; influence of external environment upon gene effects; single gene effects on sensory and motor functions; normal human abilities; mental deficiency; animal learning; emotionality, hoarding, motivation, and social behavior of animals; twin studies of normal human personality, interest, and social behavior; personality disorders; gene diversity and adaptation, ethological isolation, and hybrid vigor; and single gene methodology and crossing techniques. It is concluded that contemporary investigation is likely to be concerned with the mechanisms or pathways involved in genetic determination and the attempt to arrive at quantitative estimates of the magnitude of genetic influence under stated conditions. (439 references.)

84

Lindzey, Gardner; Winston, Harvey D.; Whitney, Glayde D. Defecation in stressful and non-stressful situations. *Psychon. Sci.*, 1:3-4, 1964.

If individual and strain differences in open-field defecation reflect a stable alimentary tract that is not indicative of response to stress, the rate of defecation in the open-field situation will be correlated with defecation in the home cage. This association was studied for 106 mice representing four different genotypes: A, C57/81/1, DBA/8 and A X DBA/8 (F2 generation). The mice were observed daily for 2 minutes on 10 consecutive days in the open-field test. The data indicated that home cage defecation rate was little associated with open-field performance, and the relation between these 2 indices appeared to vary with genotype. The order from high to low for the open-field measure was A, DBA/8, A X DBA/8 (F2), C57/B1/1; that for homecage defecation was DBA/8, C57/B1/1, A X DBA/8 (F2) and A. Genetic differences ranged from significantly negative (C57/B1/1) to significantly positive (F2 hybrids). No data suggest that different genotypes may be associated with different organizations or structures of behavior traits; if this were firmly demonstrated, it would have important implications for personality theory and research. (9 references)

85

Mason, William A. Early social deprivation in the nonhuman primates: Implications for human behavior. In: Glass, D., *Environmental Influences*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 304 p. (p. 70-101).

The contribution of studies of the nonhuman primates to questions of human conduct is discussed. The development of the primate from infancy is described, and the infant primate is compared to the human infant in terms of slow development (helplessness, walking, dependence on mother). The adaptive properties of clinging and sucking are described, as well as vocalization. The shift from the mother-child relationship to a basic orientation toward the world begins to emerge, and

behavioral development is described. The effect of deprivation is analyzed, and typical behavior patterns all described. These include factors such as abnormal posture, motivational disturbances, poor integration of motor patterns, and deficiencies in social communication. The thesis that the living primates constitute a graded series in which the major features of behavioral development show a systematic trend is presented. (28 references)

86

Mason, William A. Sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes. In: Berkowitz, L., *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*. New York: Academic Press, 1964. 319 p. Vol. 1. (p. 277-305).

A discussion is presented of sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes. The social psychology of monkeys and apes is fundamentally a branch of comparative psychology. Its objectives and methods are more directly influenced by biological considerations than is the study of human social behavior. However, the living primates have evolved as gregarious animals, and much of their behavior is specifically adapted to life in groups. The sources of the infant's tie to the mother have been the most thoroughly studied, and the data are consistent with the hypothesis that arousal reduction is an important reinforcing mechanism in the formation of filial attachment. There are also indications that the affinity for the mother persists into early adolescence and probably beyond. It appears that the factors that produced this bond are functioning during the postweaning period, providing a basis for the formation of new attachments. Describing the development of infantile social responses, particularly the effects of early attachment on later social relations, is a major task for the future. Other sources of sociability become manifest during later periods of development. Social organization appears to be more rigid in the terrestrial baboons and macaques than among primates favoring an arboreal habitat. Analysis of the behavior of individual animals should help to clarify the problem of interspecies differences in social organization. (98 references) (Author abstract modified)

87

Masserman, Jules H. *Animal and Human: Scientific Proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1968. 277 p.

The relationship of ethology to psychoanalytic and psychodynamic theory is analyzed by 18 authors and 6 discussants. The coverage is divided into 4 sections, the first 2 sections dealing with animal studies on development and ethology with an emphasis on nonhuman primate studies. The third section evaluates this information by determining the correlation or lack of it with human behavior and psychoanalytic

concepts. Section four deals with clinical considerations such as cognition, thought and affect in the organization of experience, comparative and experimental approaches to behavior, and the role of the psychoanalyst in community mental health centers.

88

Masserman, Jules H. A tachistoscopic glance at recent advances in the neurophysiology of behavior. *Israel Annals of Psychiatry and Related Disciplines*, 2(1):244-254, 1963.

A review was presented of the neurophysiology of behavior. Experiential stresses, acting either on the congenital or a postnatally acquired genetic vulnerability, can theoretically influence every conceivable "psychosomatic" relationship from cancer to psychoses. The study of the behavior of animals from planaria to primates can illuminate and clarify psychologically important concepts such as innate learning; the developmentally essential influences of early sensory experiences (imprinting) on the functional development of the central nervous system; Gestalt conceptualization in as primitive a creature as the flatworm; intraspecies communication and empathy; acid to an ailing conspecific; the use of tools; animal artistry; the nature of aggressive, sexual, maternal, and other "instinctual" behavior in both caged and natural environments; and finally, interspecies collaboration. Pleasure regions have been outlined in the rhinencephalon and anterior central gray matter of rats, cats, and monkeys, as contrasted with avoidance reactions elicited from the midbrain and adjacent parts of the thalamus. Electrical stimulation of the same cerebral locus can produce either accentuation or inhibition of concurrent behavior depending on the form of the stimulating current, the past experiences of the organism, the configuration of external stimuli, and many other contingencies. Lesions of the dorsomedial thalamic nucleus impaired previously learned skills in normal cats, but greatly lowered the threshold of rage reactions in those that had been made experimentally neurotic; so also amygdaloid, ventromedial thalamic and cingulate lesions diminished aberrant behavior in adult animals, but produce serious disturbances of exploratory, feeding, and sexual conduct in the young. Information theory is a rapidly developing field of behavioral science which has greatly clarified understanding of the all-important modes of "normal" communication and the deviations that may lead to mild or serious abnormalities of conduct. (86 references)

89

Masserman, Jules H. Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, NIMH, Began June 1, 1967. Completed May 31, 1969.

Social facilitation and imitation have been reported previously for primates, and several investigators have noted the relevance of social

relationships between demonstrator (D) and observer (O). This report describes studies in which O's opportunities to observe D were carefully controlled. Three projects with monkeys as subjects studied exploration, manipulation, and amelioration of conflict. It is concluded that social relationships, such as dominance and familiarity, age, sex, and individual experience appear to influence the nature and extent of social facilitation, imitation, and inhibition of behavior in subhuman primates. The variables that are operative at any given point in time apparently are situation specific. Further work in this area may help clarify some of the ethologic origins of human interrelationships and their expressions in dyadic, therapeutic, group, and other transactional phenomena. (Author abstract modified)

90

Masserman, Jules H. The biodynamic roots of psychoanalysis. In: Marmor, J., *Modern Psychoanalysis*. New York: Basic Books, 1968. 732 p. (p. 189-224).

Biological, ethological, and comparative experimental data relevant to various psychoanalytic theories are surveyed. The relationships of innate or instinctive behavior patterns of animals and their relationship to the primary, libidinal or motivational drives in man are discussed. The topics of primal aggression, death instinct, trigger stimuli, social releases, masochism and animal neurosis are reviewed. The basic concepts of ethology, learning, communication, sexuality, motivation, adaptation through experience and symbolization, and neurotogenesis are presented. (152 references)

91

McCleary, Gerald E. Social implications of behavioral genetics. In: Glass, David C., *Genetics*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 260 p. (p. 164-168).

In a discussion of the social implications of behavioral genetics, it is stated that those individuals who are adapted to the social structure have an enhanced capacity to survive and reproduce. As cultures evolved, men were altered by natural selection to fit them, and as men evolved, they tailored cultures to fit themselves. As urbanization has proceeded and the population has increased, problems related to population density have arisen. The human species most likely will undergo the rigors of selection arising from overcrowding or employ some means to control the birth rate. It will be difficult to design a program limiting the quantity of humans without raising the question of quality. Since human genetic control seems inevitable, we owe it to our successors to begin the factual groundwork now. If we are to alter the gene pool of the species, we should do it on the basis of solid information. (7 references)

92

Means, Richard L. Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems. *Social Problems*, 15(2):200-212, 1967.

There should be closer co-operation between the biological sciences and sociology in the analysis of social problems. Several broad areas of mutual concern are discussed: (1) a growing emphasis on a biological orientation to ecology that will stress the interrelationships of both human and nonhuman organisms and (2) an attempt to deal more systematically with biological and genetic factors contributing to social problems. However, the view is put forward that genetic and chemotherapy research is especially important to social problems research. Biological variables may be highly significant causal factors in certain forms of deviant behavior, i.e., alcoholism and homosexuality. (82 references)

93

Meier, Richard L.; Blakelock, Edwin H.; Hinomoto, Hirohide. Computers in behavioral science: Simulation of ecological relationships. *Behavioral Science*, 9:67-76, 1964.

The wildlife games are a series of simple games which depict various aspects of population dynamics. The sequence begins with a hypothetical organism seeking a niche in a new environment and proceeds to situations where competing populations evolve due to mutations. The games are designed primarily as a teaching aide to clarify principles of evolution and population dynamics. The game is so designed that it can be played by humans on a board or on a computer. Apparently the underlying models of such ecosystems require an expansion of the program that would exceed the capacity of the computer. The alternative is excessively long computer runs. It is unlikely that this kind of program can be used to illuminate the interesting problems in ecology and population genetics that involve simultaneous interaction between environment and several different populations combined with the interaction between the respective populations. (3 references)

94

Meyer-Holzappel, Monica. Abnormal behavior in zoo animals. In: Fox, M., *Abnormal Behavior in Animals*, Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1968. 563 p. (p. 476-503).

This survey deals with the influence of captivity on the behavior of wild animals. Abnormal behavior results either from physiological changes or from stress situations due to change of surroundings, absence of adequate quarters, or social tension. Captive animals may react to unbiological situations with unadaptive behavior—motor excess, motor inhibition, and refusal of food are the signs of an abnormally intense or thwarted escape drive. Abnormal aggressiveness

results mainly from overcrowding, from hypersexualization, or from a frustrated impulse of self-defense. Self-mutilation is a phenomenon often observed in opossums, carnivores, and monkeys. Oversexualization and sexual hyperactivity frequently occur in captive animals. Maturation may be attained earlier, rutting seasons may be prolonged, and social conflict may be increased. Perversion of appetite, namely coprophagia, has been recorded in apes. Apathy may be provoked by isolation (separation or loss of mate). Abnormal mother-infant relations easily arise in captive birds and mammals. Internal stimuli may be absent. External stimuli to a large extent, are provided by the young. If these behave abnormally or undergo some change, the parent may neglect or even eat them. Prolonged juvenile behavior and reversion to juvenile patterns were observed in birds. In mammals, half grown young often show regressive behavior when in danger. (70 references) (Author abstract modified)

95

Mirsky, I. Archer. Communication of affects in monkeys. In: Glass, D., *Environmental Influences*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 304 p. (p. 129-137).

The processes involved in the regulation of the various levels of organization are all biological, in that they are concerned with the total ecology of living matter. Every piece of behavior represents an expression of the organism in interaction with the environment. A discussion of Mason's concepts includes that of the principle of neoteny, which implies the development of a new behavior from components of phylogenetically old behaviors. Mason's studies on the effects of isolation and social impoverishment of infant Rhesus monkeys have yielded new insights into the nature of the social exchanges between infant and mother at various stages of development. A study on isolates between 4 and 5 years old is presented. The social isolation affected the communicative skills between animals. Speculations as to man's behavior in relation to social activities and the concept that a learning defect is involved in schizophrenia are discussed. (29 references)

96

Norton-Griffiths, M. The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*). *Behaviour* (Leiden, Netherlands), 34:55-114, 1969.

The results of an intensive investigation of the organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher, *haematopus ostralegus*, are reported. The transport and presentation of food to the young oystercatcher is described. The parents will present food to the young either on their own initiative or in response to the approach of the young. The auditory and tactile interactions between the hatching

eggs and the incubating parents are described. As hatching proceeds both the parents and young become more responsive to each other, and both show marked selective responsiveness. These prehatch interactions lead to the transition from incubation behavior to brooding behavior and to the onset of parental feeding. It is suggested that the young may learn to respond to the call of the parent before hatching. Both nonbreeding and breeding birds show the same cyclical pattern of total feeding activities and it is suggested that self-feeding and parental feeding are part of the same motivational system. It is suggested that parental feeding evolved in the oystercatcher subsequent to the evolution of a specialized feeding behavior which very small young were unable to employ. The parental feeding system shows specific adaptations to feeding nidifugous young on numerous small items of food, and it is suggested that selection has maintained this system because: the parents can take their young out onto the feeding grounds and protect them while feeding them; and because the young acquire the techniques of the specialized feeding behavior from their parents during the parental feeding. (39 references) (Author abstract modified)

97

Ortman, L. L.; Craig, J. V. Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms. *Animal Behaviour*, 1968, 16(1), 33-37.

Investigated strains of chickens produced by bidirectional selection for social dominance ability to elucidate possible physiological mechanisms responsible for their altered conflict behavior. Differences in pair contest behavior between selected strain capons and females stimulated by equivalent doses of androgen paralleled differences between high- and low-strain intact males. Strain differences in conflict behavior frequency, in severity of encounters, and in dominance ability were interpreted to be primarily associated with changes in physiological responsiveness to social stimuli rather than changes in endogenous androgen production. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

98

Othmer, Ekkehard; Hayden, Mary P.; Segelbaum, Robert. Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern. *Science*, 164(3878):447-449, 1969.

Twenty-four hour polygraphic tracings from 3 normal female subjects indicate a pattern of alternating periods with the presence and absence of rapid eye movements (REM), which have been shown to exist for normal sleep. These REMS were found over all 24 hours of the daily period. A lack of regularity in the occurrence of REM periods indicates that timing of cycles may be a function of such variables as

subject identity, environmental influences and absolute time, all of which influence other cyclic biological phenomena. These results suggest that the so-called sleep-dream cycle of human sleep is not specific to sleep but is a general activity pattern of the brain. (6 references) (Author abstract modified)

99

Rapaport, David. The theory of ego autonomy: A generalization. *Bulletin of the Wenninger Clinic*, 22:13-35, 1958.

The purpose of this paper is to update the summary of the theory of ego autonomy presented by the author in 1950. The organism is endowed by evolution with apparatuses which prepare it for contact with its environment, but its behavior is not a slave of this environment, since it is also endowed with drives which rise from its organization and are the ultimate guarantees against stimulus slavery. In turn, the organism's behavior is not simply the expression of these internal forces, since the very apparatuses through which the organism is in contact with its environment are the ultimate guarantees against drive slavery. These autonomies have proximal guarantees also in intrapsychic structures. The balance of these mutually controlling factors does not depend on the outcome of their chance interactions, but is controlled by the laws of the epigenetic sequence, termed autonomous ego development. (70 references) (Author abstract modified)

100

Richter, Curt P. Rats, man, and the welfare state. *American Psychologist*, 14(1):18-28, 1959.

The question of a causal relationship between the development of a welfare state and the increased incidence of various noncurable diseases and other evidence of defective physical and mental health is considered in light of observations on the domestication of the Norway rat. Comparisons were made between wild rats trapped in alleys and yards of Baltimore, where they had to struggle for existence, and domesticated rats in a 36-year-old colony, where food, water, mates and shelter were provided and the struggle for survival no longer existed. In domestication of the Norway rat the following trends stand out: the adrenal glands have become smaller and less effective; the thyroid has become less active; the gonads develop earlier, function with greater regularity and produce greater fertility; and the brain weighs less and is more susceptible to audiogenic and other types of fits. These changes were brought about by "natural selection," but in the protected environment of the laboratory, it is the tamer and more gentle rats that survive. In the case of human beings, the survival of the less strong, less vigorous individuals has been aided by legislation, hygienic practices, the recent widespread use of antibiotics, and devices such as air conditioning and

easy means of transportation—all calculated to reduce stress to a minimum. The Federal Government or a large foundation should have a commission of men well versed in genetics to advise legislators about the possible biological effects of laws on future generations, to study the effect of the development of a welfare state in other civilizations, and to support research on the changes that occur in all types of living organisms under different conditions of natural selection. (60 references)

101

Roberts, D. E. Genetic problems of hot desert populations of simple technology. *Human Biology*, 42(3):469-485, 1970.

The biological challenge that a hot desert environment gives to its inhabitants of simple technology is more far reaching than that of mere individual survival in an unpleasant habitat. Ecological generalizations were first established, and from these the genetic problems besetting hot desert populations were seen to fall into 4 categories, those associated with: A) intense selection, there is no real information on what are favorable genotypes, or on the plasticity of man's genotypic response to intense selection; B) colonization of new habitats, the difficulties facing colonizers are stressed, and there emerges the apparent paradox of selection against the important high fertility component of fitness; C) migrant populations, there is the need to consider the extent of physiological tolerance to understand the genetic structure of hot desert populations; D) small population size, there are few data on genetic variance or length of survival of hot desert populations; but the Australian aborigines show a cultural adaptation that mitigates some of the problems of small population size. The genetic problems that emerge are seen to be complex, and indeed almost of a different order from the genetic question so far asked of human desert populations. Their solution will involve not only physiological and inheritance studies, but also ecological, demographic and social data. (24 references) (Author abstract modified)

102

Roberts, Alice Calvert. Part I: Theory: The language function. In: Roberts, A., *The Aphasic Child*. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1966. 84 p. (p. 3-33).

The aphasic child of normal intelligence who does not read, write, or speak is discussed in terms of the neurophysiology, neurology, and psychology involved: use of the electroencephalogram is also described in considerable detail. The brain, as the organ of the mind, is the starting point for a description of physiological processes that culminate in the psychological manifestations observed as intelligence, language, and behavior. In diagnosing the aphasic child there is no one entity that can be tested psychometrically to provide a basis for problem

evaluation. Rather there is a complex of interrelated aspects of the problem that evolves as learning progresses. The electroencephalogram is viewed as an essential tool when used by an expert to establish the neurophysiology involved in making a careful diagnosis; it permits gross localization of the functional dysfunction. What must be demonstrated is gross mental defect with minimal brain damage, to differentiate between social implications or simple mental retardation.

103

Roe, Anne. Psychological definitions of man. *Classification and Human Evolution*. Chicago: Aldine, 1963. p. 320-331.

A psychological definition of man was attempted. Practically all of the most crucial criteria that have been called upon at one time or another as distinguishing attributes of man are behavioral criteria. There is fossil evidence that bipedal locomotion, tool-using, tool-making, and some degree of prolongation of post-natal life periods preceded the advent of the hominidae. There are other elements in the distinctively human adaptation that have changed as markedly as tool-using and tool-making since man appeared. These include symbolic language and thought; self-awareness; emotional susceptibility; and changes in basic motivation, as shown by a marked increase in exploratory, and possibly in sexual behavior; and probably the development of new basic drives for which we have little, if any, evidence in other forms. The speech areas in the brain of man are apparently unique. Thinking is not dependent upon speech, but is facilitated by speech. One of the striking aspects of man is the temporal extent of the world he lives in, that is, he not only remembers the past but he anticipates the future to a greater degree than any other animal. Brain size is a diagnostic character for man, and the marked increase apparently came about rather rapidly, and was perhaps the consequence of such behavioral changes as tool-use, speech, and an increase in other perceptual and cognitive areas. The implication of a sort of quantum shift in intellectual processes seems to be reinforced by studies of the development of thought in children. Problem-solving is seen as based on a hierarchical organization of symbolic representations and information-processing strategies deriving to a considerable degree from past experience. It is only through understanding of man's nature in the light of his past history that we can have any hope of controlling his future history. (15 references)

104

Roizin, L. A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level. *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology*, 19(4):591-621, 1960.

Recently developed histologic, histochemical, and biophysical research methods make possible the study of normal cellular and ultracellular

structures, as well as correlated functional and pathologic mechanisms, at a molecular level. The nucleus is more or less centrally located and is spherical or oval in shape. The cytoplasm is represented predominantly by aggregates of molecules dispersed in a colloidal system which is of a lyophilic character. The Golgi apparatus can be identified in a large variety of cells and appears as a system composed of 2 main membranous elements: 1) closely packed piles of flattened cisternae; and 2) groupings of small spherical vesicles imbedded in the cytoplasmic matrix. In nerve cells, certain of the molecules of the protein in the cytoplasm appear in a linear arrangement. With the electron microscope it has been established that the cell membrane is 80 Å thick. The synapse has a complex structural organization which is specialized for the transmission of nerve impulses. The living protoplasm is organized in a predetermined and purposeful subcellular structure. The cells perform not only their specific function but are also subjected to the dynamic influences of mechanical, biochemic, bioelectric activities from one organ or tissue upon another. The principal functions of the nucleus are related to: 1) the hereditary concept, and 2) the control of metabolic functions in the normal synthetic activity of the cell. Within physiological conditions the complex structural and bio-physical-chemical components of the cell are acting and maintaining a dynamic synergistic equilibrium, which is determined and orderly regulated by the intrinsic hereditary mechanism of the individual cells. Changes in a cell or organism may result from gene mutation or from variations in the environment. The molecular organization of the living systems provides the ultracellular constituents with a common and fundamental substrate for the study of cytology, biophysics, biochemistry, embryology, genetics, physiology, metabolism, pharmacology, and pathology. The molecule, rather than the cell, has become the fundamental objective biological unit of the "molecular pathology." (202 references)

105

Rosenblum, Leonard A.; Kaufman, I. Charles; Stynes, A. J. Individual distance in two species of macaque. *Animal Behaviour* (London), 2:338-342, 1964.

A laboratory study was conducted concerning sustained spatial separations between group members of 2 congeneric species of primate. The subjects were 10 pigtail monkeys and 10 bonnet monkeys, divided into 4 groups. Observations were made on 2 groups of *macaca nemestrina* (pigtails) and 2 of *macaca radiata* (bonnets), each containing one male and 4 females. The records included the durations of passive contact and proximity (within 1 foot) between subjects and each subject's location in the pen. A significant difference between the species in the durations of passive contact but not in the durations of proximity was obtained. It was shown also that the distribution of the subjects involved

considerable reference to selected features of the physical environment as well as to other animals. Regarding individual distance phenomena in monkeys the results of this study suggest that: 1) contact and proximity may be manifestations of different underlying systems and that the tendency towards contact may be species-specific; 2) behavior relating to individual distances between adults may be significant in the ontogeny of the social behavior of their young; and 3) studies of individual distance must take account of the possible coercive effects of the physical environment. (9 references) (Author abstract, enlarged)

106

Rothschild, F. S. Eros and Thanatos in human evolution. *Israel Annals of Psychiatry and Related Disciplines* (Jerusalem), 8(1):22-51, 1970.

Although reasoning methods current in the exact sciences are of limited usefulness in answering questions about the origin of life, consciousness, and human values out of an inorganic earth, these problems can be dealt with by the science of the highest developed evolutionary structures, those of reasoning and its expression in language i.e. the science of semiotic. The principles and the methods of semiotic can be applied to all the complex sign systems that life has created, and moreover they can be traced to the inorganic system. This yields a picture of evolution, by which those questions, inaccessible to the methods of the exact sciences, can be answered with benefit for the diagnosis of the present condition of mankind, and with pointers for prognoses regarding its future. Within this biosemiotic, Freud's metapsychology is enlarged to a more comprehensive metascience, in which the results of the sciences as well as the humanities become analyzable as symptoms of sign processes. In a modification of Freud's concepts, as demanded by the new frame, Eros and Thanatos are expounded as the principles that hold sway over the dynamics of all the sign systems that have emerged throughout evolution. (19 references) (Author abstract modified)

107

Rule, Colter. A theory of human behavior based on studies of non-human primates. *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, 10(2):153-176. 1967.

Although their precise application to man is not yet known, phenomena such as localization, population size, and population density, often described under population statistics, are fundamental to understanding animal behavior. While these cannot properly be called behaviors, they are the result of, and in turn influence behavior. Infant-maternal, peer-play, courtship-sexual, spacing, territorial, and dominance behaviors are fundamental social behaviors to the primates,

including man. Mankind has been blinded to his possession of these behaviors, believing them to be relegated to the other species, mainly because of his preoccupation with the process of verbalization. The laws of speech seem to parallel those of the development of the nervous system and of the intelligence. The attainment of higher degrees of abstract thought was the result of the marked increase in size of the cerebral cortex, the prolonged immaturity and dependency of mothering behavior with its extended period of distraction-free learning, and an increasingly different physical, biological, and social environment. These factors, which operated over hundreds of thousands of years, were accelerated by the selective premium allowed to the possessor by symbolic language. Speech indicates, therefore, the arrival at a certain level of complexity of the developing organism. The distinguishing factor between men and between man and the other primates is the kind of intelligence accumulated and used for social purposes. The 6 types of behavior listed above are developed to a high degree of complexity, but are still present in man. From the standpoint of primatology, psychiatrists are specialists in corrective foster mothering. The psychiatrist should recognize this, and avoid the intrusion of any of the other types in his relations with his patients. (44 references)

108

Salisbury, Richard F. Changes in land use and tenure among the Siane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61). *Pacific Viewpoint*, 5(1):1-10. 1964.

Bush-fallow agriculture of Siane, New Guinea was observed for one year and contrasted with a longer cycle of cultivation. Agricultural history of this mountainous territory was summarized. Presently, the rotation cycle varied from less than 8 years in valleys to more than 15 years at heights of 7,000 feet. It appeared that anthropogenic grasslands resulting from warfare or burning could be naturally regenerated if casuarina growth persisted in clumps over 50% of the area. The replacement of warfare and stone tools with peace and steel tools resulted in a new equilibrium system of bush-fallow agriculture. Cultivation area and production of first crop mixed vegetables increased; production of starchy vegetables decreased. Larger gardens denoted higher status. Coffee planting was another factor in increasing garden size. A major change in bush-fallow equilibrium was indicated as the result of minor social changes in technology, politics, or the legal system of the past 20 or 30 years. (8 references)

109

Schafer, Roy. An overview of Heinz Hartmann's contributions to psychoanalysis. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* (London), 51:425-446, 1970.

Heinz Hartmann was the guiding genius of modern Freudian theory. He attempted to develop to its highest possible point Freud's natural

science model of mind. With rare consistency he formulated his meta-psychological contributions from the specific vantage point of biological adaptation. Thus he emphasized evolutionary, organismic, ecological and functional modes of conceptualization. The adaptational vantage point was deliberately chosen by Hartmann; it is not the only possible vantage point for psychoanalytic theorizing. The following aspects of Hartmann's contributions are discussed: A) their assault on dualistic constraints in Freud's thinking; B) their establishing or making clear the legitimacy of different modes of psychoanalytic conceptualizing; C) their laying bare the anatomy of the natural scientific Freudian meta-psychology as a necessary step towards elegant systematization and detailing of that theory; D) their synchronization, refinement and amplification of Freud's psychoeconomic propositions, especially through the use of the concepts of neutral and neutralized energy; and E) their seeming implicitly to follow or parallel a sociopolitical model of mind as (meaningful and purposive) government. An attempt is made to convey not only the range and many merits of Hartmann's mode of theorizing but also its problems. Some of these problems arise from this mode's being simultaneously conservative and revolutionary. (35 references) (Author abstract modified)

110

Schneider, Howard A. Ecological ectocrines in experimental epidemiology. *Science*, 158(3801):597-603, 1967.

Nutrition has long been considered a means of building host resistance to infectious disease. It is felt that nutrition may help control such diseases as coronary thrombosis, hypertension, allergic states, and mental abnormalities. Through the use of new experimental designs in the investigation of mouse salmonellosis, an organic compound has been discovered in the nutritional environment. This compound, which when ingested enhances the subject's chances of survival, is biologically categorized as a member of a new class of ecological ectocrines called pacifarins. Further study of the latter may lead to an increased ability to master infectious disease. (45 references)

111

Sebeok, Thomas A. Zoosemiotics: Juncture of semiotics and the biological study of behavior. *Science*, 147(3657):492-493, 1965.

The book *Animal Communication* by Hubert and Mable Frings was reviewed. This book is in the field of zoosemiotics, or the intersection of semiotics, the general theory of signs, and ethology, the biological study of behavior. The authors define communication as relationships between members of the same species. The sensory channels used by animals are described, and the methods of observation and experi-

mentation used to study animal behavior are discussed. Specific chapters deal with species identification in aggregational systems, social cooperation including alarm signals and food signals, signals involved in sexual attraction and recognition, courtship and mating signals, communication in parent-young relationships, and utilitarian applications. The evolution of communication is discussed and the ethological hypothesis that communication signals usually originate as modified intention movements is reasserted. (5 references)

112

Sells, Saul B. Ecology and the science of psychology. In: Willems, E., *Naturalistic Viewpoints in Psychological Research*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969. 294 p. (p. 15-30).

Significant developments of the ecologic trend in psychology, and the implications of the ecologic emphasis of content and method in psychology are discussed. Ecology contributes to the content of psychology by emphasizing that the behavior of organisms is rooted in biological development. This phylogenetic perspective further implies that psychological inquiry must take into account the principle of adaptation and its implication of the existence of feedback mechanisms. These arguments form the bases of 4 postulates concerning the strategic role of the ecologic niche in the structure of behavior: 1. Every species of living organism has evolved by adaptation to a particular set of environmental conditions to which its morphologic structures, physiologic systems and behavior response repertoire are optimally suited (ecologic niche). 2. The response repertoire of a species represents the natural way in which a species copes in its natural environment. 3. The differences between species in historical position, critical environment and related response repertoires all limit the types of cross species comparisons that may be meaningful, and suggest types of comparative studies that may profitably illuminate behavior in phylogenetic perspective. 4. Acceptance of these ecologic principles implies the need for an interdisciplinary approach, for field research, for reliable techniques for recording behavior, and for new techniques and conceptions of encoding the environment. (56 references)

113

Shaklee, Alfred B. Special control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications. *Psychological Reports*, 23(1):163-174, 1968.

The effects of avoidance training and of social stimulation were studied in 42 rats as littermates to one of 4 experimental groups or to a group of stimulus subjects. Avoidance trained subjects received one brief escape conditioning experience in which reinforcement was initiated by the subjects exploratory behavior. Using time spent by the subjects in different regions of the test chamber, it was possible to

demonstrate effects of both factors, with a reduction of avoidance in the presence of a second animal. This phenomenon can be demonstrated in a test situation having common properties with natural environments. The social reduction of stress and of fear and avoidance which may accompany it is analyzed with respect to potential adaptive functions. It is proposed that this effect has been a major factor in the maintenance and further evolution of social cohesion in many species, including man. (41 references) (Author abstract)

114

Shanklin, D. R. A general theory of oxygen toxicity in man. *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, 13(1):80-100, 1969.

A theory is presented of oxygen as a positive force in the evolution of living organisms with the Berkner-Marshall model adopted as the basis for the theory. Emphasis is placed on the development of defense mechanisms against a significant rise of oxygen in the atmosphere which followed the widespread successes of land plants. These evolutionally contrived defenses must be completed during embryogenesis for successful postnatal adaptation because of the significant increase in the oxygen tension to which the lung is exposed at birth. A number of disease states in humans are speculatively associated with this hypothe- cation of oxygenic and biologic development. Oxygen may also play a role in several pathophysiologic conditions in the perinatal period. It is concluded that hyaline membrane disease is the principal lesion complex deriving from failure of development of evolutionally established defenses against the present oxygen content of the atmosphere. This conclusion offers possibilities for prevention or control of the disease through use of artificial environments immediately postnatally. (96 references) (Author abstract modified)

115

Smith, Karl U. Cybernation and human evolution. *Journal of the International College of Surgeons*, 1-5, 1966.

Human evolution is an extension of phyletic development in which feedback or cybernetic control of biological time has been the main parameter of natural selection. The evolution of man has been concerned principally with the differentiation of specialized dimensions of biological time. Computerized society and work are the most recent expression of the selective processes of that evolution. Man has expanded and elaborated calendrical and clocking mechanisms for making ever more precise the symbolic record of the historical past as a biosocial or cultural memory, which can be extrapolated as a process of feed-forward control to predict and regulate human events over longer and longer periods of future time. The computer is a precise timing and calendrical device combined, with which man can increase his abilities

in differential perception and control of events over time. The hybrid analog-digital-analog system is the most important because it can be made to measure, clock and record any ongoing event in real time and to regulate the feedback signals which the operating system requires for future, or feedforward, control. Such systems exemplify man's dedication to the dimensions of biosocial time which he has created by machines and symbols, and to selective temporal organization of society and culture. (8 references)

116

Solomon, Philip. *Ethology, sensory deprivation and overload. Historic Derivations of Modern Psychiatry*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967. p. 185-217.

The key concepts of ethology are introduced. Imprinting is stressed and illustrated with examples from Lorenz. Information in imprinting human beings, as in the mother's-heart-beats' effect on the infant, is presented. A brief review of experimental work with sensory deprivation is given. Several types of experiment, and a number of different deprivation set ups are discussed. A brief introduction to the idea of sensory overload is provided. (32 references)

117

Sperry, Roger W. *Problems Outstanding in the Evolution of Brain Function*. New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1964. 22 p.

Problems outstanding in the evolution of brain function were discussed. The cells of the brain are labeled early in development with individual identification tags, chemical in nature, whereby the billions of brain cells can thereafter be recognized and distinguished, one from another. These chemical differentials are extended into the fibers of the maturing brain cells as these begin to grow outward, in some cases over rather long distances, to lay down the complicated central communication lines. It appears that the growing fibers select and follow specific prescribed pathways, all well marked by chemical guideposts that direct the fiber tips to their proper connection sites. The inbuilt machinery of perception must include certain central mechanisms by which an animal is able to distinguish those sensory changes produced by its own movement from those originating outside. Among brain functions, memory rates are one of the prime "problems outstanding." Whatever the nature of the neural mechanism underlying memory, it seems to have appeared quite early in evolution. The brain-bisection studies have indicated that evolution may have saddled us all with a great deal of unnecessary duplication, both in structure and in the function of the higher brain centers. Emotion, personality, intellect, and language, among other brain business, would seem by nature to be quite

manageable through a single unified set of brain controls. The early loss of one entire hemisphere in the cat, monkey, and even in man causes amazingly little deficit in the higher cerebral activities in general. With the existing cerebral system, most memories as well have to be laid down twice, one engram for the left hemisphere and another engram copy for the right hemisphere. (11 references)

118

Taylor, E. L.; Fox, M. W. The place of animal behavior studies in veterinary science. In: Fox, M., *Abnormal Behavior in Animals*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1968. 563 p. (p. 6-20).

If the veterinarian is to understand the whole mechanism of domestic animals, he cannot afford to leave out the functions of the cerebrum. He should be taught to think in a scientific way of the behavior patterns of the animals with which he works, to speak about them in scientific terms, and to have a scientific understanding as well as the innate, instinctive one. He should also be aware of the extent of the field offered for investigation, so that in a research career he may study animal behavior and assist in finding new knowledge. The science of animal behavior (ethology) has developed rapidly and certain aspects of ethology are reported which have direct application to veterinary medicine. Ethology is concerned not only with central nervous system (CNS) mechanisms controlling social behavior, but also with genetically controlled or modified aspects of behavior and with the experiences of the animal early in life which may affect subsequent behavior. The effects of hormones, drugs, CNS lesions, metabolic disturbances, and factors contributing to conditioned emotional reactions, shocks, emotional stress and fright reactions, and psychosomatic and psychogenic disorders are considered. (25 references)

119

Thompson, Laura. Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process. *Eastern Anthropologist*, 22(1):1-12, 1969.

Cultural homeostasis focuses on mechanism of cultural adaptation observed situationally in relation to the major living problems, which a human population has to resolve unequivocally or lose its identity as an evolving organic identity. Certain cultures tend to change in the direction of meaningful internal integration characterized by balance, harmony, and interdependency of parts. Upon analysis it is found that cultural balance appears in communities which have been isolated, either geographically or socially or both, during a substantial period of time. Ecologists have learned that both the isolation factor and the time factor facilitate the consolidation process, whether it be a cell, an organism, a group of organisms, a community, an ecosystem, or a region. Culture is a nongenetic human group adaptation in terms of

the evolutionary process. To the extent that adaptive process involves cultural phenomena it is called cultural homeostasis. Comparative studies have shown that a group may actively resolve its unique local problematic situation by organizing its behavior and deploying its available resources, natural, human, and cultural, to the extent that it may continue to exist as an ongoing social entity. Cultural homeostasis is heuristic. It clarifies the universal cultural change process and opens new areas of research heretofore not readily available for scientific inquiry. (37 references)

120

Thompson, William R. Genetics and social behavior. In: Glass, David C., *Genetics*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 260 p. (p. 79-101).

This chapter is concerned with the conjunction of 2 disciplines, behavioral genetics and social behavior. When cojoined with phenotypic behavior, genetics may be a special kind of discipline, facing problems that require unique conceptualization and methodologies because of the nature of behavior. Three fundamental properties of behavior, i.e., continuity, complexity and fluidity are considered in detail. The relevance of these problems is discussed with respect to social behavior. The foundations of social behavior and the manner in which social behavior (as represented by affiliation and aggression) evolves ontogenetically from the interaction of genes and environmental experience are considered. In early life, one is capable of being altered in various ways, not only in general temperament, but also in social posture. Later in development, molding of actual behavioral patterns is possible. Together, these 3 dimensions: basic temperament, affective relations with the world and instrumental habit patterns constitute personality. It is still not clear whether any given genotype is buffered as a whole or differentially with respect to these 3 personality dimensions. (69 references)

121

Tinbergen, N.; Washburn, S. L.; De Vore, Irvén; Hasler, Arthur D.; Larsen, James A.; Wenner, Adrian M.; Lorenz, Konrad Z.; Dilger, William C. Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds. *Psychobiology: The Biological Bases of Behavior*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1967. p. 1-52.

A brief introductory discussion of approaches to the study of animal behavior is given. The importance of descriptive accuracy and attention to sensory capacity, inter-species difference and social behavior is indi-

cated. The courtship and fighting behavior of the stickleback is described. Nest tending by the male stickleback is analyzed. Reports of field observations of the social life of baboons are summarized. Baboon association with other species for mutual defense is discussed. The natural care of young baboons is noted. Mating and aggression are discussed. The homing ability of the chinook salmon is analyzed and described. The use of sound for communication among honeybees is reported. Correlations in behavior patterns of various species are discussed as evidence of evolution. Scratching, inciting courtship, and other behavior patterns are treated. An analysis of the social and courtship behavior of lovebirds is presented. Differences in manner of carrying material and nest construction are considered.

122

Toman, Walter. / Investigation of motivation in biology. / Motivationsforschung in der biologie. In: Toman, W., *Motivation, Personlichkeit, Umwelt*. Gottingen: Verlag Fur Psychologie, 1968. 323 p. (p. 23-29).

The evolution theory, which dates back to Lamarck and mainly to Darwin, is reviewed and represents a new direction in biology. Darwin's observations with respect to animal behavior are pointed out, including some basic reactions in connection with fighting, fear and expressions of friendliness and joy. The work of Uexkull, Lorenz and Tinbergen, and much later that of Eibl-Eibesfeldt, is cited in connection with animal behavior and reactions of animals to their environment. In this context, the subject of the surrogate mother is illustrated in goslings, and some of these instinctual behaviorisms are extrapolated to man. A descriptive study of human sexual behavior by Kinsey is reviewed, where some of the subject matter deals with perversions. The McGill studies on sensory deprivation are mentioned, describing certain situations producing disturbances of consciousness and even hallucinations.

123

Treiman, David M.; Fulker, D. W.; Levine, Seymour. Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 3(2):131-140, 1970.

Research was conducted to investigate the hypothesis that an interaction of genotype and environment determines the organization of the central nervous system as a regulator of stress induced endocrine responses. The temporal pattern of plasma corticosterone concentrations following electric shock was studied in 10 week old mice from 2 inbred strains (C57BL/10J and DBA/2) and their reciprocal crosses, half of which had been subjected to infantile stimulation. The roles of genotype, maternal factors, and handling were assessed as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress. Highly significant and opposing genetic

and maternal effects interacted to limit extreme plasma corticosterone concentrations following stress. Infantile stimulation also acted to produce intermediate steroid responses. (18 references) (Author abstract modified)

124

Tunturi, Archie R. The brain as a self-organizing system. *Naval Research Reviews*. Washington, D. C.: Office of Naval Research, September 1964. 9 p.

In the new engineering science of bionics, biological principles are applied to the design of mechanical devices. The knowledge of how the brain receives and encodes acoustical messages can be applied to such technology as communication between submarines. Pattern-recognition devices and their accompanying learning circuits are products designed beginning with the concept of the brain as a self-organizing mechanism. Different parts of the cortical mantle covering the cerebral hemispheres subserve vision, touch and audition, and each receiving area is organized according to a topical arrangement of the peripheral end organs. The cortical areas are interconnected by association pathways, and destruction of the area adjacent to the cortical acoustic receiving area results in inability to understand spoken words and to speak intelligently. Destruction of cortical motor areas results in inability to move muscles, including those of the tongue. Multiple electrodes have recorded cortical responses to different types of sound stimuli presented to the ear. By recording from 50 electrodes at once, it became possible to formulate a mathematical and statistical model for the events studied. The data from the 50 loci were subjected to computer analysis after recording over a long period of time, necessary because of the variations in amplitude and voltage with time. The absence of sound stimulation can be regarded as a state of statistical equilibrium. Damage to other parts of the brain creates a new statistical state in the auditory cortex. The brain changes its state of activity by acquiring sets of nerve connections that enable it to deal differently with different environments.

125

Ursin, Holger; Linck, Patricia; McCleary, Robert A. Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 68(1):74-79, 1969.

Ten rats with septal and 6 with cingulate lesions, as well as 9 normal controls, were observed in a unique avoidance task which permitted them to avoid being shocked either actively or passively in a goalbox where they previously had received food reward. The control subjects, without exception, chose to avoid the goalbox actively, while the

cingulectomized group showed deficient active avoidance. By contrast, the group with septal lesions showed a passive avoidance deficit. These results eliminate the suggested possibility that the passive avoidance deficit following septal damage results from a lowered threshold of the species-specific tendency to crouch in the face of punishment. (15 references) (Author abstract)

126

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; MacLean, Paul D. *Alternative Neural Pathways to Violence*. Washington: Dept. H. E. W. 27 p.

Alternative neural pathways to violence were discussed. Ethologists have emphasized that an animal requires a certain amount of territory around itself in which to carry on the sustaining activities of life. Evidence is accumulating with respect to several animal species that aggressiveness increases with increasing density of population. Man's brain of oldest heritage is basically reptilian. It forms the matrix of the brain stem and comprises much of the reticular system, midbrain, and basal ganglia. The evolving old mammalian brain is distinctive because of a marked expansion of the primitive cortex which is synonymous with the limbic cortex. Finally, there is the neocortex which is the hallmark of the brains of higher mammals and which culminates in man to become the brain of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Pathways from the amygdala and septum involved, respectively, in oral and genital functions funnel into the same part of the hypothalamus that is of central importance in angry and defensive behavior. The acts of mastering, devouring, and procreating seem to be inextricably connected. In the complex organization of the old and new structures, there is presumably a neural ladder, a visionary ladder, for ascending from the most primitive sexual feeling to the highest level of altruistic sentiments. (14 references)

127

Van Der Kloot, William G. *Behavior*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. p. 151-161.

Attention is directed to the two-sided relations between evolution and behavior. The role of behavior in the origin of species is discussed. Evolution of behavior is analyzed using dance flies as examples. The evolution of the dancing of bees is reviewed. The relationship between behavior and the evolution of behavior is discussed, with reference to Darwin's finches and other birds. Trends in behavioral evolution and limitations of species development are discussed. The importance of verbal and mathematical language in human behavior is considered. (13 references)

128

Van Der Kloot, William G. Preface, Cocoon Construction. *Behavior*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. p. v-vii, 1-15.

A brief review of problems and challenges in the analysis of the behavior of animals is given. The neglect of the study of behavior by biologists and university biology departments is noted. Both the search for laws governing behavior and analysis of the genetics, development and neurophysiology of behavior deserve and require study. A description is given of the cocoon building behavior of the giant American silkmoth larva. The pad spinning and cocoon spinning stages are considered. The species-specific nature of cocoon building is noted. Consideration is given to questions of timing, cocoon design, the sequence of spinning movements, disorientation experiments with cocoon spinning caterpillars, and the effects of the caterpillar's environment on the way in which it constructs the outer and inner cocoon envelopes. Experimental apparatus for recording the movements of silkworms is illustrated and explained. The function of the central nervous system in spinning is discussed with attention to methods of studying such functioning. A number of questions about the cocoon spinning behavior of caterpillars which remain unanswered are considered. (3 references)

129

Von Dittfurth, H. / Die bedeutung der verhaltensphysiologie fur die pharmakopsychiatrische forschung. / The significance of behavior physiology for pharmacopsychiatric research. *Probleme Der Pharmakopsychiatrie*. Stuttgart: Fed. Rep. of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966, p. 108-112.

The complexity of biological functions is basic to pharmacological research in that a system such as the respiratory system that serves to maintain the organism is overlaid by its use for speech, crying, etc., which is a biological "misuse" for maintenance of the total individual in his environment. Whereas detailed biochemical and histological study will yield nearly complete information about the first function, this is not the case with the coordinating social function. It is the latter function that is the principal concern of psychopharmacology. A deepening of knowledge of the mechanism of action of psychopharmaceuticals cannot be attained by classic pharmacological "action profiles." Behavioral physiology addresses itself to the study of multifarious living organisms in their environment, the analysis being directed to functional motor elements that are likewise elements of a behavior complex. Work in this direction as it is conducted at the Max Planck Institute for the physiology of behavior in Seewiesen is arduous and time consuming, but efforts of the first 2 years have been justified.

130

Von Mundy, V. Gorlitzer. / On the question of adaptability of the brain. / Zur frage der anpassungsfahigkeit der gehirns. *Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, 109(33):1697-1702, 1967.

The adaptability of the brain after the loss of one sense, vision, by the vicarious action of other senses, hearing, smelling, and sensitivity, is discussed. From observations concerning the "nonoccurring" logopathies in adults who could not write, in children beginning school and in adults paralyzed in childhood, the brain's ability to adapt itself is emphasized. The transformation of paired speech centers into a unilateral speech center is studied. This occurs during learning to write. It does not occur completely in persons who cannot write. In total left-handedness due to early paralysis of the right hand the speech center is developed in the right hemisphere. The theory of transformation of paired into a nonpaired speech center is confirmed by neurological findings in patients with hemispherectomy for cerebral lesions in early childhood. These children's speech developed normally, regardless of whether the right or left hemisphere had been removed. Since according to Rohrer a full and genuine plasticity is present in highest nervous performances, a genuine evolution in the sense of Spatz of these cerebral parts may be expected, which developed latest in phylogenesis and ontogenesis, that is, in the basal neocortex. (40 references) (Author abstract modified)

131

Walters, Richard H. The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations. In: Glass, D., *Environmental Influences*. New York: Rockefeller University Press, 1968. 304 p. (p. 155-184).

The question as to how the presence of others influences learning and performance is discussed. The hypothesis is suggested that if the behavior of a species tends to be highly uniform or stereotyped, the members may have a high tolerance for social interaction; if species behavior is highly diverse, the tolerance level of members may be lower. However, species-specific responses to social isolation and social interaction are probably modified by experiential factors that result in within-species variations. The effects of anxiety arousal induced by shock and of anxiety reduction are described in a study where learning was associated with the motivation to avoid shock; the learning process was tested in individuals, either alone or with others. Heart rates were recorded. Other experiments related to this subject are discussed. (59 references)

132

Weiner, Herbert; Stechler, Gerald. Psychoanalysis as a biological science. *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis*, 14(3):155-157, 1964.

Many of the phenomena studied in the fields of psychoanalysis and biology have common characteristics. Both the psychoanalytic and the biological model of development are concerned with adaptation, the shaping of genetic potentialities into integrated functions via the interaction with the environment, and the reaching of a similar end via different developmental routes. Both models accept the principle of epigenesis and the understanding of current functioning by understanding the developmental sequences leading up to it. Both biological and psychoanalytical studies stress the principle of organization, and seek answers in terms of the relations among functional components. Psychoanalytic hypotheses which suggest areas for neurophysiological study include those concerning: the mechanisms underlying the development of perception and discrimination in the infant; self-object discrimination; individual differences in initial sensitivities; the relative contribution of perceptual blocking versus motor inhibition in various psychic defense mechanisms; and memory systems. Papers concerning psychoanalysis as a biological science were summarized.

133

Weiner, Herbert. Psychoanalysis as a biological science. *Psychoanalysis and Current Biological Thought*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1965. p. 11-33.

An examination was made of what is meant by the statement that psychoanalytic concepts and propositions are biological. Early experience determines sensitivity to later specific experiences rather than determining sustained behavior. Similar behavior patterns may have a considerably different ontogeny and phylogeny. The factors that are, nowadays, necessary postulates in human development and the biological conceptualization of the genotype and phenotype account for individual variability without having to implicate any single, or prepotent factor. At each step during personality development and maturation a reorganization is necessary, as has been exemplified by the effects of maturation of the locomotor system on the interaction of the mother and child, leading to new tasks, anxieties, new developments, differentiations, and integrations; the development of language behavior and the changes of adolescence also bring about such reorganizations, none of which can be understood except in terms of the interaction of the component functions operative at the time. Psychoanalysts have not been averse to trying to explain psychological function in terms of neural function. One of the most complex and certainly most important processes which has been studied by psychoanalysts is that of the pro-

gressive differentiation of the ability to tell self from object. The fact that there is a tendency among psychoanalysts to emphasize the difference between human and animal behavior does not place psychoanalysis outside of the biological arena; it only tells something about the evolution of behavior. Both historically and functionally, live organisms share a number of basic organizational and behavioral properties not known in the non-living world. (131 references)

134

White, Sheldon H. The learning-maturation controversy: Hall to Hull. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 14(3):187-196, 1968.

Darwin's theory of evolution has exerted influence on developmental psychology at several points. Three of these movements are elaborated in relation to the learning-maturation controversy: (1) The theory of mental evolution, advocated by Hall in the late nineteenth century, was an ancestor or collateral of the contemporary psychoanalytic and comparative development points of view. (2) A body of instinct theories developed by James and McDougall early in the twentieth century had but brief influence; however, they promulgated notions of learning readiness and critical periods and of schematizations of development, vaguer versions of those suggested by ethologists. (3) Research on the environmental adaptation of animals, initiated by Thorndike and Pavlov, has had direct descent through Watson to the contemporary learning theory of Talman, Hall, and Skinner. This point of view has had no outspoken advocates in developmental psychology, but it has been an important polarizing force in American psychology. Research in learning is currently emphasized because its processes lend themselves to hypotheses that can more easily be tested, a controversy of method rather than one of behavioral causation. (17 references)

135

Whitney, Glayde. Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament. *Behavior Genetics*, 1(1):77-85, 1970.

Two inbred strains of mice and their derived generations were tested for home cage emergence and open field behavior under 2 levels of environmental stimulation. The least timid (fast emerging) genotype was found to be most fearful (high defecation in open field), whereas the most timid strain was least fearful. In addition, exposure to a loud noise during testing consistently resulted in a decrease in emergence latency and an increase in open field defecation, i.e., environmental stimulation sufficient to decrease timidity increased fearfulness. This apparent paradox illustrates a major problem in interspecific behavioral comparisons: a priori analogic reasoning from human theory to animal model, without regard for the meaning of constructs in the behavioral

organization and evolutionary adaptation of the species studied, often results in rigorous investigation of operationally defined behavioral constructs devoid of meaning. (34 references) (Author abstract)

136

Wilz, Kenneth J. The disinhibition interpretation of the 'displacement' activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*. *Animal Behaviour* (London), 18(4):682-687, 1970.

Experiments were designed to continue study of the validity of the disinhibition hypothesis as a causal interpretation of the courtship nest activities. Further research was conducted on the displacement nest activities occurring during the courtship of the male 3 spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*. In several respects the results were found to be inconsistent with the widely accepted disinhibition explanation of displacement activities. One difficulty is that this theory ignores the possibility that the performance of the displacement act might itself play some causal role in motivation adjustment. In addition, the disinhibition hypothesis proposes that those behaviors prepotent in an animal's repertoire are those that are most likely to occur in the conflict situation of courtship. In the stickleback, however, it is not the most frequent behaviors prior to the conflict situation that occur most frequently during the displacement contexts of courtship. Finally, the disinhibition view assumes functionally unrelated activities each have their own causal factors entirely separate from those of other behaviors, a view challenged by the present findings. All of these difficulties are considered in relation to the nature of stickleback courtship. (20 references) (Author abstract modified)

137

Wolf, Stewart; Goodell, Helen. The brain and the adaptive process. In: Wolf, S., Harold G. *Wolff's Stress and Disease*. 2nd Ed., Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1968. 277 p. (p. 165-185).

A history of the evolution of man's knowledge of the functions of the brain is presented with reference to the thoughts of Aristotle, Galen, Descartes and Gall. The steps involved in neuron development and adaptive behavior in man are discussed. The nature of the highest integrative functions in man are discussed in relation to their evolution and degeneration. Disease affects the highest integrative function by causing disorders of the viscera and general outward behavior. A section on behavior of United States prisoners in Korea describes the various methods used to determine their breaking points. When the brain is damaged through surgical means, imprisonment or by distorting an individual's interaction with his environment, perceptions are blurred and mental processes are slowed. (22 references)

Section II

Behavioral and social science approaches relevant to relationships between organisms and their environments; biological, physiological, psychological, social and cultural aspects.

138

Altman, Irwin; Taylor, Dalmas A.; Wheeler, Ladd. Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1(1):76-100, 1971.

Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation are examined by determining how the groups were affected by and used their physical environment during an 8 day period. Pairs of men were isolated under different conditions of privacy, outside stimulation, and expected time in isolation. Measures were taken of environmentally oriented behaviors such as social activities; territoriality for beds, chairs, and areas of the room, use of beds; and performance on team and individual tasks. The results indicate that unsuccessful groups exhibited a pattern of behavior reflecting their misestimate of the demands of the situation. The fact that many different levels of behavior fit together, over time, suggested the importance of an ecological approach to interpersonal behavior which examines many levels of functioning over time as a system, with particular emphasis on the mutual relationship between man and his environment. (12 references) (Author abstract modified)

139

Angermeier, W. F.; Phelps, J. B.; Reynolds, H. H.; Davis, R. Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry. *Psychonomic Science*, 1968, 11(5), 183-184.

24 differentially reared male Rhesus monkeys were tested on a 4 choice match-to-sample task. The results indicate that (1) performance of complex discrimination improves for social subdominant SS changed to isolation, (2) performance of the same task shows a decrement for isolated SS which became subdominant after a change to a state of social companionship, (3) controls and dominant SS were not affected by social changes, and (4) social status along the dominant-subdominant scale seems to be more important for prediction of performance than the perceptual conditions of the living environment. (15 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

140

Atkin, Samuel. Psychoanalytic considerations of language and thought: A comparative study. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 38(4):549-582, 1969.

A study of ideas about language and thought is undertaken because of the importance of language in the communication process in psychoanalysis, and because of the role cognition plays in psychoanalytic theory and the scientific rationale of its therapy. Language and thought are uniquely human faculties, and thus central to psychoanalysis, yet they have until recently been largely taken for granted. The common denominator of both language and thought is shown to be the symbolizing and categorizing function. Theories of the evolution of

language and thought are presented, showing that psychoanalytic conceptualizations lag behind other theories in sophistication. The Freudian theory of thought, including the concepts of primary and secondary process, is reviewed. The contributions of psychologists and neuropsychiatrists to the relationship between language and thought are also presented. Psychoanalysis is shown to offer the best approach to the study of the intercommunicative and especially the emotive aspects of language. Psychoanalytic theorists have contributed to the study of language and thought in terms of both pathological and normal processes. Several theories of the development and function of language are presented, and the psychoanalytic theory of development is shown to correlate with patterns of language and thought development. (60 references)

141

Beiswenger, Hugo. Luria's model of the verbal control of behavior. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 14(4):267-284, 1968.

In contrast to several other approaches to the verbal control of behavior, Luria's distinctive concern is with it as (1) a physiological and cybernetic process, and (2) one aspect of an ontogenetically developing speech system that helps to make possible such higher mental processes as logical thought and planned behavior. He suggests that the concept of the verbal control of behavior can be grasped only through an understanding of the interaction of two signaling systems, the nonverbal and the verbal; the coexistence and mutual interaction of two signaling systems is a species-specific attribute of humans alone. Luria's formulations on the development of the verbal system from the first year of the child's life through age 6 are reported. One of Luria's experiments, which uses a preliminary complex verbal command to organize and guide a sequence of the child's motor behavior, epitomizes his theoretical claims. Replication of this experiment with 32 subjects between 41 and 78 months old generated data similar to Luria's and suggested areas of further research. (22 references)

142

Beres, David. The humanness of human being: Psychoanalytic considerations. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 37(4):487-522, 1968.

Psychoanalysis is also a developmental psychology; thus, study of the biological bases of behavior and comparison of man with certain animal species are appropriate. However, despite the current emphasis on the similarities between man and lower animals, there is a unique nature to human psychic activity which cannot be overlooked. The psychoanalyst in his daily work with patients observes the richness, the interaction, and the complexity of human thoughts, emotions and behavior which comprise human nature. Viewing the problem from a Freudian

viewpoint, the concept of a mediating factor, the functions of ego and superego between drive impulses and their consummation in human psychic activity, are among the most illuminating of the differences between man and animal. Nonhumans do not have functions that can be structured as id, ego and superego. There are some aspects of animal behavior in the primate and in domesticated animals which can be equated with human behavior, but more important and significant are the differences among the underlying psychological processes. These differences are discussed in terms of drive and instinct, thought and imagination, symbolism and speech, mental conflict, and superego functions; in each case, the physiological and psychic differences between man and animals are stressed. (55 references).

143

Bergen, Bernard J.; Rosenberg, Stanley D. The new neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change. *Psychiatry*. 34(1):19-37, 1971.

A theoretical discussion attempts to articulate an emergent paradigm for relating internal processes to culture and society. Drawing on recent work by Norman O. Brown, Herbert Marcuse, and Philip Rieff, and reexamining their grounding in Freud's later metapsychological writings, a coherent set of ideas is developed about the ways in which unconscious conflicts, wishes, and fantasies contribute to all collective beliefs. An argument is made against the prevailing notions that see culture as a collective effort to create a more or less efficient solution to the problem of survival. An argument is advanced instead in favor of a conception that sees culture as a system of symbols that may exist quite independent of, and even in opposition to, principles of efficient adaptation. It is further argued that this distinction is crucial for understanding social change. (37 references) (Author abstract modified)

144

Bernath, Andrew K.; Hott, Louis R.; Serban, George; Miller, Jason. Seminar: Individual and mass aggression. *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, 2(5-6):12-17, 1970.

Various points of view are presented concerning the basis of individual and mass aggression. Naturalists represent aggression as inherent but it appears to be mainly aggravated by frustration. The modern type of emotionally sick person is an alienated, detached individual who feels superfluous. He is incapable of comprehending the complications of our violent world and takes the short circuit of active aggression instead of patiently, rationally and carefully thinking things through. It seems that man's violent rage is a dramatic explosion based upon feelings of helplessness. In the existential view of aggression, man's

demand for universal freedom, his need for the realization of his individuality and fulfillment of his uniqueness of being in the world is frustrated by alienation, mechanization, and neoconformism. The sense of individual and mass responsibility is repressed. Existential anxiety which is the result of the threat of non-being causes a need in certain individuals to create non-being in others. Existential anxiety becomes distorted into mass hatred and mass aggression. On one traditional view, aggression is natural to man and is the analog of aggression among animals which is necessary for survival. According to the neo-Freudian view, aggression is a cultural pattern of adaptive behavior. On this view, man is not born with instinctual hostile aggressive impulses. Rather, these are developed as a result of his later environmental influences. (3 references)

145

Brody, Eugene B. Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz. In: Zubin, J., *Social Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1968. 382 p. (p. 8-41).

Deviant human behaviors (as defined by neurotic, psychotic, and characterological classifications or in terms of particular symptomatic events) are assumed to be etiologically related to distortions or defects in those aspects of living which may be considered uniquely human. Values are regarded as key elements of the shared symbolic experience that constitutes the cultural mainstream holding the members of any society together. Values are part of the cultural matrix in which all behavior occurs. Cultural symbols include objects, events (including motor acts), images, language, and concepts that may motivate private as well as public, individual and group behavior. Subordinate-dominant group contact is usually institutionalized, with a tacitly accepted set of values constraining members of 2 groups to behave toward each other in a complementary manner. With social change and a breakdown of values on either side, a new set of behaviors must be evolved. (63 references)

146

Bruner, Jerome S. Individual and collective problems in the study of thinking. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 91(1):22-37, 1960.

Three problems in the field of thinking were discussed: the problem of organization, i.e., cognitive structure; the problem of whether thinking is reproductive or productive; and the problem that predictions about thinking can be made from knowledge about society and its products, without knowledge of individuals. There are 2 trends in the analysis of thought processes: the logical and linguistical analysis of

behavior; and the description of structure in terms of the operations to be performed and the processes to be developed. These 2 approaches should be joined. Memory consists of relating newly encountered inputs to cognitive or semantic structures that have already been formed or, when none exists, designing a structure that will take the new information. The relation between memory and thinking is a trivial problem; the real problem is one of organization, or making information available when needed. The old problem of productive versus reproductive thinking is really a problem of how information is organized for storage and how that organization affects retrieval and use under different conditions. The way in which the structure of language, science, and myth, rather than the content, affects our manner of operation in thinking should be studied. (29 references)

147

Bruner, Jerome S. Vygotsky Memorial Issue. *Soviet Psychology*, 5(3):3-5, 1967.

A brief comment on the contributions of Vygotsky to the field of developmental psychology is presented. The areas of his work which have greatly influenced psychological thought throughout the world are noted. The parallel thinking in psychological investigation in Russia and America is cited as an example of the universality in the structure of psychological investigation. Major focal points of thought in cognitive psychology and psycholinguistics are noted.

148

Bruner, Jerome. Up from helplessness. *Psychology Today*, 2(8):30-33, 66-67, 1969.

The early investigations and skills acquired by infants to prepare them for cultural exchange as adults are outlined. The infant develops: (1) voluntary control of his behavior, (2) internal control over attention, (3) the ability to carry out several lines of action simultaneously, and (4) the use of language, and an understanding of kinship arrangements and economics. It is suggested that the infant's behavior is intelligent, adaptive, and flexible from the start and that although the degrees of freedom the child can control at first may be slight, the strategies he devises for working within his limitations are typical of a species that plainly is different from other primates.

149

Bruner, Jerome S. Modalities of memory. In: Talland, G., *The Pathology of Memory*. New York: Academic Press, 1969. 292 p. (p. 253-259).

A very sharp distinction for analytic purposes is made between 2 great divisions of memory—what may be called memory with record,

where specific events are recoverable, and memory without record, in which encounters are converted into some process that changes the nature of an organism, changes his skills, or changes the rules by which he operates but which are virtually inaccessible in memory as specific encounters. A model of how information is stored in skills and in rules is discussed. Some specific examples consider observations of infants of 4 to 8 months learning the skills of hand-mouth and hand-eye coordination. The formation of a spatiotemporal schema is explained in terms of patterns which govern and help integrate vision and touch. Some examples from infancy are used to illustrate this type of storage. The difference between these examples—where past encounters are converted into generic skills as the infant develops—and the examples from Piaget is in specificity, but not in mode. In each case the past is represented enactively, in a sensorimotor organization. But in the one, it is the memory of a concrete event that is involved and in the other some general sensorimotor rule. It is noted that amnesia, apraxia, and agnosia are quite as artificially separated as memory, action, and perception. (9 references)

150

Bruner, Jerome S. On cognitive growth II. In: Eliot, J., *Human Development and Cognitive Processes*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971. 595 p. (p. 323-358).

It is hypothesized that language stems from a primitive and innate symbolic activity which, through acculturation, gradually becomes specialized. Some minimum properties of such a symbolic system are: categorality, hierarchy, predication, causation and modification. It is suggested that any symbolic activity is logically and empirically unthinkable without these properties. There is some need for the preparation of experience and mental operations before language can be used. If one is using symbolic representation to guide looking or to guide action, the success of the effort will depend upon the extent to which the sphere of experience or action has been prepared to bring it into conformance with the requirements of language. Implications of growth, culture and evolution on language development are considered. (12 references)

151

Brunetti, Pierre-Marie. Contribution au concept écologique de santé mentale. / Contribution to the ecologic concept of mental health. / *Bibliotheca Psychiatrica et Neurologica* (Basel), No. 141 (*Social Psychiatry*, Vol. 8, Pt. 1): 58-68, 1969.

In an attempt to understand what mental health means, man must be regarded as a composite of organismic and ecological conceptions;

the organismic concept is envisioned as a continuum between the physical and the psychic and a "hierarchy" of levels of integration; the ecological concept, on the other hand, views man in his unity and in his total exchanges with the system englobing him. Individual balance, or health, is achieved differently according to the degree of individual development, and to the kind and extent of the relations between the individual and his whole milieu. The concept of health is made more specific and becomes a concept of human health in so far as man is viewed in the plenitude of his being. Biological health, psychological health, and "mental health" are interdependent and represent successive levels of integration of the human organism, considered in its inner coherence and in its dynamic relationship to its immediate environment and the larger world. The mind represents a search for an optimal relation between man and the universe, the criterion of adaptation to the immediate temporal and spatial milieu is inadequate to define the mental health of the complete man. The danger to mental health lies in the fact that man is bound to his natural milieu more than he likes to believe. A partial knowledge of natural reality has led man to what is already called his ecologic crisis. Western man must reshape his sense of relation to nature and reestablish a balance between his knowledge and actions. (12 references) (Author abstract modified)

152

Cammer, Leonard. Personality: A biologic system. *Conditional Reflex*, 6(1):52-61, 1971.

A discussion is presented in which the personality of man is viewed as a biologic system structured on the individual's genetic and anatomic-physiologic potentials for species-specific adaptations. The system also projects him into a social and physical environment. His relationship with this environment is as integral to his being as the unity of his organ parts are to the function of his body. His personality is the end product of all the processes inherent in this biosocial interaction; it is the final statement of his biologic presence on this planet. (35 references) (Journal abstract modified)

153

Carlsson, Gosta. Change, growth, and irreversibility. *American Journal of Sociology*, 73(6):706-714, 1968.

Social change frequently takes the form of growth (or decay) sustained over a long period of time without reversals, or with only a few minor ones. This is true also within the domain of change through individual or small-unit action, here called discretionary change. The problem of irreversibility can be attacked through a dynamic, e.g.,

time-regarding, theory. The key concepts used in the analysis are conditional growth, delayed response (or distributed lags), and feedback. Some of the more general consequences for sociological macroanalysis are discussed. (22 references)

154

Carney, David. Social defence perspectives in development planning with special reference to America. *International Review of Criminal Policy*, (United Nations), No. 25:29-45, 1967.

Social defense has to be reviewed in the light of the objectives and tasks of "societics," or the study of society. The objectives of societics are: (1) to recognize the phenomena of social change, including the tendency of groups outside of social acceptance to threaten the security of the majority through antisocial behavior; (2) to study the causes of group behavior under stress of social change; and (3) to devise techniques for the continual reintegration of out-groups into society. If effective strategies are to be developed, social defense must not be regarded as confined solely to crime prevention and control, but examined in the light of the entire process of social-mechanics. Study of the causes and techniques of social group formation and behavior is necessary in order to understand and prevent, if not the formation of antisocial groups, at least the development of groups which may threaten the society. This study should trace the origins of antisocial groupings in the disintegration of the family or other groups under the impact of social change; the nature of the social selection process which determines who shall be educated and trained and therefore who shall be employed and who shall not; the groups selected for exclusion from the social heritage; and the nature of the reactions of groups excluded from the social heritage in the process of change. Exclusion from the social heritage, for whatever reason, is a centrifugal group-formation factor. Alienated individuals seek companionship in their loneliness, and these groups may become antisocial, if they cannot find useful alternative bases of alignment for obtaining acceptance in society on a contributing basis. Social exclusion may lead to: (1) acceptance of exclusions, defeat (vagrancy, drunkenness); (2) ego-compensation and ego-expanding escapism (drug addiction, sexual perversion); (3) antagonism and vengeance (crimes of violence); or (4) response to exclusion as a challenge to overcome social barriers (non-violent or violent). Majority social groups react by reinforcing the barriers of exclusion, exploiting excluded groups, or ignoring their existence while taking further measures for their repression. This framework of social defense is useful in explaining the context in which social defense problems in many African countries arise and have to be dealt with. (22 references)

155

Clausen, John A.; Williams, Judith R. Sociological correlates of child behavior. *Sixty-Second Yearbook of Nat. Soc. for the Study of Education, Part 1*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press, 1963. p. 62-107.

An examination of the sociological correlates of child behavior was made. The purpose of the study was to examine the extent to which particular types of social arrangements are associated with significant differences in the child's socialization experience and in his behavior and personality. The literature was reviewed on the sociological correlates found, which included: 1) culture; 2) social differentiation, including social class, "integration settings" and occupational experience, ethnic and minority status, and social change; 3) social contexts and behavior settings; 4) age and sex-role differentiation; and 5) family structure and functioning, including family size, sibling order, the patterning of parental authority and family ties, the father-absent family, maternal employment, maternal deprivation and institutional living. It was noted in conclusion that these sociological correlates influence the child in many profound ways. (131 references)

156

Collinson, J. B. Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Un-solvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19(3):290-299, 1968.

Growth and knowledge of any kind both appear to depend not merely upon specialization, precision, and adaptiveness to some increasingly specific purpose, but also upon a rupture of the bounds of experience and an extension of terms of reference into wider and more general fields of activity, with a failure of definition and an inevitable vagueness and ambiguity. It appears to be the special function of artistry and imagination to exploit highly general and nonspecific forms of activity which are capable of bearing multiple interpretations. The experience of artistry cannot be formalized, and contemporary science illuminates the failure of merely formal or well-defined procedures. The consequence for aims and methods in personal psychology are yet to be seen, but it is certain that the nature of society and the general quality of human life will both depend on the kind of answers that are found. An age of technology requires a context of human values which depend upon an appropriate approach to human nature. It is very far from clear that the present understanding of scientific method and procedure is adequate to this job, and if mental health means anything at all, the philosophical and ideological issues which are involved cannot be neglected. A legitimate union of abstract science and life science must provide a fertile source for the evolution of new and exciting systems of thought, and the "dim beginnings of biological mathematics"

already show signs of bearing in an urgent and practical way upon the "life-long endeavor to make sense," upon the ultimate hope of understanding the nature of experience. (68 references) (Author abstract)

157

Cook, John O. Laboratory study of endogenous social change. *Psychological Reports*, 22(3):1108, 1968.

Letting the players modify the payoff values in a 2 by 2 game provided a means of experimentally studying endogenous change in a social system. The idea of this particular way of studying social change in the laboratory had 2 roots. One is the platitudinous observation that social change in the modern world is almost wholly endogenous; it is produced far more often by events occurring within the society than it is by extra social events such as natural disasters. The other root is the repeated finding that players in an iterated prisoner's dilemma game do not cooperate with each other very much. While the data from the first experiment were being tabulated, a set of concepts, together with a numerical measure of each, was being developed for the purpose of describing in terms of its wealth, safety, variability, distribution of power, etc., the little world that each pair of subjects built. Preliminary data from the pilot studies suggest that subjects want a safe world before they want anything else, as indicated by an early tendency to raise negative payoff values up to positive values.

158

De Bono, Edward. Information processing and new ideas—Lateral and vertical thinking. *Journal of Creative Behavior*, 3(3):159-171, 1969.

Lateral and vertical thinking are discussed. Education has always concentrated exclusively on vertical thinking. Vertical thinking is concerned with the development and utilization of ideas. Lateral thinking is concerned with the making of new ideas. Education teaches only vertical thinking because lateral thinking has always seemed impossible to teach. With the advent of computer technology which will come to take over the vertical thinking functions of the mind there has been an increased emphasis on lateral thinking and the more creative aspects of mind. The increased interest in creativity has led to a variety of theories. It is highly unlikely that the brain operates as a physical information processing system. It is much more likely that it operates as a biological information processing system. The brain behaves as an iterative, self-maximizing, biased, 2-stage memory system. Any attempt to increase creative behavior depends for its success on interfering with the natural behavior of the information processing system of the brain and this is usually done by manipulation of the environment since direct interference leaves one incapable of utilizing whatever creative

output may emerge. Vertical thinking is essentially sequential in nature. Lateral thinking does not have to be sequential. Vertical thinking chooses the most promising approach, singles it out and follows it as far as it goes. Lateral thinking is not interested in single approaches no matter how promising they may be. The general techniques of lateral thinking fall into 4 main categories: awareness, random stimulation, alternatives, and alteration. (4 references)

159

De Charms, Richard. Some philosophical presuppositions. *Personal Causation*. New York: Academic Press, 1968, p. 29-60.

The chapter is devoted to analysis of the bearing of the mind-body problem of causation, and hedonism in an attempt to explain human motivation. The mind-body problem is approached through a denial of Cartesian dualism, following Ryle, and an analysis of the distinction between rule following and an application of strategic concepts. The question of personal knowledge of individual states of being and the difficulties of knowing the state of another person's mind is reviewed. The special quality of first-person, present tense reports is discussed. The operation of projection, developed for scientific use by Bridgman, is discussed as a tool for making communication of personal knowledge possible. Causation is discussed, with attention to causalism, semi-causalism, and acausalism. Relationships between causation and determinism are reviewed. A microbiological analogy of causation is developed. Distinctions are drawn among production of effects, the occasion for effects, and the elicitation of effects. The need for an extraempirical justification for causality is discussed. The limited role of self-observation in personal knowledge is considered. The origin of the notion that cause originates in motive is traced to Maine De Biran. The element of hedonistic satisfaction in motivation is discussed. To what extent can reinforcement be given a meaning which makes reinforcement different from psychological hedonism? The relation of pleasure and pain to behavior is discussed. The role of anticipated affect in motivation is reviewed. The approach is deemed faulty because of its reliance upon paramechanical interpretation of the affect-behavior relationship.

160

Dion, Leon. / Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies. / Methode d'analyse pour l'etude de la dynamique et de l'evolution des societes. *Recherches Sociographiques*, 10(1):102-115, 1969.

The object of the research was to study a society from the point of view of the dynamics of the institutions, groups and other agents. Techniques of measuring changes in a society during one given period

are described. Eight operations are used to define the method: (1) identification of the steps of a society. (There are 7, ranging from culture to schools). (2) Conversion of the steps into 2 interrelated systems, social and political. (3) Identification of the chain of operation from the center of the social system and the political system as the same between the two systems. (4) Cybernetic conversion of the interrelations of the social and political systems. (5) Diagram of the dynamics of the interactions of the social and political systems, using contemporary liberal societies. In all interaction the social members constitute, with the political members, the principle of dynamism. (6) The continuum traditional to modern. (7) Measure of the societies according to the changing of their position in time in the continuum traditional to modern. (8) Measuring scale of one social system and one political system according to its respective evolution in the continuum progressive to conservative.

161

Duncan, Otis D.; Schnore, Leo Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization. *American Journal of Sociology*, 65:132-153, 1959.

There are three ways of approaching the study of social organizations: the cultural, conceiving of culture as an integrated totality; the behavioral, concerned mainly with how the individual participates in social life; and the ecological, which views social organization as the collective adaptation of a population to its environment in terms of 4 main concepts: population, environment, technology and organization. The study of spatial relationships plays a key role in ecology, because territoriality is a major factor giving unit character to populations, space is simultaneously a requirement for the activities of any organizational unit and an obstacle which must be overcome in establishing interunit relationships. Space also furnishes an invariant set of reference points for observation. The unit parts of the 3 approaches are cultural traits, varieties of mental behavior and patterns of observable physical activity. The 3 main topics important to studies of social organization are bureaucracy, stratification and urbanization. The cultural approach offers no immediate contributions, the behavioral approach focuses on the consequences for the individual, and the ecological approach holds more advantages in explaining variation and change in patterns of organization. The acceptance of this approach would help clarify contemporary issues in organizational theory concerning functionalism. Its strong empirical base and concrete view of society lends itself to fruitful exchanges among disciplines. Peter H. Rossi maintains in a commentary that ecological theory appears no more suited than any other to generate propositions about organization. (45 references)

162

Dykman, Roscoe A.; Gantt, W. H. A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response. *Journal of Psychology*, 50:105-110, 1960.

During a conditioning experiment, 1 of the 4 dogs under study was accidentally given 3 severe shocks (120 volts), each lasting from 2 to 5 seconds. Each shock produced an immediate withdrawal reaction followed by struggling. During the next 24 days the dog exhibited such pathological behavior as: 1) increased restlessness and struggling; 2) increased heart rate which reached a maximum of 153 beats/minute; 3) muscular tremor; 4) holding up the shocked forepaw; 5) fear of the experimenter and the animal caretaker; 6) refusal to come to the experimental room by way of the stairs, but no hesitation about coming by elevator; 7) urination, defecation, vomiting, and sexual erection. These behaviors intensified and persisted once they appeared. The other 3 dogs, given only moderate shocks, failed to develop pathological symptoms. A 2-day extinction procedure of mild electrical stimulation completely reversed within one week all the pathological behavior except the animal's hesitation about coming to the experimental room by the stairs, which persisted until his death a year later. The development of the pathological behavior described above is termed autokinesis, or the spontaneous evolution of new behavior in the absence of further "prepotent" stimulation. (7 references)

163

Eisenberg, Leon. The interaction of biological and experiential factors in schizophrenia. In: Rosenthal, D., *The Transmission of Schizophrenia*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1968. 433 p. (p. 403-409).

As part of a conference presentation on the transmission of schizophrenia, the interaction of biological and experiential factors in the disorder is discussed. A brief review is provided of previous conference papers on the subject, and some general comments are made. It is noted that the acknowledgement of a gene-environment interaction in the production of schizophrenia implies that genetic effects will be detectible only in environments that permit their manifestation, and, conversely, that environmental effects will be detectible only in populations whose genetic characteristics are not so loaded as to wash out environmental factors.

164

Eliot, John. Language. In: Eliot, J., *Human Development and Cognitive Processes*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971. 595 p. (p. 251-252).

Four approaches to the study of language are described in roughly historical order. They include behaviorist approaches, cultural relativist

determinist approaches, interactionist approaches, and preformationist predeterminist approaches. Each of the approaches is considered in terms of 6 issues or questions which not only divided theorists but also provide boundaries to their scope of observation. The issues relate to: 1) acquisition of language; 2) the definition of the concept of language; 3) the best device or technique for describing language; 4) to what extent language is a species specific behavior; 5) whether there are significant universals of language; and 6) what form the speaker's internalized competence takes.

165

Erikson, Erik H. *Identity confusion in life history and case history. Identity: Youth and Crisis*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1968. p. 142-207.

Biographical and autobiographical materials relating to the early manhood of George Bernard Shaw and William James are plumbed for insights into the struggle for identity and the identity crisis. Shaw's persistence as a writer, his boyish snobbery, noisiness, and diabolism are contrasted with the craft and care with which he constructed G.B.S. James' early conflicts, his relations with his father, his melancholia, and his singleminded striving are shown to be crucial to his broad development as a thinker. Moving from these biographical materials, genetic aspects of identification and identity are discussed. The latency period is contrasted with a period of psychosocial moratorium as essential for a young adult to find a niche in society. Introjection, identifications, identity formations lead to convergence and stability. Pathography is discussed and the clinical picture of severe identity confusion is clarified. Problems of intimacy, diffusion of time perspective, diffusion of industry, choice of negative identity, and specific factors in family are outlined and related to the Erikson epigenetic diagram. The movement from individual confusion to social order is outlined. Role fixation and role experimentation are contrasted. Aptness for leadership and followership is discussed. Examples are drawn from the life of Hitler, the development of Kibbutzniks, and other sources to illustrate this movement. Freud's "Dream of Irma" and the confusion of William James' terminal dream are considered at length. Identification is summarized as the process whereby man, to take his place in society, must acquire a "conflict-free" habitual use of a dominant faculty, to be elaborated in an occupation; a limitless resource, a feedback, as it were, from the immediate exercise of the occupation, from the companionship it provides, and from its tradition, and finally, an intelligible theory of the processes of life. Shaw is shown to have anticipated this: "I had the intellectual habit; and my natural combination of critical faculty with literary resource needed only a clear comprehension of life in the light of an intelligible theory . . . to set it in triumphant operation." (22 references)

166

Freud, Sigmund. Civilization and its discontents (1930). Part VIII. Conclusions about effects of civilization upon psyche. In: Strachey, J., Stand. Ed. of *The Comp. Psych. Works of Freud: Vol. 21*. London: Hogarth Press, 1968. 287 p. (p. 134-145). Vol. 21.

The superego is an agency which has been inferred by Freud; conscience is a function which Freud ascribes, among other functions, to that agency. This function consists in keeping a watch over the actions and intentions of the ego and judging them, in exercising a censorship. The sense of guilt, the harshness of the superego, is thus the same thing as the severity of the conscience. In the developmental process of the individual, the program of the pleasure principle, which consists in finding the satisfaction of happiness, is retained as the main aim. Integration in, or adaptation to, a human community appears as a scarcely avoidable condition which must be fulfilled before this aim of happiness can be achieved. The development of the individual seems to be a product of the interaction between 2 urges, the urge towards happiness, which is usually called egoistic, and the urge towards union with others in the community, which is called altruistic. It can be asserted that the community evolves a superego under whose influence cultural development proceeds. The cultural superego has set up its ideals and set up its demands. Among the latter, those which deal with the relations of human beings to one another are comprised under the heading of ethics. The fateful question for the human species seems to be whether and to what extent their cultural development will succeed in mastering the disturbance of their communal life by the human instinct of aggression and self-destruction.

167

Freud, Sigmund. 'Civilized' sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908). In: Strachey, J., Stand. Ed. of *The Comp. Psych. Works of Freud: Vol. 9*. London: Hogarth Press, 1968. 279 p. (p. 177-204). Vol. 9.

Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness were the earliest of Freud's full length discussions of the antagonism between civilization and instinctual life. It is not difficult to suppose that under the domination of a civilized sexual morality the health and efficiency of single individuals may be liable to impairment and that ultimately this injury, caused by the sacrifices imposed on them, may reach such a pitch that, by this indirect path, the cultural aim in view will be endangered as well. The injurious influence of civilization reduces itself to the harmful suppression of the sexual life of civilized peoples through the 'civilized' sexual morality prevalent in them. Careful clinical observation allows us to distinguish 2 groups of nervous disorders: the neuroses and the psychoneuroses. In the former, the disturbances, whether they show

their effects in somatic or mental functioning, appear to be of a toxic nature. The sexual factor is essential in the causation of the neurosis. With the psychoneuroses, the influence of heredity is more marked and the causation less transparent. Here the psychogenic symptoms of the psychoneuroses show a sexual content in their unconscious complexes. Generally speaking, our civilization is built upon the suppression of instincts. In man, the sexual instinct does not originally serve the purposes of reproduction at all, but has as its aim the gaining of particular kinds of pleasure. Bearing in mind the evolution of the sexual instinct, 3 stages of civilization can be distinguished: 1) one in which the sexual instinct may be freely exercised without regard to the aims of reproduction; 2) one in which all of the sexual instinct is suppressed except what serves the aims of reproduction: (this includes discussion of perversions which do not serve this aim) and 3) one in which only legitimate reproduction (within marriage) is allowed as a sexual aim. This third stage is reflected in our present civilized sexual morality. The sexual behavior of a human often lays down the pattern for all his other modes of reacting to life. The question is raised whether our civilized sexual morality is worth the sacrifice (neuroses) it imposes upon us.

168

Gal'Perin, P. Ya. On the notion of internalization. *Soviet Psychology*, 5(3):28-33, 1967.

The introduction of the concept of internalization into Soviet psychology can be directly attributed to the work of L. S. Vygotsky. The concept originated in France where it referred to the grafting of ideological elements onto the primordially biological consciousness of the individual, but it has undergone considerable refinement with the work of Vygotsky in this field. Vygotsky stressed the dynamics of the transfer of nonmental activity to mental activity particularly in the realm of higher mental functions and explained this transfer in terms of the genesis of such conscious thought. In the view of Vygotsky's genetic interpretation of these conscious mental processes, they can be regarded as phenomenon (or "essence") which are acquired during development rather than existing structures. The transfer operates along a programmed abbreviation process from objective actions to a system of signals or "stereotyped stimuli" where they are absorbed into the sphere of the covert automatic control mechanism. While these objective actions or "essence" are formed according to laws of higher nervous activity and objective logic, the ultimate absorption of conceptualized external acts into the catalog of conscious mental functions remains psychological. The concept of internalization with all of its complex intellectual aspects must also remain in this sphere.

169

Gardner, Riley W.; Schoen, Robert A. Reply to the note by Bruner and Tajfel. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 2(2):264-267, 1965.

Their critique of the Bruner-Tajfel paper, "Cognitive Risk and Environmental Change," was directed primarily toward methodological flaws in experimental design, score computation, and the use and interpretation of statistical tests. The uncontrolled variables that were pointed to in a previous critical paper raise serious questions concerning their interpretation of the results of the series of experiments they report. The first concern is the measure of category width Bruner and Tajfel employed. The objection was that agreement response set is uncontrolled. Agreement response set is not a minor variable that can be disposed of without experimental control. An investigation of relations between a criterion score and a change score must also meet generally accepted criteria for the measurement of change and for the independence of criterion and change scores. Having allowed 2 sets of extraneous variables to remain uncontrolled, Bruner and Tajfel complicated matters still further by performing incorrect statistical tests that involved interactions among these artifacts. Commonly accepted criteria for the control of extraneous variables were repeatedly violated. It is not justifiable to confirm one experiment by means of another when both contain the same artifacts. The problem was in their experimental design: when one uses a criterion score also as the score for initial level in the measurement of change, he will find it impossible to perform adequate tests of hypotheses concerning relations between the criterion and change scores. (11 references)

170

Gershman, Harry. The evolution of gender identity. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1968, 28(1), 80-90.

The development of gender identity, or the mature feeling and understanding of masculinity or femininity, is an aspect of global identity and is established through interaction between the biological substrate and the social experiences each individual encounters. Cultural cues received from the parents in childhood develop core gender identity and prepare for integration of sexual knowledge and behavior. The genesis of homosexuality is discussed to demonstrate how biological and social incongruence in sexual identity can develop. The concepts advanced are illustrated clinically by the case presentation of a homosexual. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

171

Gorn, Saul. The computer and information sciences and the community of disciplines. *Behavioral Science*, 12(6):433-542, 1967.

In this study, computer and information sciences are considered a

new discipline affecting other sciences, the arts and professions. Activity in this discipline was evaluated for its contribution to the others with regard to changing research and educational methods. This philosophic approach, termed "cybernetic pragmatism," places the arts, sciences, humanities, and professions in closer communication, even to the point of achieving agreement in general educational aims. Although every discipline has a distinct language of its own, all have a common structure of developments and exhibit an interaction phenomenon termed "interdisciplinary politics." Since machines have become more efficient than man in handling repetitive work activities and information processing, man must become less specialized and more familiar with the broad basic principles in the main areas of knowledge to preserve the human element of civilization. Every discipline is described as a "sublanguage." Using as a model the typical evolutionary one of a hierarchical cell structure currently popular in cybernetics, the growth of knowledge, of individual disciplines, and of the education of individuals is illustrated. The ontogenesis of any science corresponds to the phases in the development of a language. A new method of curriculum format for the well-rounded education necessary in this age is offered. (38 references)

172

Gotesky, Rubin. Need, want, drive, and feeling. In: Gotesky, R. *Personality: The Need for Liberty and Rights*. New York: Libra, 1967. 93 p. (p. 2-58).

The need for liberty is not a basic drive. Wanting to do what one desires to do conceals a behavioral process which has not been experimentally investigated. It involves the three components of wanting or needing, doing, and getting. Secondly, a drive is biologically inherited; it is an inseparable aspect of an organism's functioning in its environment. Third, since the need for liberty is not a drive, it must be the product of social conditioning and social experience. No organism can be said to be born free, since no organism at birth, including the human, is either well integrated, has knowledge of itself and its wants, or knows when its wants are satisfied. Liberty is as much a product of experience, social training and maturation as the basic need for liberty. (8 references)

173

Graham, Loral. Circadian rhythms. *Canadian Nurse*, 64(12):40-44, 1968.

Knowledge of cyclical patterns in human physiological and psychological functions can help nurses to better understand patient behavior

as well as their own physical and emotional fluctuations. Circadian rhythms, with attendant alternation of light and dark, are based on a 24 hour cycle within which most activities of plant and animal life are regulated. Generally, low forms of life cannot adjust to artificial changes in the cycle; their biological clocks continue to trigger responses to night or day hours, whether those hours are light or dark. But the more highly developed the plant or animal organism, the more capable it is of communicating with, and even partially controlling, its environment. For instance, given time to adjust, man's biological clock can be reset to function on timetables within limits of 24 plus or minus 3 hours; given constant darkness, hours of day and night can be reversed, and in a few days, such Circadian rhythms as body temperature will be reversed. Internal organs operate in rhythms that are affected by body temperature, the sleeping-waking cycle, and changes in the natural environment; emotional cycles are influenced both by physiological and environmental factors. (4 references)

174

Gray, J. A. The physiological basis of personality. *Advancement of Science* (London), 24:293-305, 1968.

To determine the physiological basis of personality, the substrate of differing intraspecific modes of behavior is approached via use of machine components with "personality" that exhibit a consistent pattern of individual differences. Study of personality is defined as discovery of these consistent patterns, and accounting for their forms. Determinants of personality are chosen to be evolutionary and genetic, non-social and social environment (all these forming the physiological substrate), and the current state of the organism, including current stimuli, which cause behavior. An approach is made through the conceptual nervous system of the psychologists, with discussion of the neuroendocrine system, including genetic determinants, affect, learning, electrode implantation, the punishment mechanism and frustrative nonreward, the reticular activating system arousal mechanism and arousability, the Pavlovian tradition and associated canine personality theory. A relationship is described between conditioned responses and conditioned stimuli up to the transmarginal inhibition threshold (the "dimension of personality strength" according to the Moscow group), with subsequent discussion of Eysenck's introversion-extroversion and neuroticism (unstable-stable) dimensions. These form the consistent patterns of individual differences emerging from empirical personality study in the western world. It is hypothesized that the dimension of strength of the nervous system is identical with extroversion, both being based on the sensitivity of the arousal mechanism. (12 references)

175

Gray, Jeffrey A. Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches. *Present-Day Russian Psychology: A Symposium by Seven Authors*. Oxford: Pergamon press, 1966. p. 1-38.

The Soviet approach to psychology is an outgrowth of an intellectual tradition that is substantially different from that of the West. It emphasizes the active part played by the conscious human in structuring his environment and experience. The Leibnitz, Kant, Schopenhauer influence has been sharpened by the adoption of Marxist-Leninism. According to Marxism, consciousness is the property of highly organized matter which emerges by the law of transition from quantity to quality. Consciousness is therefore a proper subject for scientific study. The role of social environment is so great that Soviet psychology is almost coextensive with social psychology which hardly exists as a field in its own right in the USSR. The effect of the Marxist historical approach is evidenced by interest in the phylogenetic evolution of behavior. Studies on compound stimulus conditioning in animals and on language acquisition and verbal conditioning in young children appear in large number for this reason. Some of the most important work done in the Soviet Union refers to the Pavlovian orienting reflex, the studies emphasizing the role played by selective attention in adaptation of the organism to its environment. Experimentally, the orienting reflex has been shown to have motor, autonomic and sensory components, and to be reflected by changes of the EEG and conditioned reflexes. Various models of the orienting reflex have been developed. The outstanding work on voluntary control of behavior relates to the regulatory function of language (Luria) and to the function of the frontal lobes in verbal behavior (Khomskaya, Zaporozhet). (50 references)

176

Gregory, Carl E. A prelude to scientific thought. *Management of Intelligence: Scientific Problem Solving and Creativity*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967. p. 9-15.

The dynamics of science and the intellectual posture of scientists are determined by 3 major factors: 1) methods of inquiry, 2) attitudes about the nature of reality, and 3) concepts evolving from scientific inquiry. Throughout history, science has always been groping for a universal language to define its methods, attitudes, and concepts. The steps of scientific problem solving should not be confused with the stages of thinking. The proper teaming of creativity and scientific logic augments the quality, quantity, and speed of conceptual output. The 4 components of the intellect are: figural, symbolic, semantic, and behavioral. The 4 components of the intellect, in conjunction with the mind's sensory contacts with reality, form the structuring materials of

thought. Incubation is the construction process for ideas. Concepts are the finished product delivered to the conscious by illumination. Scientific problem solving facilitates the ability of the conscious mind to communicate with the subconscious, thereby speeding up the stages of thinking. (17 references)

177

Gregory, Carl E. Scientific problem solving. *Management of Intelligence: Scientific Problem Solving and Creativity*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967. p. 17-30.

The scientific way of thinking has evolved slowly as a result of thousands of years of human experimentation with reality. Scientific thinking is a method of thinking that increases the probability of achieving relative success in the shortest possible length of time. The 9 steps of the scientific problem-solving method are: deciding on objectives, analyzing problems, gathering data, organizing data, inducting, planning, prechecking, activating plans, and evaluating. The scientific problem solving steps were originated by analyzing, comparing, synthesizing, and testing numerous problem solving and research methods used in business, educational, and scientific establishments. Each of the 9 steps of scientific problem solving has 2 sequential sub-steps: creative or divergent thinking and judgmental or convergent thinking. Even though each step is utilized in sequential order, there also exists within the systems a very important function called feedback. As each step is sequentially utilized, it augments, refines, and reconstructs all previous thinking. In addition to feedback, the dynamics of scientific problem solving are further accelerated by feedforward. Feedforward pertains to a kind of mental groping or advanced intellectual reconnaissance. When one is sensitized to the peripheries of his environment, important discoveries, completely unrelated to the problem at hand, will come about by such unplanned circumstances as: accidents, mistakes, failures, chance, luck, and intervention of uncontrollable forces. (17 references)

178

Gregory, Carl E. Ways of stimulating creativity that are adjunct to and implicit in SPS. *Management of Intelligence: Scientific Problem Solving and Creativity*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967. p. 193-210.

All creative thinking is an individual affair. One of the advantages of group ideation is the sharing of "uncommon" experiences. Group ideation stimulates thinking, provides different points of view, and enriches experience. Brainstorming was developed in the late 1940s in the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine, and Osborn. Brainstorming originally referred only to ideation in groups. In recent years brainstorming has evolved to such an extent that it now refers to a

basic principle commonly referred to as "suspended judgment." The latter technique is, in some ways, like group brainstorming. A free flow of ideas is encouraged by the group leader. The one fundamental difference between the 2 methods is that the latter technique permits no one except the group leader to know originally the exact nature of the problem under consideration. Synectics use 3 kinds of analogy: personal, direct, and symbolic. The Phillips 66 method involves large groups in mass ideation session. The organized random search technique imposes an organizational method of problem analysis during group or individual ideation in place of a random jumping around for ideas. A system of breaking up an objective into problems by the system long used in science called "matrix analysis" is called morphological analysis and synthesis. The collective notebook method is based upon the cooperation of a group of competent individuals. The input-output technique commonly referred to as the "black-box technique" was developed and has been extensively used in the creative engineering program and the product design group of General Electric. The following techniques may be used alone or supplementary to the various steps of scientific problem solving: Forced relationships, analogy technique, the freewheeling or uncommon response techniques, the fresh-eye technique, and deadlines. (27 references)

179

Grimshaw, Allen D. Sociolinguistics and the sociologist. *American Sociologist*, 4(4):312-321, 1969.

Sociologists are rediscovering their interest in the sociological meaning of certain aspects of language, particularly speech behavior. Four principal perspectives from which language structure and social structure, speech and social interaction relationship can be examined profitably, have been formulated. They are: (1) that which sees language as fundamental; (2) that which identifies social structure as the determinant or independent variable; (3) that which views neither as prior to the other, both being seen as co-occurring and co-determining; and (4) that which asserts that both are determined by a third factor, whether that third factor be the human condition, the organization of the human mind, or the intrinsic demands of an ordered universe. Special kinds of sociological problems and their solutions would depend on language data. Questions concerning social control, social conflict, and social change can be attacked on the lexical level and are of great interest to sociologists. One other focus of attention is the necessity for the study of language as an obstacle in sociological research, particularly research across cultural boundaries. To date, sociologists have not exploited the incredibly rich data language contract. In addition, they have failed to even suggest to linguists or sociolinguists the sociological questions that would make linguistic analysis both easier and more meaningful. (86 references)

180

Grinder, Robert E. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. 247 p.

The evolution of genetic psychology, the first science of human development, is traced from its earliest beginnings in classical antiquity when naturalistic explanations of organic life were first advanced, through the turn of the 20th century when the products of the natural sciences of botany, biology, zoology, paleontology, and embryology coalesced to create a rudimentary science of human development. A major emphasis of the book is on the basic assumption of the genetic psychologists that there is a dynamic interaction between human experience and environmental flux. Excerpts from original sources are reprinted in an attempt to show how the principles that underlie genetic psychology evolved over the centuries. The following theorists and material are included: Aristotle's metaphysical explanation of growth and development; the work of Lamarck and Charles Darwin, two of the strongest influences on the science of human development, on variation and heredity; Fritz Muller's exposition of the theory of recapitulation, and the further articulation of this theory by Ernst Haeckel, Edward Drinker Cope, and Herbert Spencer; the work of Thomas H. Huxley, Henry Drummond, George John Romanes, and John Fiske on man and evolutionary relationships, work which contributed to the further development of genetic psychology; studies of growth and adolescence by Granville Stanley Hall, Alexander Francis Chamberlain, and Ellsworth Gage Lancaster at Clark University where the genetic psychology movement was born; and finally, the denunciation of recapitulation theory and genetic psychology by Edward Lee Thorndike.

181

Guttman, R. A test for a biological basis for correlated abilities. *The Genetics of Migrant and Isolate Populations*. Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1963. p. 338-339.

It is well known that statistical features of scores on ability tests vary with environment. If some function of test scores could be found that would not vary with environment or be essentially dependent on the mechanics of testing, such a function could be hypothesized to have a biological basis. It was hypothesized that such a function can be found in the pattern of intercorrelations. An analysis of data derived from a battery of tests given yearly to all eighth-grade children in Israel has revealed such a pattern, which resembles the structure of matrices termed simplex. Future work will have to focus on the nature of the structure itself. (1 reference)

182

Guttman, Ruth; Guttman, Louis. Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis. *Human Biology*, 35(1):53-60, 1963.

A search for a function of test scores that will not vary with environment, nor be essentially dependent on the mechanics of mental or achievement testing, was undertaken, for such a function could be hypothesized to have a biological basis, and may serve as a starting point for studies on the inheritance of mental traits. It was hypothesized that the function produced by the pattern of intercorrelations would fulfill such requirements. The achievements of 13,000 Israeli eighth grade elementary school pupils on national stipend examinations were examined by means of a multivariate correlational analysis. Results indicated that a simplex pattern was found to exist among the inter-correlations between 6 test areas in subgroups of the population, classified by sex, country of birth, country of origin of parents, and type of school, in spite of large variations in the mean scores on the tests by the different groups of subjects. These results may indicate a partial proof of the hypothesis that there is a biological basis for the pattern, independent of environment. (9 references)

183

Hartmann, Heinz. Concept formation in psychoanalysis. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*. 19:11-47, 1964.

The formulation of concepts which can encompass the whole manifold range of psychic events, in health and illness, in the civilized and the primitive individual, in the adult and the child has become the cornerstone of psychoanalysis, thus moving it in the direction of becoming a general theory of mental life. The means and ways by which psychoanalysis attempts to approach this goal, how far it has accomplished this task, and what difficulties stand in the path of realizing this goal are examined. Concept formulation in psychoanalysis is preceded by collecting and ordering of significant observational material. This material is viewed from the angle of causality. Because of the causal point of view, psychoanalysis proceeds to have the building of concepts which transcend the qualitative aspect. Misunderstandings that psychoanalytic theory have encountered on this point are discussed. It is maintained that psychoanalysis has come closer to the logical ideal of a natural science of complex mental life than other psychological disciplines. The extent of its applicability to the cultural sciences is also discussed. Psychoanalysis by itself can never solve the problems which are set for the cultural sciences, but it can serve as an important ancillary science. (34 references)

184

Hazlrigg, Lawrence E. *Prison Within Society. A Reader in Penology.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday. 1968. 536 p.

Prison Within Society is a collection of recent articles written by a wide range of professionals who study the prison as a complex social organization. The articles are arranged under three topics: (1) the total organizational context of the prison as a social system; (2) the role of the prison as a "people changing" organization; and (3) the conflict that arises from the organizational character of contemporary correctional institutions. Twenty-four articles are reprinted in this volume.

185

Hebb, D. O. On the meaning of objective psychology. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 55:81-86, 1961.

Freudian psychoanalysis and Watson's behaviorism were 2 of the greatest contributions to psychology in the past century. Freud's most important contribution to learning involves learning in childhood rather than the nature of learning, and his contribution to perception is not concerned with the nature of perception itself but with social perception. Watson's most important revolutionary contribution was his regard for man as simply a biological machine without anything worth calling a mind. While some psychologists attempted to reply to Watson with ridicule on the basis of "common sense," others reacted in the scientific tradition, replying experimentally, testing the mechanisms of thought and behavior. Modern psychology identifies mental processes with brain processes. The theory of the brain as a reflex system began with Descartes and came to an end with Cajal and Lorente De No. Descartes saw the human body as a hydraulic machine containing a sensory system, but he kept the Christian soul and demonic possession inside his machine. Viewing the brain as a reflex system, man became an automation, thus challenging the concept of free will. But Ramon Y. Cajal and Lorente De No have demonstrated that the brain is not a reflex system, that the mammalian nervous system is designed for continuing independence of activity. The animal responds only to those environmental stimuli which create input relevant to its ongoing behavior, which arouse it, which interest it and are thus acceptable to its thought processes. Except for emergency sensory signals, the brain takes the upper hand over the sensory input. The interaction of sensory input and central circuits provides unimaginable complexity, awakening a new respect for the miracle of man's behavior and mental processes which control it. (3 references)

186

Huttenlocher, Janelen. Children's intellectual development. *Review of Educational Research*, 35(2):114-121, 1965.

Recent studies concerning 2 phases of children's intellectual development, acquisition of a language, and cognitive learning between ages 4 and 12, were reviewed. In his development of syntax, the child's first 2-word utterances generally include an "operator" or "pivot" in combination with another word, e.g., "see doggie," "see light." Gradually these expressions become elaborated, as the child learns to use function words, verb and noun inflections, and auxiliary verbs. The child does not simply imitate adult speech; rather he selects from it the most informative items. The consistency of children's speech development, as well as the great similarity in the form of early speech in different children, suggest that the nature of the human nervous system should be considered in studying language development. Piaget suggested that the child's intellectual development consists of successive stages, during each of which the child has a stable, characteristic way of viewing the world. The "preoperational" stage lasts until about 7 years, at which time the stage of "concrete operations" emerges and lasts until the start of adolescence. Piaget's work can be described as an attempt to specify an information-processing system of cognitive development at various points in its evolution. Some attempts to train the preoperational child in the use of concrete operations, e.g., conservation of quantity, have had limited success. (22 references)

187

Kalmus, Hans. Sense perception and behavior. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. p. 73-87.

The effects of genetically determined differences in sense perception on behavior is a vast topic. Some of these differences can be better understood through study of subjects such as comparative sensory physiology, phenocopies (acquired sensory defects), and simulation of sensory deficiencies. In many cases, the genes that cause defects in sense perception have other behavioral manifestations, which may be behaviorally more important. An example of this is the PTC-taster polymorphism, which has associated thyroid conditions that have clinical and consequently behavioral effects. The ways in which specific sensory defects may or may not affect behavior need to be considered, since most human activities are monitored by multiple sense modalities, allowing compensation for defective or even absent senses. Environmental conditions also affect the recognition of certain defects. For instance, color blindness was apparently not identified until the 18th century. Sensory defects affect the group as well as the individual, as in the case of color blindness, which may be a cause of automobile accidents. The effects of sensory defects on art have frequently been discussed, though not always sensibly. More tangible biological conse-

quences of sensory deficiencies occur in mate selection and its genetic effects. Types of behavior or situations in which the effects of sensory deficiencies are evident include behavior toward nonhuman objects, social behavior, and communication behavior. In communication, language defects are bound to have many complex behavioral effects, which need further study. (27 references)

188

Kirtley, Donald; Harkless, Richard. Some personality and attitudinal correlates of dogmatism. *Psychological Reports*, 24(3):851-854, 1969.

Some attitudinal and personality correlates of dogmatism are studied. Sixty-one undergraduate psychology students were administered the Troidahl-Powell 20 item form of the dogmatism scale along with the MMPI, the politico-economic conservatism scale (form 60), and an adaptation of the Bogardus social distance scale. Dogmatism was positively related to conservatism and rejection of minorities and groups associated with unconventionality and social change. The Troidahl-Powell 20 item scale, like Rokeach's Form E, appears to be a better measure of rightist than leftist authoritarianism. Rokeach's suggestion that a neurotic factor may underlie leftist dogmatism, as opposed to a psychopathic one in the case of rightist dogmatism, was not supported, as the more dogmatic subjects, also the more conservative, showed significant tendencies in the direction of neurosis and psychosis, but none toward psychopathy. Also, the less dogmatic subjects were inclined to deny possession of unfavorable personality characteristics. Thus, low scores on the dogmatism scale may indicate a defensive factor as well as genuine "openmindedness." (10 references) (Author abstract modified)

189

Klein, George S. Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas. *Cognition, Personality, & Clinical Psychology*, San Francisco, Jossey-Bass Inc., 1967. p. 1-61.

The power of a line of thought, the ability of an idea to influence behavior, perception imagery, symbolic construction, action and gesture is considered historically, clinically, and in light of experimental work. Some of the means through which ideas acquire their power are traced and diagrammed. Motivation is a major topic, and is treated from the viewpoint of behavior rather than that of "drives." The ideomotor system is used as a frame of reference. Models for evolution and development of motivated lines of thought are outlined. The components of the train of thought and its temporal organization are seen as crucial. Discharge, held to be a qualitative matter of appropriate matching stimulations, is reviewed functionally to permit concentration on its psychological significance. Persistent, unrelieved facilitative events of the primary event region (continuous positive reinforcement) sustain

and enlarge the power and intensity of the motivated train of thought. Among the key motivational aspects of repressed trains of thought are blocking of action relevant to a wish, and the coexistence of two sets of inhibitory processes, those that block the actions of fulfillment, on the one hand, and those which prevent termination of the excitatory conditions of the line of thought, on the other. Several variations of repressive action are discussed and diagrammed. Several possible modes of displacement of motivated trains of thought are considered. The role of unconscious fantasy in peremptory ideation is analyzed. Experimental and clinical work on the intrusion of motivated ideation into intentional, veridically oriented thinking is reported. The stimulus conditions for repression and unconscious fantasy are deemed to hold great practical and theoretical importance, but to be unknown. The present paper is seen as airing problems, not solving them. (81 references)

190

Kocowski, Tomasz. *Koncepcja trzech poziomów sterowania czynności a problem motywacji.* / The concept of three levels of function control and the problem of motivation. / *Psychologia Wychowawcza* (Warszawa), 25(4):425-440, 1968.

Magoun's theory (derived from Jackson, Pavlov and Freud) of 3 functional levels in the human nervous system is developed from the cybernetic point of view. The concept of goal is postulated as the basic one for psychology, biology and also for cybernetics. The main proposition is as follows: motivational processes, in their directive aspect, should be defined by goals, as final effects of all controlled functions in animals (and machines). Each of 3 levels of control has its own relatively autonomic goals and original systems of realization. In the first, i.e. vegetative endocrinal level, functioning as an inner environment multistat, goal reaching is guaranteed by the innate structure of control centers. In the second, sensomotoric level, that controls motor behavior, biological goals of the organisms are represented by specific classes of information (named signals of valence or programing signals), which play an initiating, directive and corrective role in the feedback control of behavior. In the third, intellectual level goals operate as conscious, verbalized information concerning states or actions being anticipated by the individual, contained in his memory system and going into action in appropriate situations. (15 references) (Journal abstract modified)

191

Kolb, Lawrence C. *Adaptive processes and mental mechanisms.* *Noyes' Modern Clinical Psychiatry*, 7th Ed. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1968. p. 55-79.

The evolutionary work of adaptive mechanisms is discussed. The main examples of adaptive processes described are language, communi-

cation, perception, and thought. Early perceptual processes, registration, the stimulus barrier, and fantasies are singled out for more detailed consideration. Mental mechanisms are introduced. Conflict, anxiety, repression reaction-formations, conscious control, identification, transference, empathy, compensation, rationalization, substitution, displacement, restitution, projection, hallucinations, ideas of reference, motives of projection, symbolization, fixation, regression, dissociation, somnambulism, automatic writing, resistance, denial and sublimation are the mechanisms discussed. Defensive processes are introduced. These are differentiated from mental mechanisms because of their complexity. Character defenses, conversion, fantasy, and dreams are the defensive processes considered. (15 references)

192

Krivohlavy, J. / Communication in interpersonal conflict resolution. / *Komunikace pri reseni mezilidskych sporu. Ceskoslovenska Psychologie* (Praha), 14(2):145-155, 1970.

Communicating information, its kind and the ways of its use, plays an important part in interpersonal conflict resolution. Special attention is given to the tacit nonverbal communication and agreement between partners, the so called implicit communication. The relation between the partner's expected choice and the player's real choice is mentioned as well as the importance of this relation for the development and reformation of the image of the partner. This image of the partner seems to be the most important and decisive factor in interpersonal conflict resolution. The results of the effect of explicit communication show that the possibility of verbal communication either in a spoken or written form leads generally to a higher level of cooperation among partners even when this conclusion must not be taken as an automatic result of the existence of the communication channel. Not only the quantity but the quality of the information communicated in a conflict situation plays an important role. The effect of communication is also influenced by the relation between the explicit and implicit information, by the role of the information displayer, and his motivational orientation. From the point of methodology, it is stressed that the non-zero sum games give a possibility to study not only the effect of the verbal and nonverbal communication but the quality of information in the interpersonal conflict situation. (34 references) (Journal abstract)

193

Levinson, Harry. The exceptional executive: A psychological conception. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 297 p.

Within a framework of psychoanalytic theory, new concepts of leadership and of the social meaning of the business organization are presented. The fundamental task of the executive is to make his business survive, and he must view his business as an institution for problem-

solving and learning. Leadership behavior is a product of internal drives, maturing capacities and the stimuli and constraints of environment. In order to understand environment, some of the interactions of power relationships, personality theory, social change, and motivational studies are examined. The major dimensions of executive and organizational tasks are sketched reconfirming the importance of human relationships. The executive's psychological role together with the needs of subordinates which must be met are studied. Man's conscience is shown to be the core around which action, application, and theory are integrated. The personnel function in business is reconceptualized, and mistakes an executive is likely to make are pointed out. (626 references)

194

Lindesmith, Alfred R.; Strauss, Anselm L. *Symbolic processes: Nature and setting. Social Psychology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. p. 19-111.

Social structure, groups, and the role of language are discussed. The role of consensus is developed. The group bases of language are reviewed. Signs, symbols and language are analyzed. The role of symbolism in shared behavior is discussed. The nature of symbolic gestures is noted. Symbolic environments and cognitive structures are considered. The categorical attitude and the naming of things are set forth. The nature of concepts and categories is surveyed. The nature of animal conceptualization is pondered. Meaning, generalization, and fiction are treated. Stereotypes as social forms are discussed. Human and subhuman environments are compared for symbolic content. The nature of cognitive structures, and the concept of cognitive dissonance are introduced. Relationships between symbolic environments and motives are analyzed. The evolutionary setting of human behavior is considered. Elements of animal behavior with relevance to understanding of human conduct are set forth. Social interaction of lower species is discussed. Anthropomorphism is introduced. A brief discussion of insect societies is presented. The behavior of chimpanzees is reported. The importance of the absence of language among lower animals is analyzed, and consequences of the lack identified. The effects of social isolation and speech pathology on human behavior are set forth to show the important part played by language and symbolic communication. Attention is given to isolated children, the blind, deaf, the mentally retarded, aphasia victims, and language-impaired persons. The social isolation of the schizophrenic is discussed. (133 references)

195

Lindesmith, Alfred R.; Strauss, Anselm L. *Social Psychology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. 450 p.

An interactionist view of social psychology designed for undergraduate students is presented. The symbolic interactionist position is set

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

forth. The nature of symbolic processes is related. Attention is given to social structure, groups, language, symbolic environments, cognitive structures, the evolution of human behavior, social isolation, and speech pathology. The process of differentiation and internalization is discussed. Language differentiation, thought styles, perception, memory, naming, the internal environment, and self and social control are reviewed. Socialization and interaction are introduced. The development of language, concepts and thought is discussed. Role playing, social structure, initiation of interaction, the nature of selves and roles, reference groups, communication and memberships, and disorganization conflict and change are considered. Discussion of deviance focusses on both groups and individuals. Theories of deviance are set forth. The effort in this volume is to make social psychology of maximum use and relevance to sociologists and their students. (688 references)

196

Lindzey, Gardner. Behavior and Morphological variation *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. p. 227-240.

Human morphology has been largely disregarded in American psychology. A crude classification suggests five means that might lead to the prediction of associations between morphology and behavior, including a range from effects of environmental events on behavior and morphology in ways that produce associations between the two, to joint biological determinants of physique and behavior. It seems reasonable to expect that important associations between behavior and morphology will be observed, as can be illustrated from research findings in two areas: estimating the relationship between observer ratings of personality and morphological variables, and the relationship between morphology and criminal behavior. In the first area, available research evidence suggests that important associations between behavior and morphology exist, although the strength (or varying strengths) of the relationship has not been clearly determined. In the second area, various studies have found a high proportion of certain somatotypes among delinquent youths relative to nondelinquent controls. Areas of potential research interest include the nature of the effects of early experience, with morphological characteristics included as a variable studied; psychopharmacology, including the interaction between morphological variation and effects of psychoactive drugs; and the relation between social interaction and morphological variables. (50 references)

197

Loy, John W., Jr. Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation. *Journal of Psychology*, 70(2): 141-147, 1968.

The degree and nature of the relationship between certain socio-

psychological attributes of British swimming coaches and their date of adoption of a new training method are studied. The new training method, the controlled interval method, is thought to be an example of technological change within a social system. The method involved the use of pulse rate as a measure of the intensity of a training bout, the length of recovery period between bouts, a motivational device, and an indicator of a swimmer's level of cardiovascular fitness. Data were collected from 89 male and 17 female English swimming coaches by means of personal interviews (35 cases) and mailed questionnaires (71 cases). Analysis of the data was confined to 2 samples: 42 men and 6 women chief coaches; and 15 female coaches, including the 6 in the first sample. Results show that the time of adoption of the innovation was significantly and positively related to educational status, occupational status, professional status, cosmopolitanism, and creativity. A substantial proportion of the variance associated with the time of adoption of the training method (52-86%) could be accounted for in terms of 10 or fewer sociopsychological variables. (14 references) (Author abstract modified)

198

Lupsha, Peter A. On theories of urban violence. *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 4(3):273-296, 1969.

Urban riots are more or less spontaneous outbursts of group hostility characterized by emotionalism and acts of destruction directed against generalized perpetrators of injustice or violators of community norms. All riots are not alike, although frequently they are discussed in the literature as if they were a single phenomenon. A typology of riots can be constructed, based on differentiations in terms of the degree of leadership definition, and kind and definition of target. The typology represents a continuum with individual riots falling at some point between vaguely defined and well defined leadership and target groups. Theories of urban violence generally have not considered the implications of such a typology or any idea of differentiation. The most common way of explaining urban violence is in terms of folk theories consisting of widely accepted beliefs about the causes of such incidents. Kinds of folk theories are: the conspiracy, the recent migrant, the teenage rebellion, the lower class, and the police brutality theories. Middle-range theories are a blend of working hypotheses used in research and general speculations with some grand conceptual scheme. These include social-psychological, historical-economic, and structural-situational approaches. The most general theoretical conceptual schemes involve the specification of a set of interrelated variables and presentation of a systematic view of the phenomenon. Some of these, based on the psychology or sociology of urban violence, stress frustration, unmet expectations, societal strain and intergroup conflict, or deprivation. One area that has been neglected theoretically is the political side of

violence, although many studies have revealed that recent riots are basically political in nature. (46 references)

199

Mackworth, N. H.; Bruner, J. S. How adults and children search and recognize pictures. *Human Development*, 13(3):149-177, 1970.

The eye fixations of 20 young adults and 20 children, aged 6, were recorded while they were recognizing or inspecting a series of displays. The test photographs presented 3 levels of definition for one particular scene: very blurred, blurred, or sharp. Each picture was presented for two 10-second trials. Either the very blurred or the sharp picture was given first to a particular S. The eye tracks were therefore recorded either during attempts at visual comprehension or during casual inspection. The position and sequence of the fixations of each S were recorded individually on a polaroid copy of the original display. Eight different analysis procedures were used to study the eye tracks and all showed reliable differences between adults and children. With the sharp pictures, children lacked adequate coverage of the display; their eye tracks averaged only two-thirds the length of the adult tracks, mostly because children had twice as many very small eye movements. Adults were more skillful at visually selecting the informative areas within out of focus pictures; this skill calls for a delicate balance between central and peripheral vision. Children were less consistent than adults in regard to the areas they visually selected from out of focus displays. Only adults attempted to relate important areas of such displays by long leaping movements of the eyes. The direction of these long movements altered when S already knew the nature of the display. Adult fixation times increased by 40% when SS had to comprehend the out of focus displays rather than merely inspect them. In the second part of the paper, theoretical interpretations are provided. (73 references) (Author abstract)

200

Marcovitz, Eli. / Development and maintenance of individual worth. / Dignity. *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis*, 20(2):105-116, 1970.

The development and maintenance of the dignity and the avoidance of humiliation of the individual human being, both his own sense of his worth and its reflection in the attitudes of others towards him, is necessary to give meaning to existence and to make life worth living. The author discusses means by which different people protect and maintain personal dignity and self-esteem (humor, religion, art, aggressive behavior, drug use). The development of dignity based on reality rather than on fantasy requires models and experiences; models of values and strength with which to identify, and experiences of successes

and of usefulness. These come primarily from the family, from peers and from the school, as well as from other groups and situations, such as the religious community, outstanding figures in real life or in fiction or from mass communication media. But poor family situations, crowded and inadequate schools, experiences of ridicule, humiliation and failure all tend to cripple the development of dignity. Social, economic and cultural conditions affect the structure, function and relationships in the family. These in turn affect the development of each person in the family. There is no question that to create conditions in which all people have the opportunity to develop mature dignity, profound social, economic and cultural changes are necessary. The question is whether these changes will be permitted to occur through an evolutionary process.

201

Means, Richard L. Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems. *Social Problems*, 15(2):200-212, 1967.

There should be closer cooperation between the biological sciences and sociology in the analysis of social problems. Several broad areas of mutual concern are discussed: (1) a growing emphasis on a biological orientation to ecology that will stress the interrelationships of both human and nonhuman organisms and (2) an attempt to deal more systematically with biological and genetic factors contributing to social problems. However, the view is put forward that genetic and chemotherapy research is especially important to social problems research. Biological variables may be highly significant causal factors in certain forms of deviant behavior, i.e., alcoholism and homosexuality. (82)

202

Meissner, W. W. Notes toward a theory of values: The place of values. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 9(2):123-137, 1970.

There is no concept more central or more essential to an understanding of cultural change than the notion of value. Besides its origins in philosophical literature, the concept of value has been largely the property of anthropology. Values, however, are inextricably woven into the fabric of all social and political interaction. The human psyche is the ultimate locus of value formation and the primary level of organization of the value system. Thus, there is relevance for its application in the study of any psychological analysis of the role of ethics in behavioral pattern. It is further linked to human sexuality because human sexual response is the object of the most intense psychological and ethical concern. The social and personal function of religion comes into play because religion is the social repository for specific value systems. No one social science discipline, therefore, is capable of studying the value system of man in all of its aspects and ramifications. Its inherent com-

plexity requires combined and integrated contributions of a variety of disciplines. (11 references)

203

Merton, Robert K. Social structure and anomie. In: Voss, H., *Society, Delinquency, and Delinquent Behavior*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970. 458 p. (p. 132-140).

An explanation is offered of deviant behavior within the context of the social structure, rather than as a product of biological forces, personality deficiencies, or psychiatric complexes within the individual who deviates. In an integrated society there is balanced emphasis on cultural goals and legitimate means to achieve them. As polar types of cultural malintegration there may be a disproportionate stress upon the value of certain goals or a similar, almost exclusive emphasis on means. The occurrence of aberrant behavior is a symptom or indication of differential emphasis on goals and means. Various forms of deviant behavior occur with increasing frequency when certain goals are stressed without a corresponding emphasis on the importance of reaching these goals by legitimate means. In American society the overarching goal is success, particularly the accumulation of wealth as a symbol of success. Five logically possible modes of adaptation or possible role adjustments of individuals in specific situations are described. According to Merton, conformity is the most common response, while retreatism, involving rejection of the goals and means, is least common. However, Merton's primary interest is the innovative mode in which proscribed, yet often effective, means are used to attain the culturally defined goal of success. A high rate of deviance is not generated simply by lack of opportunity or by an exaggerated emphasis on monetary success. Only when a system of cultural values extols certain common symbols of success for the population at large while its social structure rigorously restricts or completely eliminates access to approved modes of acquiring these symbols for a considerable part of the same population, then antisocial behavior ensues on a considerable scale. (19 references)

204

Mischel, Walter. Personality and prediction. *Personality and Assessment*. New York: John Wiley, 1968. p. 281-301.

Conditions which make therapeutically induced behavior stable also determine and govern the further persistence or shifts in naturalistically induced behavior. Regularities in stimulus conditions produce predictable behavior. Stabilities in non-therapeutic environments, half-way house type situations, and therapeutic situations are analyzed. When individuals apply trait labels to themselves, this is seen as an important part of their environment, and changes in such self-characterizations may be useful parts of social behavior conditioning. The impact of sex

role prescriptions and other role-specific behavior is reviewed. The wide availability of stimuli to reinforce almost any type of behavior is a source of opportunity and of difficulty in treatment for persons not restricted in their environment. Predictions of future behavior can be formulated through attention to environment, past behavior and the like only at peril, for such predictions have proved highly unreliable. The relationship between social behaviorism and psychodynamic views is discussed.

205

Mitscherlich, Alexander. *Über psychoanalyse und soziologie: Einleitung.* / Psychoanalysis and sociology: Introduction. / *Psyche* (Stuttgart), 24(3):157-162, 1970.

In a symposium on the subject of interdisciplinary understanding between the psychoanalyst and the sociologist, certain questions are discussed. The words of Freud are recalled wherein he stresses the need for the analyst to interest himself in the psychology, cultural history, sociology, anatomy, biology, and developments of his discipline. In view of the wide field of science today, it is obviously impossible for the analyst to acquaint himself with all these, and the question arises as to which discipline the analyst must ally himself with in order to accomplish his aim. Sociology can be of great use to the analyst and vice versa, and the technical language can be understood by both participants. The team phase of scientific development is the current answer to progress in any science. (1 reference)

206

Mitscherlich, Alexander; Lorenzer, Alfred; Horn, Klaus; Dahmer, Helmut; Schwanenberg, Enno; Brede, Karola; Berndt, Heide. *On psychoanalysis and sociology. International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* (London), 51(1):33-48, 1970.

Current psychoanalytic theory is discussed among psychoanalytic and sociological staff members of the Sigmund Freud Institut. Questions were prompted by an early discussion of Freud's 'the question of lay analysis' in which he states that training for analysts must include elements from mental sciences, psychology, the history of civilization, and sociology as well as from anatomy, biology, and the study of evolution. Freud also states that in the individual's mental life someone else is invariably involved as a model, as an object, as a helper, as an opponent, and so from the very first, individual psychology is, at the same time, social psychology as well. Freud believes that familial and school situations, as well as socialization during the latency period, must be observed in process to determine the fate of the oedipus conflict. Marxist theories were discussed, one reproducing Freud's psychologism that says there are only two sciences: psychology, pure and applied, and natural

science. The problem of aggression was also debated in the sense that the process involving the psychoanalytic theory of libido can be used to explain how culture or the 'moral sense' for community life penetrates into the individual from outside. Basically, it seems important to trace the connection between the self-image and the sense of social cohesiveness.

207

Moyer, K. E.; Baenninger, Ronald. Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat. *Psychological Reports*, 13:179-185, 1963.

The effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption was studied in 45 naive female albino rats, 85 to 95 days old. At 21 days old, they were put on a 23-hour water deprivation schedule and then assigned to 1 of 3 groups (high and low shock and control groups, H, L and C, respectively), matched on mean water consumption for the last 5 days. For the next 5 days, the rats were placed in grill boxes and for the final 5 days, the rats were shocked in the grill boxes with 1.2 seconds of shock presented non-systematically with an average interval of 20 seconds. The H group received 2.5 MA. and the L group received 0.09 MA. The results showed that the strange environment inhibited drinking in the home cage. After the drinking response returned to normal, shock was introduced and the drinking response was facilitated. (11 references)

208

O'Brien, Robert W.; Schrag, Clarence C.; Martin, Walter I. *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p.

This series of studies illustrates the chief objectives, procedures and findings of contemporary sociology, and gives an indication of the future of the field. Sociologists no longer depend primarily on static theories and models, but are universally interested in societal dynamics and the analysis of social change. The increased popularity of comparative studies encourages theories that are relevant to underdeveloped societies and to other systems outside United States. Illustrated in this book are the most important advances in general theories of social systems that promise to integrate many disparate facts about social life and consolidate some of the information developed in various social disciplines. The studies are organized under the following general subjects: man's changing social milieu; culture and the normative order; social structures; forms of organization; social processes, patterns of interaction and communication; information and influence; socialization, transactions between self and society; distributive systems, differentiation and stratification; systems under stress, deviance and disorganization; institutions, legitimation of system linkages; and the social-logical enterprise.

209

Opler, Marvin K. Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework. *Group Psychotherapy*, 9(4):290-300, 1956.

A theory of individual and group behavior was presented which emphasizes that culture is a means of regulation and control of human behavior and therefore affects the strivings of human beings, on conscious or unconscious levels. Biologically and culturally derived needs must be assessed in terms of the variety of life-ways and social experience developed in man's historical and cultural evolution. The term "human" has both individual and group connotations; an understanding of individual behavior in the group setting is essential to beneficial modification of that behavior. Subcultural groups, such as ethnic, class and regional groupings, affect the individual's life course. Culture influences types of family organization and the social experience and role position of its carriers; it favors certain stress systems and sanctions given styles of emotional expression. Culture thus influences norms of behavior and types of psychopathology. Physiological processes such as cognition, perception and analysis, as well as concomitant psychological systems of activity, communication, and expression, are affected by the culture in which the individual functions. A series of more dynamic categories should replace the static concepts of social psychiatry, e.g., social mobility phenomena may be more useful than static notions of class, and acculturation phenomena and intergeneration conflict may be more expressive than individual value conflicts occurring in presumably unchanging cultures. (17 references)

210

Ornstein, Paul H.; Kalthoff, Robert J. Toward a conceptual scheme for teaching clinical psychiatric evaluation. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1967, 8(5), 404-426.

The physician is the instrument of clinical psychiatric evaluation. His primary functions are observation, evocative listening, and empathy-intuition-introspection. His evaluation of the patient consists of a descriptive and interpretive synthesis of the intra- and extrainterview data. The descriptive synthesis leads to a clinical diagnosis. The interpretive synthesis leads to the formulation of the dynamics and genetics of the patient's behavior and symptoms, his unique response to the physician, and vice versa. These data permit specific statements about treatment possibilities. The models that best condense the clinical material are those of the focal and nuclear conflicts. The former represents the problem and its attempted solution foremost in the patient's mind. The latter is a formulation of the deeper roots of the patient's current conflicts, thus enabling the physician to put current problems into a genetic context. (53 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

211

Peters, John E.; Murphree, Oddist D.; Dykman, Roscoe A. Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry. *Conditional Reflex*, 1967, 2(3), 206-215.

Discusses psychiatry's neglect of behavioral genetics, summarizes experiments on a stable and an unstable strain of the pointer dog, and notes the value of the obtained results for models of mental illness. The importance of genetically determined extreme variations in temperament in shaping the individual's responses to particular environments is emphasized. These variations occur spontaneously among animals, and probably are relatively favored for procreation among civilized man and domesticated animals. Various dimensions of temperament and inborn perceptual, cognitive, and integrational deficiencies are placed alongside early experience and later-life stresses, as equally important in contributing to mental breakdowns. (22 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

212

Pollak, Otto. Social change and psychotherapy. *The Contribution of the Social Sciences to Psychotherapy*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1967. p. 25-40.

A discussion of social changes relevant to psychotherapists is offered. Stress is given to elements in the changing social order which tend to make women appear strong and self-assertive, men weak and dependent. Connections between these change phenomena and passiveness in men and aggressiveness in women are pointed out. The changes in the division of labor have taken from men the dominant role of provider and removed the element of helplessness from many women. Men are now more likely than in former times to cook and do housework, while women are increasingly active in the labor force and are finding more places in ranks of respected economic performers. These conditions are viewed as irreversible, and the therapist is challenged to develop strategies for problems which emerge when sex role ego props are removed. The tendency, biological in origin but exaggerated by current social arrangements, for women to lead men in maturity is stressed. The role of ideologies, especially conservatism and progress, are discussed. The reactions of Americans to world politics, and to the notion of not being loved and respected by persons from other countries are analyzed. The bad news emphasis of the mass media is considered. The impacts of the new recognition of poverty, and the determination to overcome it, are discussed. A brief discussion based on the paper is reported. (21 references)

213

Prokop, H. Sociology and psychiatry. / *Soziologie und psychiatrie.* / *Hippokrates* (Stuttgart), 38:236-239, 1967.

Focal points of sociology that are significant for the psychiatrist are summarized, beginning with Le Bon's theory of crowds and Cooley's primary groups. Social change, occupational neuroses, and problems of social adaptation, all are reflected in the individual as seen by the psychiatrist. Special reference is made to migration as social mobility, and to the concept of the marginal man. Sociology should be included in the curriculum for training of the psychiatrist. (35 references)

214

Rapoport, Rhona; Rapoport, Robert N. The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change. *Human Relations* (London), 22(1): 3-30, 1969.

Societal implications of the dual career family, in which both husband and wife have jobs which are highly salient personally and require a high degree of commitment, are discussed. In the postindustrial era, more women are entering the work force. A study was conducted of 13 functioning dual career families and 3 in which the wife ended her career, at least temporarily. Interviews with these 16 families indicated 5 structural dimensions of stress: 1) role overloads; 2) dilemmas arising from the discrepancy between personal norms and social norms; 3) maintenance of personal identity; 4) social network dilemmas; 5) role cycling. It is suggested that the dual career family structure is likely to become more prevalent to the extent that 3 arenas of social change provide compatible arrays of factors to support the pattern: 1) the arena of work role relationships; 2) the arena of domestic role relationships; 3) the arena of the built environment. (50 references) (Author abstract modified)

215

Ruesch, Jurgen. The social control of symbolic systems. *Journal of Communication*, 1967, 17(4), 276-301.

"Man created symbols in order to communicate. To make the process more efficient he organized a variety of institutions and charged them with the task of controlling symbolic systems used by individuals and groups. Among the systems used, speech, gesture, mannerisms, and attire are symbolic expressions of a more individual nature, while interior and industrial design, architecture, and fashion are examples of symbolic expressions of a more collective nature. But both individual and collective expressions have to be steered, directed, censored, and controlled if people are to understand one another." (62 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

216

Sai-Halasz, A. Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis. *Experientia* (Basel), 25(4):428-429, 1969.

An experiment evaluating the effect of anxiety in relation to sex ratio in animals is reported. Wistar albino rats of both sexes were submitted to experimental neurosis lasting 3 months, which was accompanied by overt signs of anxiety. Both epinephrine and norepinephrine were administered to rats for 3 months in order to test whether the effect of experimental neurosis might be attributed to the output of adrenomedullar hormones. Results show that while the litter size is reduced only in the norepinephrine group, the sex distribution is in the normal range both in the injected and in the control group. In the experimental neurotic group, there is a higher predominance of females over males in the next generation. The mechanism of this effect is unknown. (6 references)

217

Schafer, Roy. The psychoanalytic vision of reality. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* (London). 51:279-297. 1970.

The vision of reality inherent in psychoanalytic thought and practice is explored. This vision is a complex one that includes comic, romantic, tragic and ironic features. Definitions of each of these features are attempted and applied to pertinent aspects of psychoanalytic process, that special reality about which analysts are most knowledgeable. The comic vision, with its emphasis on optimism, progress and amelioration of difficulties, and the romantic vision, with its emphasis on the adventurous quest, are related especially to the curative, liberating and alloplastic emphasis in the analytic process. The tragic vision, stressing deep involvement, inescapable and costly conflict, terror, demonic forces, waste and uncertainty, and the ironic vision, stressing detached alertness to ambiguity and paradox and the arbitrariness of absolutes, are related especially to the investigative, contemplative and evaluative aspects of the analytic process. Particularly the tragic and ironic seem to be distinctive features of the Freudian psychoanalytic outlook. Resistance, transference, countertransference, empathy, and pathetic, melodramatic and masochistic coloration of analytic behavior are considered within the framework of these components of the analytic vision of reality. Representations of experience and life history as being atemporal, cyclic and linear, and the significance of the compulsion to repeat are also discussed. The emerging analytic life history is viewed as a joint creation of patient and analyst. Certain evaluative implications of the psychoanalytic vision are then taken up briefly, especially as they pertain to love of truth. (57 references) (Author abstract modified)

218

Schrag, Clarence C. Culture and the normative order. In: O'Brien, R., *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (p. 43-88).

Social norms of judgment, belief, and conduct that prescribe the behavior expected of members of groups, communities, societies, and other social systems are essential to any kind of sustained and organized interaction. Several elements of these systems and their interrelations are reviewed. Rational organization is, however, infrequently observed even in modern societies. In fact, to a considerable extent rational organization is discouraged by groups and individuals having a vested interest in the status quo. Many people especially in traditional societies are taught that social assessment and planning are immoral or disloyal activities. Faith in traditional authority is difficult to maintain in a pluralistic culture, and the current reassessment of basic goals and values, apparent in nearly all societies around the world, is evidence of a search for a higher degree of normative integration. It is suggested that the concept of social systems, if elaborated and corroborated, may facilitate that search. Eight research papers are selected to illustrate research in this area. Those of G. P. Murdock, Ruth Benedict and E. T. Hall examine cultural uniformity and variation. Specific conflicts and subcultures are analyzed by M. Komarovsky, C. D. Berreman and Jesse Bernard. Aspects of social change and modernization are studied by W. F. Cottrell and R. N. Bellah. (2 references)

219

Sherwood, Sylvia. Sociological aspects of learning and memory. *Gerontologist*, 7(1):19-23, 1967.

Sociology deals with man's biological and psychological capacities and functioning as they are related to human relationships; an individual's social relationships and interactions have also latent effects which, over years, continue to affect his psychobiological development. Surveying the literature with this in mind, what are the specific norms and culturally determined habits that interfere with learning and retention in the old person's memory system and how do they act? The very process of socialization teaches what is sanctioned or deviant behavior for a particular subculture; these early internalized normative prescriptions may explain the social apathy and lack of interaction with others (loneliness) often characteristic of the elderly. But higher residential mobility and increasing individuality in American society may well alter this picture for future generations of old people. These subcultural influences are likely to influence personality and psychology in such a way as also to affect learning and memory. Even brain damage in the elderly has been seen to have a differential effect depending on socio-cultural factors. Early valuation of education and knowledge as ends

in themselves seems important in developing the motivation and set for learning achievement throughout life. The variables of educational level can be seen reflected in the types, speed, and performance of learning in the elderly. While sensory acuity and response speed do tend to diminish with age, with familiar or repetitive situations, learning in the aged is not as markedly slowed as previously believed. Practice, or the lack of it, is a factor here. IQ level (reflecting both biological potential and motivation to knowledge) is also an important learning factor in old age. Higher intellectual functioning in youth appears, too, to favorably affect memory performance in old age (vocabulary tests). For the aged, speed of learning may well decrease with age, but a marked reduction in capacity does not appear to be the case, particularly in individuals who are not handicapped by the sociopsychological facts of aging because of their educational set and orientation to problem-solving. (35 references)

220

Siegel, Bernard J. A formal analysis of power relations and culture change. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* (Leiden), 11(2):115-129, 1970.

In an attempt to find patterns of recurrent social phenomena for sociological analysis, a general system is formulated for formal descriptions of social systems and a model for analyzing social change is derived. Concentration is on power relations among participants in a culture and between the social groups reflected by it: methodology consists of a formal analysis and comparison of power relations in 2 societies, with reference to cultural change and cultural persistence. Major contrasts of importance between the chosen societies, Indian and Muslim, are indicated; and the value of this type of analysis in studying cultural change is assessed. (35 references)

221

Simon, Herbert A. Motivational and emotional controls of cognition. *Psychological Review*, 74(1):29-39, 1967.

A theory was proposed of the relation of motivation and emotional behavior to man's information-processing behavior which explains how a basically serial information processor endowed with multiple needs adapts and survives in an environment presenting unpredictable threats and opportunities. The model is built on 2 central mechanisms within the central nervous system: (1) a goal-terminating mechanism dealing with goals serially and terminating action when a satisfactory situation has been achieved and (2) an interruption mechanism, emotion, allowing the processor to respond to urgent needs in real time. These controls were incorporated into an information-processing theory, allowing satisfaction of Neisser's second and third objections. (16 references)

222

Simon, Herbert A. An information-processing explanation of some perceptual phenomena. *British Journal of Psychology*, 1967, 58(1-2), 1-12.

An information processing system which scans stimuli serially, and attempts simple interpretations of the parts would experience a number of the well known perceptual illusions that human SS report. The hypothesized system has the same basic characteristics as systems used to explain a wide range of cognitive phenomena. The description of the system is proposed as an explanation of some of the mechanisms for human perceptual processing. (21 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

223

Simon, Herbert A.; Barenfield, Michael. Information-processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving. *Psychological Review*, 76(5):473-483, 1969.

A theory is proposed to explain, in information processing terms, some common phenomena in the initial perceptual phases of problem solving, to show some existing computer programs for heuristic search and learning already contain basic processes that will produce these phenomena, and to show how simple organizations of the processes enable the programs to parallel human behavior. The theory is particularized in a computer program to simulate the eye movements, during the first 5 seconds, of subjects choosing a move in chess. The application of the theory is illustrated by an example, and its consistency is shown with data on memory of chess positions and with existing knowledge of short-term memory parameters. (9 references) (Author abstract)

224

Simon, Herbert A.; Newell, Allen. Human problem solving: The state of the theory in 1970. *American Psychologist*, 26(2):145-159, 1971.

The theory of problem solving in 1970 is defined as one that describes the problem spaces and problem solving programs and shows how these adapt the information processing system to its task environment. It is founded on 4 propositions: 1) only a few gross characteristics of the human information processing system are invariant over task and problem solver; 2) a task environment is represented as a problem space, and problem solving takes place in a problem space; 3) the structure of the task environment determines the possible structures of the problem space; and 4) the structure of the problem space determines the possible programs that can be used for problem solving. Characteristics of the information processing system, the structure of task environ-

ments, problem spaces, sources of information in problem spaces, and alternative problem spaces are all discussed in some detail. Further application of the theory may be found in: constructing problem spaces, simulation programs, production systems, perception and language, neurophysiology, and education. (24 references)

225

Singer, Jerome L. Exploring man's imaginative world. *Teachers College Record*, 66(2):165-179, 1964.

One of the unique characteristics of man as a biological species is his capacity to provide himself with an extensive source of stimulation by means of images, fantasies, dreams, etc. Investigators have begun a systematic examination of the range, frequency, and function of daydreaming and reverie phenomena. Approaches to these studies have been made along 4 fronts. One calls for the acquisition of fairly basic knowledge concerning the nature of human differences in frequency and content of daydreaming and related processes. A second approach calls for studies of the relationship between electrophysiological processes, attention, and alertness and daydreaming. A third avenue for studying inner processes calls for studies of normal individuals under conditions of need deprivation, anxiety, anger, and other drive-related conditions. Still another approach to the area of fantasy calls for the study of its development in children. A major theoretical issue in any attempt at conceptualizing the role of imaginative processes in personality organization concerns the degree to which fantasy is to be viewed as a derived process, growing out of conflict or the frustration of a drive. Early experience of closeness to a parent may foster the development of inner controls and also internal cognitive processes. Within many cultures, the mother's role in singing lullabies and telling bedtime stories or in presenting religious precepts may serve to foster imaginative thought either as a substitute or supplement to the child's physically active exploration of the environment. Given the closeness to at least 1 adult who encourages verbal interchange or fantasy play, a child still requires some opportunity to practice such activities. Extensive contact with other children is likely to provide less opportunity for such fantasy play. Fantasy-play is regarded as a necessary forerunner to many situations in life, from the invention of environment-controlling systems to contact with foreigners. (36 references)

226

Sinha, A. K. Telic foundation of nature and human civilization. *Systematics* (Kingston), 8(2):130-146, 1970.

The development of human civilization down the ages exhibits certain distinct signs of the working of the teleological (telic) principle. An attempt is made to argue that the working of the telic principle in

human behavior and in societal processes presumably comes from the unfolding of the telic principle which is germane to nature. The telic principle which is implicit in nature has become well defined in human personality and in human civilization due to the development of epistemic strategies through their interaction with the changing environment. The development of epistemic strategies in human personality is due to the progressive program modification of its learning techniques through the feedback process. The decisions, which the processes in nature have been taking in a quasi-intelligent manner in course of its evolutionary trends, human beings take consciously and rationally. In the present stage of human civilization, there has been considerable development in the norm of human intelligence and increase in human capability for adjustment to environmental conditions due to innovation of novel machine systems and formal systems. It is suggested that there is continuity between telic principle in the processes in nature, and the telic principle which operates through human civilization. (69 references) (Author abstract)

227

Smith, Karl U. Cybernation and human evolution. *Journal of the International College of Surgeons*, 1-5, 1966.

Human evolution is an extension of phyletic development in which feedback or cybernetic control of biological time has been the main parameter of natural selection. The evolution of man has been concerned principally with the differentiation of specialized dimensions of biological time. Computerized society and work are the most recent expression of the selective processes of that evolution. Man has expanded and elaborated calendrical and clocking mechanisms for making ever more precise the symbolic record of the historical past as a biosocial or cultural memory, which can be extrapolated as a process of feedforward control to predict and regulate human events over longer and longer periods of future time. The computer is a precise timing and calendrical device combined, with which man can increase his abilities in differential perception and control of events over time. The hybrid analog-digital-analog system is the most important because it can be made to measure, clock and record any ongoing event in real time and to regulate the feedback signals which the operating system requires for future, or feedforward, control. Such systems exemplify man's dedication to the dimensions of biosocial time which he has created by machines and symbols, and to selective temporal organization of society and culture. (8 references)

228

Smith, Karl U. Work theory and economic behavior. *Indiana Business Paper*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ., 1962. 33 p. No. 5.

The ways in which 2 independent aspects of human activity, economic

factors and behavioral-personality factors, have been defined in the evolution of organized work were discussed. For the behavioral sciences the description by orthodox economics of human motivation as self-interest in the market process is inadequate. New concepts of economic activity and motivation must be developed, based on an objective understanding of adaptive human behavior. Industrial expansion and development are described in economics in terms of growth or multiplier factors or by means of historical analyses, but could be better described by evolutionary concepts. A behavioral approach to economics is necessary in order to understand the normal personality in the work environment. In the evolution of the human species, the behavior patterns of tool using in work have been critical in defining man's nature, his organized behavior, and his social and economic structures. In bisocial theory of human evolution, work is held to be the critical activity in integrating man with his environment. By means of the adaptive behaviors of work, environmental control is effected, and the feedback relations between man, his tools, and his environment lead to progressive evolutionary changes; this is an organization process called bisocial selection. Bisocial theory differs from orthodox economic theory in that it equates economic activity with human behavior in general and defines them in terms of their evolutionary development. Certain personality traits and behavior patterns may promote or retard economic progress. (36 references)

229

Terwilliger, Robert F. To what relevance is research relevant. *American Psychologist*, 25(12):1174-1175, 1970.

In a semantic study of the definability of terms used as tools by the psychologist, a discussion is made of the word relevance as it pertains to the data produced by psychological research, and of its applicability to both particular and general fields of investigation. For example, the results of a particular research may indicate that relevance to another field is impossible, so the tendency is not to look for such relevance. Yet there exists empirical evidence that the data is relevant to other fields. Most psychological research is directed only toward issues in which behavior can be described as a function of specifiable environmental conditions. There is no room for social change in contemporary psychological theory. Yet it cannot be criticized because criticism implies change, implies bad psychological theory. Psychology treats of man as a product of his social circumstance and thus it is totally relevant. It provides a putatively scientific justification for whatever political and social circumstances exist, and forbids a consideration of any alteration of these conditions. (1 reference)

230

Tesconi, Charles A., Jr. John Dewey's theory of meaning. *Educational Theory*, 19(2):156-170, 1969.

For Dewey, language is (1) a condition of culture, hence shapes thought, (2) naturalistic, a continuation of biological activities, (3) a social product dependent upon a sociocultural matrix, and (4) functional and instrumental. The primary factors or aspects of the functioning of meaning are as symbols, referents, mental processes, or sociocultural influences. The 3 major theories of meaning are (1) the designation theory, (2) the mentalistic theory, in which meaning is located in the mental forms with which something is associated, and (3) the stimulus response theory where meaning is associated with S-R bonds formed by history. Dewey's theory is unique in his (1) assigning equal importance to the 4 major aspects of the meaning process, (2) synthesis of the 3 major theories of meaning, (3) emphasis upon the social context of meaning, (4) synthesis of the objective-subjective theories of meaning, (5) interpretation of language and meaning as a continuation of biological activities, (6) analysis which helps with the problem of universals, (7) avoidance of the weaknesses of the designation theory by use of an evidential relationship, and (8) early recognition that meaning, hence language, is a shaper of thought. John Dewey's theory of meaning stands out as a unique and synoptic point of view. (48 references)

231

Thomas, Francis H. *A View of Man's Role and Function in a Complex System*. Springfield, Va.: Cesti, AD-676777.

The roles and functions of man in the evolution and development of 2 complex specific systems within the Army operational environment are discussed. It is pointed out that throughout the course of historical development, the basic system functions and objectives have remained unchanged even though the system equipments have varied. With equipment changes, man's physical functions in system operation have also changed. In predicting the effectiveness of man in a future system operational environment, an approach independent of equipment differences is required. Such an approach in which man is conceived as an information processor is described. The approach is applied to the human operator roles in manned aerial reconnaissance and surveillance and in target acquisition. (16 references) (author abstract)

232

Thompson, Laura. Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process. *Eastern Anthropologist*, 22(1):1-12, 1969.

Cultural homeostasis focuses on mechanism of cultural adaptation observed situationally in relation to the major living problems, which

a human population has to resolve unequivocally or lose its identity as an evolving organic identity. Certain cultures tend to change in the direction of meaningful internal integration characterized by balance, harmony, and interdependency of parts. Upon analysis it is found that cultural balance appears in communities which have been isolated, either geographically or socially or both, during a substantial period of time. Ecologists have learned that both the isolation factor and the time factor facilitate the consolidation process, whether it be a cell, an organism, a group of organisms, a community, an ecosystem, or a region. Culture is a nongenetic human group adaptation in terms of the evolutionary process. To the extent that adaptive process involves cultural phenomena it is called cultural homeostasis. Comparative studies have shown that a group may actively resolve its unique local problematic situation by organizing its behavior and deploying its available resources, natural, human, and cultural, to the extent that it may continue to exist as an ongoing social entity. Cultural homeostasis is heuristic. It clarifies the universal cultural change process and opens new areas of research heretofore not readily available for scientific inquiry. (37 references)

233

Tryon, Robert C. Comparative cluster analysis of social areas. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1968, 3(2), 213-232.

Three demographic dimensions previously isolated by cluster analysis procedures (using BC try system computer analyses) and the social areas discovered were compared in different metropolitan areas for their stability over time and place. The dimensions (socioeconomic independence, family life, and assimilation) accounted for the generality of 33 census tract characteristics in 2 communities. It was also shown that the 3 basic dimensions were essentially unchanged during the decade which included World War II. The stability of these dimensions was retained even though there was considerable change in residents in each metropolitan area during the decade. The validity of cluster-search procedures is demonstrated by the stability of the 3 demographic dimensions. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

234

Tudor, Andrew. The dynamics of stratification systems. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*. 10(3-4):211-233, 1969.

The basic assumption of a theoretical discussion is that both structural and cultural variables are essential for the sociological approach to stratification and that it is necessary to relate structure and culture. Many traditional approaches to stratification have failed in the past through overstressing one component or another. Typologies of valua-

tion and structure are derived and synthesized into a dynamic typology. Four types of society are: 1) the insulated system, exemplified by feudal society and the caste system; 2) the solidary system, seen in Japan during the 40's and 50's and in pre-Nazi Germany; 3) the subjective/egalitarian system, best typified by the Soviet Union; and 4) the open class system characteristic of many Western industrial nations. Large scale social change from insulated or solidary stratification systems to modern forms of society in England, France, America, India, China, and Japan are considered from the perspective of stratification. (29 references)

235

Vedder, Clyde B.; Somerville, Dora B. Some theoretical concepts. In: Vedder, C., *The Delinquent Girl*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 166 p. (p. 29-42).

In contrast to the biological and psychogenic approaches to juvenile delinquency, sociological research has placed emphasis on the many environmental factors which contribute to delinquency. Investigation of such factors as the broken home, lack of discipline, bad companions, lack of organized leisure time and economic conditions, in conjunction with modern psychological research, has caused the shifting of emphasis from the punishment of the offender to the examination of the social conditions which have produced the juvenile delinquent's antisocial personality. Proponents of the biological or constitutional approach to any explanation of delinquency and crime were among the very first to appear in the literature. According to them, the delinquent was possessed of evil spirits, a born criminal (born biological type) or a moron. Lombroso, the putative father of the constitutional approach and founder of the typological schools which stressed the thesis that criminals differ physically from noncriminals, contributed such concepts as the atavistic character, physical deficiency and criminal stigmata of the offender. Although there are many theories of delinquency, there have emerged some fairly clear concepts of causes related to this challenging problem. It is concluded that the central causation as viewed by many students today indicates 2 large categories of antisocial behavior—the unconsciously driven individual delinquent from the so-called good or normal family, and the gang or sociologic group operating at any economic level. (37 references)

236

Wadia, Maneck S. The personality of the behavioral sciences. *Advanced Management Journal*, 33(3):51-56, 1968.

Behavioral sciences can be defined as a body of systematized knowledge pertaining to how people behave, what the relationship is between human behavior and the total environment, and why people behave

as they do. While all behavioral sciences are social sciences, the converse is not necessarily true. Their common concern is a concentration on human beings as their central theme. The field of behavioral science is not the main domain of any particular discipline or disciplines although the term usually pertains to psychology, sociology and anthropology. The emphasis, however, will be different in each field. Psychology is oriented towards the "why" of human behavior, sociology is interested in the "how," and anthropology in "what" the relationship is between the environment and human behavior. Interest in historical data concerning some aspects of their subject matter is shared by all 3 disciplines. Each field also places some emphasis on the biological basis of behavior. All have helped the other in better understanding and developing its own interests. Some attempts to coordinate and combine the fields for mutual benefit have been made as in the area of social psychology, organization theory, and leadership studies. Unlike the physical sciences where concern is primarily with the physical environment and experimentation is the source of knowledge, the personal philosophy and theories of the behavioral scientist have an effect on his research and may change his very subject matter. Although there has been a great deal of progress by the anthropologist, the sociologist, and the psychologist, managers, organization theorists, economists, and political scientists have all made contributions to enhance the knowledge and practice of management. (9 references)

237

Waxman, Stephen G. Procedure for determination of contextual links within models. *Psychological Reports*, 23(3):1261-1262, 1968.

Procedures for determination of contextual links within models are studied. In the sense that living organisms respond by adaptive changes to changes in the environment, biological systems may be viewed as modeling systems. To say that 2 events are related, i.e., relevant or contextually linked, is to say that they satisfy some criterion. In general, this criterion will be determined by the observer, i.e., the modeling system. It is proposed that contextual structure is imposed on the environment by modeling systems, and that nonlinearities in the input transformation are essential for the establishment of contextual links in the model. (6 references) (Author abstract modified)

238

Weiner, Herbert; Stechler, Gerald. Psychoanalysis as a biological science. *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis*, 14(3):155-157, 1964.

Many of the phenomena studied in the fields of psychoanalysis and biology have common characteristics. Both the psychoanalytic and the biological model of development are concerned with adaptation, the

shaping of genetic potentialities into integrated functions via the interaction with the environment, and the reaching of a similar end via different developmental routes. Both models accept the principle of epigenesis and the understanding of current functioning by understanding the developmental sequences leading up to it. Both biological and psychoanalytical studies stress the principle of organization, and seek answers in terms of the relations among functional components. Psychoanalytic hypotheses which suggest areas for neurophysiological study include those concerning: the mechanisms underlying the development of perception and discrimination in the infant; self-object discrimination; individual differences in initial sensitivities; the relative contribution of perceptual blocking versus motor inhibition in various psychic defense mechanisms; and memory systems. Papers concerning psychoanalysis as a biological science were summarized.

239

White, Sheldon H. The learning-maturation controversy: Hall to Hull. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 14(3):187-196, 1968.

Darwin's theory of evolution has exerted influence on developmental psychology at several points. Three of these movements are elaborated in relation to the learning-maturation controversy: (1) the theory of mental evolution, advocated by Hall in the late nineteenth century, was an ancestor or collateral of the contemporary psychoanalytic and comparative development points of view. (2) A body of instinct theories developed by James and McDougall early in the twentieth century had but brief influence; however, they promulgated notions of learning readiness and critical periods and of schematizations of development, vaguer versions of those suggested by ethologists. (3) Research on the environmental adaptation of animals, initiated by Thorndike and Pavlov, has had direct descent through Watson to the contemporary learning theory of Tolman, Hall, and Skinner. This point of view has had no outspoken advocates in developmental psychology, but it has been an important polarizing force in American psychology. Research in learning is currently emphasized because its processes lend themselves to hypotheses that can more easily be tested, a controversy of method rather than one of behavioral causation. (17 references)

240

Wilkins, Leslie T.; Gitchoff, Thomas. Trends and projections in social control systems. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 381(no number):125-136, 1969.

This paper considers certain aspects of social change and its relation to the necessity for variety in a dynamic social system. Certain consequences for social control in the future can now be predicted by references to technological developments. It seems unlikely that the rate of

technological change will be diminished, and it is essential that social changes be made which can accommodate the technological innovations. The problems which can now be foreseen form a basis for considering the priorities which should be accorded to different forms of social research. It may be that the pressing demand that social research should be devoted to the current social problems may have many undesirable consequences. Perhaps social science today is in an unsatisfactory state because ten years ago it was too much concerned with problems of ten years ago. Most of the simple models which were thought to suffice in social research are now clearly unsatisfactory. A revolution in social science methodology is necessary. (6 references)

241

Wolf, Stewart; Goodell, Helen. The brain and the adaptive process. In: Wolf, S., *Harold G. Wolff's Stress and Disease*. 2nd Ed., Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1968. 277 p. (p. 165-185).

A history of the evolution of man's knowledge of the functions of the brain is presented with reference to the thoughts of Aristotle, Galen, Descartes and Gall. The steps involved in neuron development and adaptive behavior in man are discussed. The nature of the highest integrative functions in man are discussed in relation to their evolution and degeneration. Disease affects the highest integrative function by causing disorders of the viscera and general outward behavior. A section on behavior of United States prisoners in Korea describes the various methods used to determine their breaking points. When the brain is damaged through surgical means, imprisonment or by distorting an individual's interaction with his environment, perceptions are blurred and mental processes are slowed. (22 references)

242

Zeigler, H. P. Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology. *Psychological Bulletin*, 61(5):362-376, 1964.

Behaviors which occur out of their characteristic motivational context, in the midst of conflict and thwarting situations, have been defined as displacement activities. These behaviors were initially explained in terms of energy models of motivation. Further research has shown that the nature and intensity of displacement activities are primarily a function of 3 sets of variables: 1) type and intensity of peripheral stimulation; 2) the existence of behaviors incompatible with the activity in question; and 3) the existence and duration of states of motivational equilibrium with respect to such incompatible behaviors. These findings have implications for motivational theory. It was suggested that drive and energy concepts no longer serve any useful function in the study of species-specific behavior. (80 references)

243

Zubin, Joseph; Freyhan, Fritz A. *Social Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1968. 382 p.

This book contains reports on new ideas and investigations, as well as hard data and critical analyses which may represent a decisive contribution to social psychiatry. The subjects discussed are: The relationship of sociocultural integration and disintegration to mental health; culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance; faulty socialization and social disorganization as etiological factors in mental illness; sociocultural factors in schizophrenia; community psychiatry in a divided labor; social implications of the community mental health center concept; decussational psychiatry, the first phase in community mental health center development; attitudes of psychiatric residents toward milieu therapy; automation and social change; theories, hypotheses, models, and methods of social psychiatry; social psychiatry and psychopathology; social psychiatry as prevention and rehabilitation; research and evaluation in social psychiatry; and evaluation of the effect of changes in environmental factors, with special attention to public attitudes toward mental illness. (567 references)

Section III

Critical episodes of stress and major transitions affecting behavioral adaptation through the life cycle from infancy to old age.

244

Alexander, Theron. *Children and adolescents: A biocultural approach to psychological development*. New York: Atherton, 1969. 365 p.

A study of child and adolescent development is presented, together with biological and cultural influences on that development. An infant begins life in a dependent state which is affected predominantly by biological influences. As he matures, he becomes increasingly independent and is influenced more by cultural influences. But the dichotomy between biological and cultural influences is misleading because they are closely interrelated and interdependent and are linked by many intervening variables. Biological and cultural influences must be analyzed in a systematic manner to determine their interaction. (668 references)

245

Anderson, Barbara G. *Stress and psychopathology among aged Americans: An inquiry into the perception of stress*. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 20:190-217, 1964.

The relationship between stress and psychopathology among aged Americans was investigated. The subjects were 127 survivors from an original sample of 534 males and females, 60 years of age and over, admitted to a psychiatric receiving ward. The major areas of stress included: death, physical experiences, psychological experiences, marital or domestic, and socio-economic. The kinds of death events included: accidental; suicide; attempted suicide; facing death; and fear of death. The various types of physical experiences that were rated as being the "hardest thing I've ever had to face" included: sickness, terminal and nonterminal; injury or disability; surgical experience; and childbirth. The types of psychological experiences included: hospitalization for mental illness; mental illness per se; and other (rejection by family, loneliness, etc.). The marital or domestic types of stress included: divorce, separation, infidelity and incompatibility or conflict. The socio-economic types of stress included: economic deprivation, war, crime or violence, and work or work-related problems. More stressful events were reported as having occurred in old age than any other time of life. Two groups were discernible in the responses to the question: "How did you feel about it?", a group characterized by a self-oriented pattern and minority that showed a focus on the stressful event itself. Reported immediate reactions to stressful events were overwhelmingly more self-oriented with respect to the experiences of old age than to those of any other time of life. If the subject reported taking any action at all in the face of old-age stressful happenings, he was much more likely to be motivated toward restoring equilibrium within himself than toward effecting any material change in the stressful circumstance itself. There

was a difference between the psychogenics and the organic patients. (44 references)

246

Angermeier, W. F.; Phelps, J. B.; Reynolds, H. H.; Davis, R. L. Early environment and behavioral-biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys. *Psychonomic Science*, 11(7):231-232, 1968.

The early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine is studied. Twenty-four differentially reared male Rhesus monkeys were used as subjects in this experiment. For 30 days the animals were injected twice daily with trifluoperazine. The effects of these injections were measured on a match to sample task previously learned and on a number of blood biochemical assessments. Results indicated that 1) the drug reduced the sensitivity to shock in a shock escape match to sample task according to degrees of previous environmental stimulation during early rearing; 2) the least affected subjects were the animals reared in strict isolation; animals reared in partial isolation and under normal social conditions were moderately affected, and animals reared in enriched environments were greatly affected; 3) these effects could be interpreted to indicate differential early threshold development in the 4 rearing groups used in this experiment; and 4) drug injections could be considered therapeutic in the same sense that social change was thought to be therapeutic in a previous study. (4 references) (Author abstract modified)

247

Arkoff, Abe. The meaning of adjustment. *Adjustment and Mental Health*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. p. 3-33.

Adjustment is defined as personal interaction with the environment. It means mutual bearing or influence. Environment is taken as everything external to the individual and in some relation to him. Using a 4-year-old polio victim and a typical 8-year-old girl as examples, difficult and simple adjustments are discussed. It is noted that about 100,000 words were needed to provide a full record of all that happened to the girl in a 14.5 hour waking period. Discussion of genetic and environmental influences on human behavior is simply given, with greatest emphasis on environmental factors. Environmental manipulation and personal adjustment are shown to be mutual. The need for continual adjustment is noted. Study of adjustment through motives, frustrations, conflicts, anxiety, defenses, and learning is considered. Means of evaluating and improving adjustment are briefly outlined. Important elements in family adjustment, school adjustment, college adjustment, vocational adjustment and marriage adjustment are set forth. (29 references)

248

Feldmann, Harry. Psychomotor assessment and rehabilitation of socio-culturally deprived children. *Acta Paedopsychiatrica* (Basel), 12(37): 268-293, 1970.

Psychomotor assessment and rehabilitation of socioculturally deprived children are of great social importance because sociocultural influences in the environment often have an inhibiting and negative influence, preventing a normal cultural adaptation in the absence of physical or mental disturbances. The tests administered for assessment must be chosen carefully. It is believed that the testing of children with cultural deprivations must never be made by means of static tests based on examination of mental level of intellectual efficiency. The correct measurement of development in such children can be made only by means of a dynamic examination of the learning capacity of a given order. This learning is not possible unless the sociocultural level in which the child has lived permits him minimal acquisitions through a process of correct imitation. The child displaying cultural deprivations may not thus be examined through his socialization capacity. This is why the educability and capacity of learning of such children must be examined as a function of psychomotor potential and of plasticity of the neurological substratum. Motoricity plays a dynamic role in the evolution of the different stages of development of personality. Study of the possibilities of acquiring motoricity informs us about the ulterior subsequent educability of the child. An attempt is made to teach the child a model of psychomotor behavior so he may acquire a better ulterior evolution and succeed in competing with his peers. A method of psychomotor rehabilitation, involving 48 progressive exercises based on Jaques-Dalcroze rhythemics, is used. The exercises are based on: imitation, mutual effort, and personal investigation. It is believed that by these means alone, one may judge the evolutive potential of the child and pose the dynamic diagnosis of the child's future educability. It is believed that the earlier psychomotor reeducation sets in, the greater are the chances for its success in correctly teaching the child sociocultural and scholastic experiences. (45 references) (Journal abstract modified)

249

Beres, David. Vicissitudes of superego functions and superego precursors in childhood. *Psychoanalytic Study of The Child*, 13:324-351, 1958.

Case study research and general observations are presented on that aspect of human psychic activity related to the sense of morality, social functioning, and the establishment of values and ideals as it is affected by the function of the superego and its childhood precursors. It is

stressed that the concept of superego as it is used in psychoanalytic theory is an abstraction. To make it concrete it becomes necessary to define its specific functions, and in order to do this it becomes clear that superego functions are closely involved with various ego functions. The functions of the superego pass through recognizable developmental phases. They are profoundly influenced by the earliest relations to the parents as well as by later experiences, culminating in the passing of the oedipus complex. Social compliance in early childhood may be achieved as ego responses to danger situations. Turning of aggression against the self and reaction formation may then be looked upon as precursors of superego, not as superego proper. The sense of guilt, though it is itself an ego function, is the hallmark of an internalized superego. It should be distinguished from the need for punishment. In children it may be associated with precocious ego development. The progression continues from early, transient, primitive identifications to the later stable internalization of the structured superego. Although the distinction between these 2 extremes is stressed, it must be remembered that in any individual there is an intermixture. The developing superego, with its prime characteristic of internalization of the parental objects, only gradually takes on recognizable form that permits the designation of a separate structural identity. Viewed in evolutionary terms, superego has biological value for the human organism, which must survive in an environment that has as its primary characteristic that it is a social form of life. (13 references) (Author abstract modified)

250

Biase, D. Vincent; Zuckerman, Marvin. Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 29(4):380-390, 1967.

Two varying theories of sensory deprivation (SD) make contrasting predictions about sex differences in adaptation to SD. In an attempt to reconcile this conflict, it has been hypothesized that verbal stress responses to SD are a function of sex related sets to admit or deny discomfort and physiological stress indicators are mainly influenced by the capacity of the individual to endure passivity in a monotonous environment. It can then be predicted that females would score higher on verbal indices of stress response to SD and males would score higher on physiological indicators. A comparison has been made between the responses of 36 males and 36 females to 3 hours of either total or partial (light or sound) SD. Females demonstrated higher scores on a measure of verbalized stress. Males revealed a near-significant tendency for greater increase in GSR. No differences between SD conditions were noted for the stress measures. The results of this study provide limited support for the combined hypotheses on sex differences in adaptation to SD. (25 references)

251

Braceland, Francis J.; Farnsworth, Dana L. Depression in adolescents and college students. *Maryland State Medical Journal*, 18(4):67-73, 1969.

Depressive symptoms are not infrequent during the periods of adolescence and college education. During these periods, young people are striving to achieve personal and sexual identity and are engaged in the struggle with adults which is essential to their achievement of personal maturity. Those who are handicapped by unfortunate family backgrounds such as homes with parental conflict or extreme permissiveness or rigidity are more vulnerable to stress. College life presents strong social pressures and the requirement of making vocational choices with important consequences. Among males, apathy is often noted as a response to stress. Depression and suicidal gestures are common among women students. Ideas of suicide should not be dismissed lightly; they signal the need for expert psychiatric care. Individual or group psychotherapy is effectively used in the treatment of adolescents and in more severe depressions may be accompanied by use of antidepressant drugs of the monoamine oxidase inhibitor or tricyclic classes. Depressive episodes are now readily treatable and have good prognosis.

252

Brosin, Henry W. Adolescent crises. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 67(14):2003-2013, 1967.

A few of the topics discussed by the symposium's 5 panelists are examined. The study of the problems of adolescence is greatly hindered by the lack of comprehensive concepts and basic data and the resultant necessity to make formulations about limited populations. The problems of adolescence are an extremely complex result of a long chain of motivations. The biologic approach must be coordinated with socio-cultural concepts to achieve an understanding of adolescence as a transitional state. The effect of the child's long period of dependency should be examined; the behavior patterns of the post adolescents who are able to adapt with flexibility to varied situations as well as those who revolt against society should be scrutinized. The changing socioeconomic structure of society confronts the adolescent with conflicts and the necessity to construct new value systems. All adults who play a role in the life of adolescents must help provide the latter with guidelines and support; they must attack the large socioeconomic problems. In the treatment of disturbed adolescents, professionals must employ individual psychodynamics. In reaction to the foregoing essay, it is emphasized that the adolescent crises must be viewed on multiple levels. Adolescents must be imbued with a certain flexibility in order that they may be able to meet various crises. Professionals must accommodate their old knowledge to the concepts of social change, new parameters, and new ways of thinking. (40 references)

253

Brull, E. The trauma: Theoretical considerations. *Israel Annals of Psychiatry and Related Disciplines* (Jerusalem), 7(1):96-108, 1969.

Some theoretical considerations of trauma (either sudden, protracted, or marked traumatic situations) are presented. According to constitutional theory, trauma following an earthquake or air raid, in which only a certain percentage of the persons exposed to the shock produce pathological reactions is due to a psychopathological constitution in these individuals. The search for an understanding of trauma has produced a number of theories which are essentially based on the concept of man as a unit: a physiological, biological, biopsychological, and social unit. According to these theories, the traumatic occurrence is a disturbance of the physiopsychological equilibrium, a disturbance of the homeostasis. Trauma, with all its relativity, constitutes a change in the entity of the individual involved; its meaning, its explanation, definitively goes beyond the simple causal connection that is taken from somatic pathology. On 3 levels, the problem of the trauma serves as an important test of psychiatric thought. One is the relation between understanding and explanation and the need to distinguish clearly between the two. The second issue, the acute trauma and the problem of the post traumatic neurosis, stresses the importance of the human, cultural, and moral factors in the development of pathological situations. The third issue is that of the trauma of the holocaust victims. (24 references)

254

Bruner, Jerome. Up from helplessness. *Psychology Today*, 2(3):30-33, 66-67, 1969.

The early investigations and skills acquired by infants to prepare them for cultural exchange as adults are outlined. The infant develops: (1) voluntary control of his behavior, (2) internal control over attention, (3) the ability to carry out several lines of action simultaneously, and (4) the use of language, and an understanding of kinship arrangements and economics. It is suggested that the infant's behavior is intelligent, adaptive, and flexible from the start, and that although the degrees of freedom the child can control at first may be slight, the strategies he devises for working within his limitations are typical of a species that plainly is different from other primates.

255

Burnet, F. M. An immunological approach to aging. *Lancet* (London), No. 7668:358-360, 1970.

A brief account is presented of Walford's immunological theory of aging, together with additional evidence for the importance of the

thymus dependent immune system which is felt to be inadequately dealt with by Walford. According to Walford, aging is basically due to somatic mutation which does not produce damage directly, but by the stimulation it gives to autoimmune processes. These processes may be of two types: antigenic modification of tissue cells, and somatic mutation in immunocytes of either the thymus dependent or thymus independent types. In addition to Walford's theories, it is felt that aging in any species is genetically programmed as a result of evolutionary processes. This program is mediated essentially by an inbuilt metabolic clock whose most direct manifestation is the Hayflick limit to cellular proliferation in the euploid state. Organs or physiological systems will differ widely in the time needed to use up their quota of cells. Many systems may never approach the limit but that system, vital to life, which first uses up its quota will be the chief secondary mediator of aging. Everything points to a thymus dependent immune system, whose most essential function is immunological surveillance as the key system whose exhaustion is responsible for aging in mammals. (14 references)

256

Busse, Ewald W. Social career urged as goal for old age. *Geriatrics*, 24(9):42, 44, 1969.

A social service career is essential to the retired individual because it maintains self-esteem, just as the student and economic careers do in young and middle-aged life. The social service maintains the orderly work pattern important to both the individual and society. This activity theory stresses that satisfaction in old age increases if the individual maintains his interests and activities within his capacities; it conflicts with disengagement theory which maintains that decreased activity is the modal pattern of the aged. Disuse atrophy applied to the central nervous system and most importantly to the brain, demonstrated by empirical studies and controlled research. The social service career provides and encourages the individual to utilize his brain, thus preventing such deterioration. While older people now lack the opportunities for an active social career, increasing life expectations and better health, education and living standards should make more resources available to them.

257

Busse, Ewald W.; Gibbons, J. P. Stress in the elderly. *Transactions*, 2(2):1-4, 1970.

In an examination of stress in the elderly, longevity, physical and mental health, intelligence, physical activity, and social changes are discussed. It is concluded that the origin of stress in the elderly is primarily attributable to losses or lack of opportunities in contrast to

young and middle-aged adults whose stresses result from an overload of choices and excessive competitive conflicts. The stress that is seen in the elderly is primarily attributable to deprivation, and as such elderly people constitute a deprived minority. The elderly experience losses in body efficiency, economic security, and in social opportunities and rewards. For the majority of young and middle-aged adults their conflicts and stresses are traceable to an overload of potentially hostile external stimuli. It is apparent that stresses change as one moves from middle life into late life. Hence it is quite possible that the decline in statistics, looking at the number of psychophysiological disorders in the elderly, is actually traceable to a failure to understand the change in the life process. (12 references)

258

Call, Justin D. Emotional-social factors. *Journal of Special Education*, 4(3):349-356, 1970.

Models for the learning situation derived from studies of early infant behavior are presented. The need to unlearn a moralistic view of infant care and to unlearn the search for single causes designed to provide the observer with cognitive comfort is cited. In their place is recommended study of the interaction of internal and environmental variables at particular times in the life cycle. It is emphasized that time has 3 dimensions in infant development: the first is developmental time, which includes large dimensions of time and sequencing of both psychopathological and growth promoting quiet experiences over a long period of time; the second is critical time, during which something like imprinting may occur, as for example with the social smile, the development of midline hand use, the patterning of sensory input during the developmental crisis between 1 and 3 months of age, and the occurrence of a latency period with trauma; third is real time, which refers specifically to the timing of one person's interaction with another. Some biological and behavioral differences between boys and girls are cited, along with studies which illustrate the greater stress for boys and lower class children in the school system. These findings demand a reappraisal of educational settings for children and the ways in which schools evaluate them. (14 references) (Author abstract)

259

Carson, Doyle D.; Lewis, Jerry M. Factors influencing drug abuse in young people. *Texas Medicine*, 66(1):50-57, 1970.

Factors influencing drug abuse in young people include the increased use of drugs (such as sedatives, tranquilizers, barbiturates, amphetamines and alcohol) by adults. In the evolution of a chemically oriented culture, drugs are used by both adults and adolescents as an easy way to cope with psychological stresses that were non-existent a few decades

ago. Little is known of the effect of family factors and the influence of the family system in the drug abuse problem. Individual factors in drug dependency are underachievement, loneliness, mistrust and fear of closeness, identity problems, sexual conflicts, the dependence versus independence struggle, rebellion, aggressive feelings, and self-destructive tendencies. Each is discussed in some detail. (15 references)

260

Chook, Edward K. Biological aging, physiological cycle, and carcinogenesis. *Gerontologist*, 9(4):part 1, 295-299, 1969.

A discussion of the interrelationships among biological aging, the physiological cycle and carcinogenesis is presented. Carcinogenesis is used as an example of degeneration of normal physiological mechanisms. Theories regarding death and aging are reviewed. The existing evidence which relates stress (genetic and environmental), aging and degenerative disease is the focus of this paper. The possible role played by control of the biological clock in the prevention of deadly degenerative diseases which compound the problem of aging is suggested. Further research into the interrelationships between true cellular and molecular aging of the human organism and the malignant degeneration as well as carcinogenesis is urged. (26 references) (Author abstract modified)

261

Clark, Lincoln D. Programmed life histories. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 7:125-129, 1962.

Methods of "programming" the life history of an animal in order to study the effects of various experiences on adult behavior were discussed. In the "semi-isolation" technique, litters of puppies remain with their mother in a standardized environment for the first 3 weeks of life. They are then placed in isolation chambers, after which they are introduced into a test arena where they are given brief sequences of experience with human handlers, other puppies, and inanimate play objects. A record of behavior in the arena is made using a technique termed "sequential categorized activity time sampling," or SCATS. In the "schedules of experience" method for experimental analysis of behavior: 1) behavioral development is analyzed in evolutionary sequences related to biological maturation and expanding opportunities for learning and social interaction; 2) emphasis is placed upon early experience, which serves as a foundation for later learning; 3) early experiences are studied in terms of their frequency, duration of effect, and temporal sequence; 4) it is assumed that a goal-directed adaptation process in the animal's central nervous system initiates behaviors which maximize drive satisfaction and minimize emotional distress.

262

Coelho, George V.; Solomon, Frederic; Wolff, Carl; Steinberg, ~~Elmer~~ Hamburg, David A. Predicting coping behavior in college. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 149(5):386-397, 1969.

This study was designed to predict, by means of the student ~~therm~~ apperception test (TAT), coping behavior and dropout vulnerability among college freshmen. During precollege orientation 347 ~~entering~~ freshmen randomly selected from various schools of a large State university were administered the student TAT under standardized group testing conditions. From this group 39 dormitory residents ~~were~~ selected who obtained high, low, or mixed student TAT ratings ~~and~~ were interviewed twice during the freshman year. From the ~~selected~~ sample those who dropped out during the freshmen year were ~~inter-~~viewed personally and/or by phone. Three years later a followup ~~direct~~ of the academic status of the 39 subjects was carried out through ~~university~~ university records; and their student TATs and interviews were ~~com-~~pared with those who did not drop out. Interjudge reliability ~~was~~ satisfactory for both student TAT and interview assessments. ~~Results~~ confirmed the hypotheses that precollege student TAT measures ~~of~~ competence would correlate significantly with freshman year interview assessments of coping behavior, and the student TAT ratings ~~would~~ differentiate between students who stayed and students who ~~drop-~~out. (14 references) (Author abstract modified)

263

Daele, Leland D. Van Den. Modification of infant state by treatment in a rockerbox. *Journal of Psychology*, 74:161-165. 1970.

The practice of rocking to quiet a distressed infant occurs among diverse social and cultural groups. Its effectiveness may derive from some learned association or some organismic disposition. Thirty-two infants in 4 age groups were treated under 4 conditions in an apparatus called the rockerbox. The treatment was associated with the marked reduction of infant activity and distress. The response varied with rocking rate and infant state, but appeared generally independent of age, sex, developmental quotient, and specific environmental antecedents. The results implied that the rockerbox effect is a biophysically related, species specific response which serves infant adaptation. (10 references) (Author abstract)

264

Daniels, David N.; Gilula, Marshall F. Violence and the Struggle for Existence. In: Daniels, D., *Violence and the Struggle for Existence*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970. 451 p. (p. 405-443).

A synthesis of issues and theory is presented that is tied together by

concepts from adaptation, crisis, and coping theory. Man is naturally violent but in our complex, crowded, rapidly changing world violence is increasingly maladaptive. War is defined as man's unique recourse to mass genocide. The frustration view of aggression suggests that reduction of violence requires diminishing existing frustrations as well as encouraging constructive redirection of aggressive responses to frustrations. Changing social learning practices would emphasize human rights and cooperative group effort rather than excessive and isolated self-reliance, and would emphasize prevention rather than punishment of violent acts. Greater attention can be focused on understanding and implementing social change by emphasizing the social sciences in our educational system, by keeping societal groups and organizations responsive and informed through organizational renewal, and by making an intense effort to implement constructive programs in social change. (52 references)

265

Eastham, Katherine; Coates, Donald; Allodi, Federico. The concept of crisis. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa)*, 15(5): 463-472, 1970.

The concept of crisis has been reviewed with emphasis on its evolution and empirical attempts to anchor it in both psychological and social situation models. Because of an interest in putting the concept into operation and testing its usefulness for research, particularly for predicting outcome and the vulnerability of individuals and groups, the review has done less than justice to the unifying function of the concept in bringing together several applied disciplines; psychiatry, social work, psychology and nursing—as well as to its central role in the emergent theory or community psychiatry. Six overlapping uses of the concept of crisis or approaches to crisis are summarized: organismic or concept of physiological stress; ego integrative or concept of equilibrium; developmental; major change in life space, an alternative to either stress or crisis; communications model or the role of information; and interpersonal and sociocultural or the individual's relational milieu. The characteristics of crisis are described. Identification of a crisis situation is essential to assessing the appropriateness of crisis therapy. Further need for extensive studies of crises, defined in a variety of ways, and in normal populations, is suggested. It would seem that the present ambiguity of the term should be preserved, and that its current usage by clinicians to refer to the whole sequence of occurrences has advantages in emphasizing the uniformity in the total process, but that for research purposes crisis cannot be put into operation except by breaking it into components selected and interrelated to do justice to the global concept. (48 references) (Author abstract modified)

266

Elmer, Elizabeth; Gregg, Grace S. Developmental characteristics of abused children. *Pediatrics*. 40(4):596-602, 1967.

Fifty children, who had been hospitalized over a period of years, were selected to study the developmental effects of physical abuse on them; however, only 31 were able to be followed up, and 2 siblings not hospitalized were added to the study group. Criteria for selecting the children were 1) multiple bone injuries at varying stages of healing; 2) absence of clinical disease to account for them; and 3) history of gross neglect or abuse or absence of a satisfactory explanation for the injuries. Further consideration resulted in the study of 20 children who had been hospitalized, reevaluated some years later, and who were unanimously adjudged to have been physically abused, although this had not necessarily been suspected at the time of initial treatment. Thirteen of the children were Caucasian, 7 were Negro; all were of lower socioeconomic groups. At the time of hospitalization for injuries, all were under 40 months of age with one exception. More than half were under the 3rd percentile in growth and malnourished; six of these also showed central nervous system damages. At birth, 11 of the children had been normal in weight without history of illness; the other 9 had significant medical histories, from prematurity to convulsions and herpes encephalitis. Parental complaint on admission of the children either suggested recent injury or longstanding organic disease, and further either clearly drew attention to the child's injuries or else diverted attention ambiguously. The majority of cases with both types of complaints were Caucasian and this group also included the highest number of premature infants. Later reevaluation showed no serious diseases since the bone injuries. All had good hearing but emotional and mental retardation were significant problems, together with growth failure. Speech defects were present in nearly all the 20 children. Seven had physical defects related to their past injuries. Ten were no longer living in their families and the environmental change had given improvement so that 7 of these were functioning in the normal intelligence range; of those still in their own homes, only 3 had normal IQ's. This study confirms the speculation that severe physical abuse is predictive of developmental difficulties in children. (12 references)

267

Fenz, Walter D. Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning. *Psychological Monographs*, 78(8):1-33, 1964.

The study investigated the relationship between stress experienced in a real-life approach-avoidance conflict situation and physiological activation and performance. Twenty-seven sport parachutists were tested 3 different times in relation to a jump. The control group consisted of

27 matched college students. The test consisted of stimuli scaled along a dimension of increasing relevance to parachuting. The GSR and the absolute level of conductance measured the physiological activation. The level of performance was sampled over a wide range of responses, varying from simple sensory functions at one extreme to complex cognitive processes at the other. It was found that the GSR was directly related to the relevance of the eliciting stimulus to parachuting and to the closeness in time to a jump. The parachutists reacted more strongly to neutral words on the day of a jump and the day before a jump than on a day 2 weeks from a jump (the control day). Skin conductance was highest on the control day and decreased as time to the jump approached. There was an increase in the steepness of the auditory threshold gradient with increasing proximity to a jump. At all 3 times of testing, the parachutists produced positive gradients of response latency as a function of the stimulus dimension and the gradient was higher and steeper on the day of the jump than on the day before a jump and least steep 2 weeks from a jump. On the day of a jump, the parachutists misperceived a high proportion of anxiety words and relatively few parachute-relevant words. There was a general tendency to recall more parachute-relevant than neutral words and this tendency was more pronounced for the parachutists than for the control subjects. (38 references)

268

Freeman, M. Adolescent problems and mental health. *Medical Journal of Australia* (Sydney), 2(17):865-869, 1969.

The mental health of the adolescent is affected by hormonal changes associated with puberty, by the increase in physical size and by aspects of maturation and development. Specific problems arise in adolescent obesity, social maladjustments and learning problems in school. The latter are often apparent in the early grades and usually occur then because of a lack of biological readiness, but emotional environment and motivation are also involved, particularly when problems are present at the adolescent level. Normal psychological development in adolescence usually proceeds in the following areas: achievement of security and identity; attainment of a balance of dependence and independence; ability to control impulsive behavior; learning an appropriate sex role; and internalizing a personally felt set of values. Adolescent problems today seem more troublesome and are greatly influenced by several significant factors: (1) the population explosion; (2) adolescent affluence; (3) the changing nature of the family, especially as manifested in the breakdown of the extended family and in the changing status of women; (4) the impact of mass media; (5) the questioning of established systems; and (6) the effect of increasing educational levels. (11 references)

269

Fried, Marc. Effects of social change on mental health. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 34(1):3-28, 1964.

Industrialization is accompanied by rapid and consistent social change which presents problems of human adaptation. The specific effects of social change on the individual derive from changes in the criteria for social role performance or fulfillment and changes in expectations with respect to interactions with others. The problem of mental health is a special case of adaptation to change. The challenge to previous adaptation patterns may lead to increased effectiveness and satisfaction or to failure and manifest pathology, depending on social situations, group characteristics, and individual variability. The results of epidemiological studies of long-term trends in social change, of the effect of industrial society upon migration, and of the impact of crisis on mental health indicate that: rates of psychiatric hospitalization for psychosis have not changed with "modernization" in industrial countries, among civilian populations during war, and during economic depression; and psychiatric hospitalization increases among certain migrant populations and among the armed forces in combat zones. Situations of heightened conflict between individual patterns of adaptation and social expectation increase the rates of mental hospitalization, particularly in the absence of meaningful transitional resources. A major intervening variable in the relationship between social change and mental health is social disorganization, which results from failures in mutual adaptation in personality and in social organization. Mental health depends on the relationship between the individual and his environment. Crises involve loss, separation, or threat and are significant for mental illness if not accompanied by new social resources and a sense of belonging. There is a wide range of methods of coping with change. (129 references)

271

Friedman, Sharon M. At grips with nature. *World Health*, December: 24-29, 1968.

The international biological program is a 55-nation effort to study the mechanisms of human adaptability and the biological basis of human welfare and productivity. The 5 programs dealing with human adaptability are population genetics of the American Indian, biology of human populations at high altitudes, migration from rural to urban areas, adaptation of the Eskimos, and nutritional adaptation to the environment. An international team of scientists is studying various aspects of these programs in South and North America, from the Amazon Basin and the High Andes, to the Arctic. A program on chronobiology, the study of time-influenced biological characteristics as they relate to man, is being planned.

272

Garai, Josef E. Sex differences in emotional behavior. *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 81(2):126-127, 1970.

Animal studies have shown that the stronger aggressiveness of males and the greater susceptibility of females to fear have a genetic origin. Fear of all types is more prevalent in women than men. At all age and educational levels females exhibited more symptoms than males on four factors described as indices of mental dysfunction (i.e., "psychological anxiety," "physical health," "immobilization," and "physical anxiety"). Several studies have supported the hypothesis that females have a greater sensitivity to threat, a higher level of anxiety, and a greater adaptive ability to stress. However in many women, high levels of anxiety decrease performance in problem solving and intellectual activities, whereas anxiety in men acts often as an incentive. The hypothesis that females possess inherently greater sensitivity to threat, faster and more intense reactivity to stress, and greater tolerance of and adaptability to stress than males seems to furnish a genetic explanation of this sex difference which finds corroboration in recent animal studies. Women's anxieties center more frequently around lack of competence in interpersonal relations while men's anxieties center more often around failures in their occupations and lack of accomplishments. Whereas males rely more on physical aggression, females tend to give vent to their aggressive tendencies through verbal behavior.

273

Garai, Josef E. Sex differences in motivation and life goals. *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 81(2):128-129, 1970.

Achievement in some type of meaningful work or creative field is essential to the man for developing a masculine identity, while success in love and, whenever possible, in marriage remains the primary goal for all women, despite their recently greater potential for financial self-sufficiency. There appears to be a biological basis for the male's stronger need to master the world of object relationships and the female's stronger need to master the world of relationships with people. As early as 12 weeks of age, girls show more of an interest in photographs of faces than boys, and at the age of 24 weeks boys pay more attention to geometric forms than faces, with a preference to complexity. This sex difference is so universal that it is very likely that the male needs success in work as a basis for success in love, while the female needs success in love prior to and independent of success in work. The female needs greater recognition of successful role performance and praise for her accomplishments, while the male derives his main satisfaction from the conviction that he has lived up to excellent standards of performance and that he can be proud of the quality of his work in the absence of praise and recognition. Females exhibit a

stronger need for dependency and nurturance, a greater concern for safety and security and a stronger interest in sedentary activities; men manifest stronger needs for independence, novelty, exploration, adventure, complexity, physical exertion, mobility, and copious play space than women. Women are also inclined to conform more readily to the environment than men, who exhibit more frequent nonconformity, rebellion, and resistance to persuasion. The effects of these differences in "cognitive styles" on mental health require further investigation.

274

Gardner, Richard A. The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy. *Acta Paedopsychiatrica* (Basel), 36(5):142-152, 1969.

The use of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in the child therapist's armamentarium is described. The normal development of increasing levels of sophistication in playing the game is discussed. The average child of 5 to 6 should be able to play the game. By the age of 7 to 9, the child should appreciate that the immediate gain of winning a man can be more than counterbalanced by his opponent's subsequent move. It is not until age 10 or 11 that the child can really play a game in which he is able to plan ahead beyond his opponent's next move. The pathological responses exhibited by children with psychogenic problems as well as those with brain injury are delineated. Competent playing, even if he has lost, gives the patient a feeling of mastery helpful to one with low self-esteem. The sore loser is usually a child with great feeling of inadequacy, whose need of winning to enhance his self-esteem is exaggerated. Some children clearly play to lose, possibly out of masochistic need or from feared retaliation. The schizoid child or one who prefers his fantasy world to that of reality, may obsess at the end of the game about how it might have been otherwise. Many brain injured children, because of their marked feelings of inadequacy and hypersensitivity to defeat, react badly to losing. The game may be a welcome respite from more anxiety provoking therapeutic activity. (5 references) (Author abstract)

275

Gilula, Marshall F.; Daniels, David N. Violence and man's struggle to adapt. *Science*, 164(3878):396-405, 1969.

Man is uniquely endowed both biologically and culturally to adapt to his environment. In the present technological age, the rate at which the environment changes appears to exceed the capacity for adapting to these changes because outmoded adaptive behavior, i.e., violent aggression, interferes. Aggression has three interrelated origins: (1) instinctual behavior resulting from natural selection; (2) response to

frustration; and (3) childrearing practices and imitative behavior. Violent aggression (assassination, homicide, riot) is a form of attempted coping behavior used in America, as elsewhere, despite its maladaptive and destructive results. Factors promoting violence include mass media, mental illness, firearms and resistance to gun control legislation, and collective and sanctioned violence (war and capital punishment). Multidimensional research by behavioral scientists is needed to enhance understanding and initiate preventive techniques. However, the major obstacle to removing violence from society is man's slowness to recognize that an arachronistic, violent style of coping with problems will destroy him. (57 references) (Author abstract modified)

276

Greene, William A., Jr., Miller, Gerald. Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease. IV. Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 20(2): 124-144, 1958.

Previous studies of adults with leukemia have revealed one of the multiple conditions determining development of the disease to be separation from a key object or goal, with ensuing depression. Thirty-three children and adolescents below the age of 20 were observed with regard to this phenomenon. One or more of the following kinds of losses occurred for 31 out of the 33 subjects: 1) advent of a sibling rival; 2) change of home; 3) change of school; and 4) loss or threat of loss of a significant person through death or illness. Of such occurrences which happened during the 2-year prodromal period, half took place in the 6 months previous to the apparent onset of the disease. Further, of the 33 patients' mothers, 27 were depressed and/or anxious for weeks or months before symptoms developed in the child. It was concluded from these data that separation from a significant object, with its ensuing depression, may be one of the conditions determining manifest leukemia in children. The factors which are involved in the development of leukemia in children were seen to fall into four frames of reference: 1) current setting. The peak factors contributing during the ages 2-5 years in this area include the biological factor of the introduction of a sibling, the psychological factor of the resolution of oedipal conflicts, and the cultural factor of starting school; 2) infancy. A child with frequent or severe infections may be kept close to the mother, with ensuing dependence, and therefore be especially vulnerable to separation; 3) prenatal experience. Because of the mother's depressed state at the time of pregnancy, the child became a vicarious object for the mother; and 4) familial factor. A possible hereditary factor, psychological as well as genetic, may be acting. (48 references)

277

Grinder, Robert E. Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University. *A History of Genetic Psychology*. New York: John Wiley, 1967. p. 203-244.

The beginnings and development of the genetic psychology movement at Clark University, under the leadership of G. Stanley Hall, are described. Hall's work, linked closely with evolution and recapitulation theories, provided the impetus for both the methods and ideas of early genetic psychology. Based on his investigation (mainly through the questionnaire method which he pioneered) of the knowledge a 5- or 6-year-old possesses upon entering public school, in 1883 Hall published the first American study of psychological development of children. This publication was largely responsible for the start of the child study movement in the United States. Hall's influence was great, for during the 1890's the genetic psychologists published numerous papers on childhood and adolescence. Alexander F. Chamberlain, one of Hall's colleagues, emphasized the theory that man experienced a prolonged growing period. Ellsworth G. Lancaster, another orthodox recapitulation theorist, stressed the importance of adolescence in the recapitulatory scheme. Genetic psychology was not universally accepted, however. One of the most vocal critics of this discipline, Edward L. Thorndike, rejected Neo-Lamarckianism, teleological principles, and the recapitulation theory. Whereas today genetic psychology has little linkage with contemporary issues, Thorndike has remained an important influence on experimental, developmental, and educational psychology. The following selections are reprinted in this section: Chamberlain, the prolongation of the growing period in man; Lancaster, the characteristics of adolescence; Hall, the psychology of adolescence; and Thorndike, objections to the theory of recapitulation. (6 references)

278

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Committee on Adolescence. Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Introduction. *Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry Reports and Symposiums*, 6(68): 751-753, 1968.

The traditional conflict and misunderstanding between adolescents and older members of society is discussed. As a normal condition, it is deemed inevitable, but from the psychiatric point of view, the committee members felt that much could be done to enhance mutual comprehensibility. Biology, culture and psychology will all be considered in this report. The insights and concepts of psychoanalytic psychology are employed. Some distortion of the view of the normal adolescent presented may be due to the committee members more accustomed focus on adolescents with abnormalities. The bias of American culture will surely be reflected in this account of adolescence.

279

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Committee on Adolescence. Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Conclusions. *Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry Reports and Symposiums*, 6(68):836-839, 1968.

The equilibrium of the offset of adolescence is dynamic, not static, and can be breached by crises. The form taken by adolescence reflects interaction of culture, biology, and psychology. Many cultural customs can be read as adult reactions to adolescence. Generation conflict can be individually and culturally enriching, and is often the key point for cultural change. Brief discussion is offered of possible social and cultural compensations for parental inadequacies. The need for free inter-generational communication is noted. An appendix offers discussion of the endocrinology of adolescence, the sequence of pubertal phenomena, genital development in males, development of secondary sex characteristics, and appearance of facial hair. A bibliography of 74 items on biology, psychology and culture in relation to adolescence is included.

280

Hamburg, David A.; Lunde, Donald T. Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions. *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*, Chicago; Aldine, 1967. p. 135-170.

Clinical and experimental literature on thyroid-brain relations are analyzed from the point of view of an integrated behavior-neuroendocrine-genetic approach to the study of responses to stress. The emphasis is on specific lines of research that show promise in light of recent advances in the biological and behavioral sciences. Reviews are presented of research on (1) changes in thyroid function associated with emotional distress in man; (2) changes in thyroid function associated with personality characteristics and psychiatric disorders; (3) biosynthesis, secretion, and catabolism of thyroid hormones; (4) assessment of thyroid function; (5) central nervous system control of thyroid function; (6) effects of thyroid hormone or abnormalities in thyroid function on human behavior; (7) effects on brain development and function in man and other mammals; (8) genetic abnormalities in thyroid function; and (9) thyroid-catecholamine interactions. Significant lines of research relating to hyper- and hypothyroidism include effects of prolonged stress on behavior of individuals with thyroid hyper- and hypofunction; effects of behavior changes in children related to thyroid synthesis under stress on the behavior of others to the child; and longitudinal studies of hyperthyroid-disposed individuals. These studies would involve biochemical-genetic-endocrine techniques and, in some studies, the conjunction of these techniques with personality study methods. In future research, there should be concern with the interaction of genetic and neuroendocrine factors under stress; the

effects of these at different developmental stages; and specification and manipulation of the duration of emotional stress. (162 references)

281

Hamburg, David A.; Moos, Rudolf H.; Yalom, Irvin D. Studies of distress in the menstrual cycle and the postpartum period. In: Michael, R., *Endocrinology and Human Behaviour*, London; Oxford University Press, 1968. 349 p. (p. 94-116).

Postpartum and premenstrual disorders cover a broad range of clinical practice. There might be a variety of genetic and environmental pathways by which an individual could reach one of the clinical disorders, but a common feature of both types is that they occur at a time of withdrawal of progesterone from the circulation. In pregnancy, progesterone levels drop from 15MG% to 5MG% within 1 to 2 days, followed by an increased incident of psychotic episodes, crying and depression. In the menstrual cycle progesterone levels drop from 2 to 3MG% during the second half of the cycle, to a level of virtually no detectable progesterone on the first day of menstruation; following the drop there is a disproportionately high rate of occurrence of psychiatric hospital admissions, suicide attempts, neurotic and psychotic depressions, assaultive behavior in hospitalized psychiatric patients, accidents, and crimes of violence. (21 references)

282

Hartmann, Heinz; Kris, Ernst; Loewenstein, Rudolph M. Notes on the theory of aggression: IV. The genetic aspect. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 3/4:25-34, 1949.

The relationship of aggressive and libidinal drives to some critical problems especially of early childhood is investigated, using problems of a genetic order as a framework for discussion. The differentiation linked to the perception of pleasure and unpleasure permits insight into the earliest stages in the economy of aggression. One type of conflict that arises in earliest childhood, the conflict with the object or conflict with reality, is examined, and this leads to discussion of the relationship of deprivation to aggression. Problems that arise when the child becomes able to form a lasting object relationship, during the phallic phase, and because of the oedipus complex are examined. (53 references)

283

Weinrich, A. / Some problems of youth in the present-day world. / Quelques problemes de la jeunesse dans le monde actuel. *Coordination*. No. 1:25-35, 1969.

The problems of youth cannot be studied and understood except in the social context of their environment, their families, and the numer-

ous recent changes in the world. All social groups are living entities; society is constantly changing. Each new generation is the product of that change. Because of mobility, diffusion, scientific and technical advances, and communication of today, changes affect the whole world with great rapidity. Entirely new situations face society today. The authoritarian, profoundly moralistic views of earlier times have been outgrown, roles are confused, and hypocrisy exposed. Privations are no longer accepted as normal for the majority; authority and responsibility are diffused and imprecise. The authority of the father has been determined by the greater knowledge of the children. Juvenile insurrections are symptomatic of changes in the entire world and are not unique to any one country. Youth, in the final analysis, remains the product of the society in which it lives—each society gets the youth it deserves.

284

Henderson, A. S. The nature of adolescent psychiatric illness. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* (Melbourne), 3(3):120-123, 1969.

An overview of studies providing information on the nature of adolescent psychiatric illness is presented. Two major contributors to the field of adolescent psychiatry have been Anna Freud (1958) and Erickson (1956). Freud felt that adolescence was an interruption of peaceful growth and that the upholding of a steady equilibrium during this process is in itself abnormal. Erickson felt that adolescence was not an affliction but a normative process of increased conflict characterized by fluctuation in ego strength and a high growth potential. In a study of 101 adolescent patients referred to a psychiatric clinic, Masterson (1967) concluded that adolescent turmoil was an incidental factor subordinate to psychiatric illness in the onset, course and outcome of the various diseases. An epidemiological survey of morbidity among teenagers would be useful but no such studies have concentrated solely on the teenage years. Compilations of generalized studies indicate turmoil but no excess of formal mental illness. Epidemiological studies in various geographical areas are needed. (25 references)

285

Hinde, R. A. Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation. In: Michael, R., *Endocrinology and Human Behaviour*. London: Oxford University Press, 1968. 349 p. (p. 3-11).

Mother-infant interaction, the nature of changes in mother-infant interaction with age, influence of social companions, and effects of maternal deprivation are studied in captive groups of Rhesus monkeys consisting of 1 male, 3 to 4 females and their young. Increasing independence of the infants from their mothers was measured as percent of

time the infant was off the mother or at a distance. At 6 months of age the infant spent 60% of its time off and 50% of its time away from the mother. During the first 20 weeks the proximity was primarily due to the mother, after which it was primarily due to the infant, accompanied by a decrease in maternally initiated nipple contact. When the mother and infant were placed with a group the latter responded to the infants by attempting to carry, grooming, and playing with aggressive behavior towards them. Responses varied with age, sex and social status. Mothers showed resentment to the attention of other females to their infants. In comparing pairs in groups with pairs isolated for the first year it was noted that the isolated pairs were less attached and the infants tended to return to their mothers more frequently. The absence of mothers of four 30 week old infants from their social group for 6 days reduced locomotor, play and exploratory activity. The first day the mother returned, the infant spent more time with her than before the separation. Variation in the age at which the deprivation experience occurred seems of less importance than the nature of the mother-infant period relationship. (11 references)

286

Jacobs, Leon I. Introduction and synopsis. *Anthropological Physiology of Schizophrenia*. New York: Vantage Press, 1966. p. 9-11.

An attempt is made to correlate genetic and environmental factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. Sociofamilial factors, altered physiological functionality, and disruption of biological rhythms are investigated. It is posited that by studying the interrelatedness between man's physiological functions and the vicissitudes of what is specifically human about man's organism as compared with other mammals a fuller understanding of schizophrenia may be developed. The long period of dependence on the mother, development of symbolic ability, and independence are stressed. The nearly 1 percent rate of occurrence of congenital handicap is taken into account. Maternal interferences with the child's maturation are considered. Homicidal and suicidal ideas are thought to be the conflict which may frighten the individual into inhibited states. A fragile body image may coincide with these phenomena. (4 references)

287

Jersild, Arthur T. Personality — A final view. *Child Psychology*, 5th Ed., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall 1960. p. 440-465.

A child's personality is the product of an interplay between influences in the environment and forces of heredity. Each child's personality emerges from a complex biological system and a complex field of social forces. Children not only show individual characteristics in infancy,

but as they grow older they are more likely to remain "true of type" than to change to a marked degree. A large proportion of children, according to their own account, have "problems" and, according to the judgment of others, many youngsters move from childhood into adolescence and adult years with severe personality disorders. A child whose personality development is proceeding in a healthy way acquires realistic attitudes of self-acceptance. Self-acceptance and knowledge of self both involve a process of facing the facts and conditions of life, favorable as well as unfavorable, as candidly and as fully as possible. Although the child's developing selfhood is an ever-changing phenomenon, children (and adults) also resist reminders that go counter to any attitude or ideas they already have formed concerning themselves. They often try to preserve their pride and self-picture even when these are false and burdensome. For a child to realize his potential, it is essential not only to promote physical and intellectual development, but also to foster emotional development.

288

Jones, Mary Cover. A report on three growth studies at the University of California. *Gerontologist*, 7(1): 49-54, 1967.

The various factors of physical, mental, and personality growth and development have been the objects of longitudinal studies in 3 projects at the University of California: (1) the Berkeley growth study, (2) the guidance study, and (3) the Oakland growth study (formerly the adolescent growth study). The intelligence studies have shown that drive and motivation, as well as ample time, are the important factors in adult learning rather than small intellectual variations. Continued learning potential appears to exist through the 36th year, particularly in verbal capacity; there is some leveling off at age 26 in areas requiring analysis and synthesis in mentation. Most consistent personality dimensions have been seen as styles of behavior; i.e., characteristics such as level of activity and degree of expressiveness of responsiveness may serve as dependable predictors of later, adult behavior. The physical differences of adolescence are seen to be largely eliminated with maturity, although certain features of late maturation can continue into early adulthood. Adult social behavior, most especially for men, is determined more by factors of physical maturing than of adolescent social adaptation. Sociality determinants are viewed as evolving from personality traits in men and more from social class and other related institutional factors in women. Adolescent role identification in general continued into adulthood. Personality characteristics which are the most stable over the years of development are those allied to expressiveness, expansiveness, and spontaneity as opposed to inhibition or withdrawal. But marked shifts in the continuity of personality development can and do occur. The most impressive thing about the human organism, allowing for environmental adaptation, is its sturdiness in maintaining

patterns and resistance to fundamental changes in its natural urge to good mental health. (37 references)

289

Jordan, T. E.; Spaner, S. D. Biological and ecological influences on development at 12 months of age. *Human Development* (Basel), 13(3): 178-187, 1970.

A multivariate analysis of development at the end of first year of life has been reported. The study analyzed the contribution of biological data and two aggregates of environmental data to the study of development at age 12 months. Data consisted of material in the histories of 353 children at 12 months of age. The case histories were drawn from a prospective longitudinal study of development in the preschool years. The contribution of biological factors to attainment of three criteria of development at 12 months was found to be consistently significant. Two classes of ecological data representing the macroenvironment of ethnic group and social class and the microenvironment of selected maternal traits were shown to exert less influence on development at that age. (10 references) (Author abstract modified)

290

Josselyn, Irene M. The adolescent today. *Smith College Studies in Social Work*, 38(1):1-15, 1967.

The adolescent has always had a dual impact on any society that is not rigidly structured. His behavior violates established mores and is frightening to adults; as he gradually assumes responsibilities of adulthood his confusion resolves itself into patterns and attitudes that contribute to a new and better society. Within this framework aspects of the adolescent's participation in a democracy are discussed with respect to (1) investment of self in social change, (2) search for effective leadership for resolving conflicts, (3) search for self-identity, (4) use of the peer group to create a world separate from the one of childhood and united against a common enemy, the parent, and (5) search for freedom within external controls for handling his fear of it. Current changes in cultural values make maturation more difficult because of an absence of basic idealism and sensitivity. The dominant materialistic goals of parents render education a sterile experience. Related to this is an atrophy of the inherent gratification in depth relationships and the substitution of a crass egocentricity. These attributes do not arouse the greatest mass anxiety unless they are expressed in delinquency. However, such acts may represent a seeking of answers that transcend egocentric motivations. The remarkable ability of the adolescent to reactivate inherent drives and to find constructive outlets for them provides hope in terms of a future adult role in his adult world, which will be a different and a richer one than ours.

291

Kastenbaum, Robert. Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental-field perspective. *Gerontologist*, 8(4):280-283, 1968.

It is proposed that the behavior and experience of aged people can be explained, predicted, and modified within a psychological framework. Gerontological psychology could contribute to a modification of the aging process. There are 4 possible logical alternatives to the theory of biological determination of psychological aging: 1) there is a direct relationship between biological and psychological phenomena; 2) aging is limited to the biosphere; 3) psychological functioning continues to improve with age; 4) the term "aging" can neither describe nor explain biological or psychological phenomena. Research is needed to establish that psychological factors are responsible for the aging of behavior. "Old behaviors" could be created in order to test propositions about them. Developmental field theory could be used as a framework: behavioral slowness could be regarded as a dimension of the total transaction between an organism functioning at a particular developmental level and its particular momentary environment. From this viewpoint, it is suggested that 1) all advanced stages of psychological development are preceded by cues; 2) the view of aging as a negative, undesirable condition is incomplete; a positive developmental phase is achieved by some old people. (1 reference)

292

Kaufman, I. C.; Rosenblum, L. A. The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anaclitic depression and conservation-withdrawal. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1967, 29(6), 648-675.

To support the thesis that the stages of reaction to separation represent successive efforts at adaptation based on available response systems evolved for their selective advantage, "the reaction to removal of the mother was studied in 4 group-living pigtail monkey infants. All showed distress, with 3 progressing to a state of deep depression. The only infant not showing deep depression was the offspring of the dominant female. Because of their greater locomotor ability, monkey infants have a greater chance of survival without a mother figure which appeared to initiate recovery from the depressed state. The data support Engel's theory of 2 primitive biological response systems for handling distress, each with a mediating neural organization." (66 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

293

Kelly, J. G. Naturalistic observations and theory confirmation: An example. *Human Development* (Basel), 10:212-222, 1967.

Naturalistic study of adaptive behavior of high school individuals in

different social settings is undertaken, and related to similar study of primates. The purpose is to develop a theory of how individuals adapt in varied environments, and to evolve general guidelines for the naturalistic observer. Natural measurements of environment include assessment of normative structures, social controls for deviant behavior, and identification of coping techniques, all considered useful for preventive techniques in the field of mental illness. The premise is that if an environment varies in function (including variations induced by the observer), such functions will affect the generating and controlling of normative values, survival requirements, and expression of relevant coping styles. High schools were chosen for study in the belief that school life for the adolescent has pronounced effects on behavior even outside the school environment. Two contrasting high schools were chosen for their diversity from each other, in order to study the effects on various personality factors: one school had a 42% change in population within a calendar year (termed a fluid environment); the second had less than 10% change in a 9 month period (termed constant). Naturalistic data, observation techniques, and preliminary relevance of the findings are discussed and analyzed. (14 references)

294

Khan, Sahibzada Abdul Munim. The truant child is not really truant. *Social Welfare*, 16(4):27-28, 1969.

Truancy is a usual phenomenon among children; however, the earlier it is dealt with the better for all concerned. Truancy is an attempt by the child to find a place where his activities will not be condemned as mischief. Loneliness, too many "do's and don'ts" which he cannot understand, and rigid parental surveillance are seen as the major causes of truancy. This attempt at escapism may have undesirable effects on the child's growth and development. The author suggests that, to counter truancy, every home regardless of its size should provide the child with his own domain. It need be nothing more than a few yards of a courtyard with a basket of sand and a few playthings, even the most ordinary objects will serve the purpose. Pets, noisemakers, and the telling of pleasant stories provide the diversion which is the best solution to childish mischief. In school also proper diversion can discourage truancy. If play breaks are not frowned upon but encouraged and utilized by the teacher, she will find her job an easier one. Group activities are especially enjoyed by children and can include active play, story telling, or the solving of riddles. Truancy is a normal reaction to an unfavorable environment. Change the environment and you eliminate the problem.

295

King, John A. Parameters relevant to determining the effect of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals. *Psychological Bulletin*, 55(1):46-58, 1958.

There are several variables that are manipulated in the experiments that deal with the effects of early experience on later behavior. The age of the animal at the time of treatment is an important variable and has included practically any age prior to the time the later test was given. The age at the time of testing is very important as is the separation of age from the duration of stimulation. The intensity of the experience also deserves attention and may be easily controlled with some types of stimuli such as shock. Various types or qualities of experience have been used: experiments involving stress; experiments which attempt to reduce stress through handling; and manipulation of the social environment. The types of performance tasks used to measure the effects of the early experience fall into 4 categories: emotion, learning, consummatory responses, and social. Persistence of the effects is probably the most difficult variable to examine because of the possibility that prior tests may affect later tests. Three of the methods used are: 1) interruption, the same test given twice with an intervening time interval; 2) continuity, make a series of observations after the initiation of a single test; and 3) persistence, give 2 groups the same treatment at different ages. The variable of genetics has been held constant, at least to the species level, in all experiments. No single study has made direct species comparison using similar techniques for more than 1 species. (51 references)

296

King, Stanley H. Youth in rebellion: An historical perspective. *Drug Dependence*, July : 5-9, 1969.

Rebellion by the young is put into historical perspective to illustrate the conditions in society which provide for ease or difficulty in the transition through adolescence. The transition is smoother when adults have meaningful roles in society, when there are clearly defined transition points with social activities that signify that change in status has occurred, and when there is consensus and stability in the value system of the society. In contrast, the transition through adolescence is more likely to be a time of crisis, upheaval, and rebellion when there are significant shifts in political power and the economic structure of the society, when there are important alterations in the value system, and when the social expectations for behavior in adult role become fuzzy or confused. The ways in which American society is experiencing crisis, and the effect of social change on young people are discussed. Several forms of narcissism, a common characteristic of adolescent crisis, are described. (6 references)

297

King, Stanley H. Youth in rebellion: An historical perspective. In: *American Medical Association, Drug Dependence: A Guide For Physicians*. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1969. 186 p. (p. 30-41).

The rebellion of today's youth and its search for identity are compared with those of youth in other eras. Transition to adulthood is smoother when conditions exist such as meaningful adult roles, clearly defined transition points, and stability and consensus in the value system. Reaction to crisis and changes in these social factors include regression and disintegration, passive withdrawal, and rebellion, both destructive and constructive. The era into which we are moving is called the age of psychological man, in which the content of adult roles and their values are questioned. The roles of swift communication and transportation, child rearing practices, and the American dream in shaping youth attitudes are discussed. The use of drugs is characteristic of the withdrawal form of reaction to crisis and social change. (6 references)

298

Klopfer, Peter H. Evolutionary origins of mortality. In: *Duke University Council of Aging and Human Development*, 1968. (p. 279-285.)

Evolutionary origins of mortality are discussed. Aging is summarized as the result of time's arrow, therefore, may not be an objectively verifiable event but an artifact of our language. If the notion of aging is arbitrary, that of death and dissolution is not. In the absence of death, there would be no evolution. Senescence, or the increased probability of death with age, is also an evolutionary inevitability. (12 references)

299

Kolasa, Blair J. The development of individual differences. In: Kolasa, B., *Introduction to Behavioral Science for Business*. New York: John Wiley, 1969. 654 p. (p. 108-151).

What people at all ages are like, what they can do, and how they are affected are some of the most important questions a behavioral scientist can ask as he views the long span of an individual's existence. Knowing the cumulative experience of people is valuable as a basis for understanding their behavior and predicting future activity. Individuality, a basic fact in the study of behavior, is based on biological mechanisms steered by heredity, with adaptations to environment. Adult personality shows the impact of early experiences not only with a consistency in personality patterns through the years, but a continuation of child rearing patterns through generations. Socioeconomic factors play a vital role in shaping behavior with mental and physical health poorer in lower socioeconomic levels. Performance on the job seems to vary

little with age; older workers perform as well as younger ones and are less likely to be absent or have accidents. A review of research findings on the abilities, aptitudes, and achievement of individuals of all ages highlights the individual variability to be found at all levels. Social and personality factors, as well as physical ones, play an important role in shaping performance throughout the life span. Attention should be paid to these rather than to routine evaluations or stereotypes about what people are like or can do. (57 references)

300

Kolb, Lawrence C. Adaptive processes and mental mechanisms. *Noyes' Modern Clinical Psychiatry*. 7th Ed. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1968. p. 55-79.

The evolutionary work of adaptive mechanisms is discussed. The main examples of adaptive processes described are language, communication, perception, and thought. Early perceptual processes, registration, the stimulus barrier, and fantasies are singled out for more detailed consideration. Mental mechanisms are introduced. Conflict, anxiety, repression reaction-formations, conscious control, identification, transference, empathy, compensation, rationalization, substitution, displacement, restitution, projection, hallucinations, ideas of reference, motives of projection, symbolization, fixation, regression, dissociation, somnambulism, automatic writing, resistance, denial and sublimation are the mechanisms discussed. Defensive processes are introduced. These are differentiated from mental mechanisms because of their complexity. Character defenses, conversion, fantasy, and dreams are the defensive processes considered. (15 references)

301

Levine, Seymour. Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy. *Science*, p. 795-796, March 1962.

A study was designed to investigate the response of manipulated and nonmanipulated rats to an acute noxious stimulus in adulthood, using 48 male albino Sprague-Dawley subjects. Half the animals were subjected to a standard manipulation procedure until weaning, at which point all rats were placed in group cages (6-8 per cage) until 60 days of age. They were then placed in individual cages for 10 days, and each rat was assigned to one of 6 groups, each group consisting of 4 manipulated and 4 nonmanipulated subjects. Rats in one group were decapitated as quickly as possible using a Harvard apparatus guillotine. The remaining 5 groups were placed in a shock chamber, and subjected to 0.8 MA shock for 30 sec, followed by a 30-sec interval, followed by the same shock for 20 sec, followed by a 20 sec interval, followed by a shock of 1.0 MA for 10 sec. Each group was then decapitated either 15, 30, 60, 300, or 900 sec after the last shock. Blood from all the groups was

analyzed for the amount of corticosterone present. Within 15 sec after shock, the manipulated rats had a significantly elevated level of circulating steroids, compared to the nonmanipulated subjects, in whom a significant rise could not be detected until 300 sec after shock. The level of circulating steroids remained significantly higher for manipulated rats at all time periods. These data clearly reject the notion that infantile manipulation makes an animal less responsive to stress, and do imply a difference in the manner of response to environmental change in animals stimulated in infancy as compared to those not stimulated in infancy. (13 references)

302

Lidz, Theodore. The relevance of family studies to psychoanalytic theory. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 135(2):105-112, 1962.

The efforts to analyze and to understand properly the data derived from family studies have emphasized that while it is essential to recognize that the family is composed of individuals who relate and interact with each other, it is insufficient. The family is the nuclear social system that exists everywhere in the world, an essential building block of society, and the sheltered training ground in which the child takes into himself the culture's instrumental ways and institutions suited to each phase of his development, to live as a social being. From its earliest days psychoanalysis has been interested in the family, and particularly in parental influences upon the patient. Family studies and insights derived from them can find a place in psychoanalytic theory, as both Hartmann's and Erikson's basic concepts appear to require further study of the family as the critical enculturating social system. Because the family mediates between the biological and cultural endowments of the child, and between the individual's needs and the society's needs, the study of the family affords critical opportunities to examine what is genetically inherent in man and how this genetic endowment must be supplemented by the internalization of instrumental techniques and institutions, some of which are found in all societies, some of which are specific to a given group and some of which are unique to individual families. (32 references)

303

Lindzey, Gardner. Some remarks concerning incest, the incest taboo, and psychoanalytic theory. *American Psychologist*, 1967, 22(12), 1051-1059.

Examines the incest taboo stressing "theories of the origin of the taboo, the implications of the taboo for psychological development, and the relation between these observations and the current status of psychoanalytic theory." The biological determinants of the taboo are considered as a sufficient explanation of its origin. Data suggesting the

negative impact of inbreeding are reviewed. It is suggested that "the evolutionary achievement on the incest taboo . . . has resulted in the imposition of a developmental crisis upon the human organism." (69 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

304

Longarzo, Louis. Trends in the social situation of children. *Catholic Charities Review*, 54(5):24-25, 1970.

A special United Nations report prepared in cooperation with UNICEF, the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO, and the World Health Organization reveals a grim picture of the world social situation of children. The study considers the following: demographic trends and social changes in relation to the various needs of the child; the child's preparation for life including education and the process of socialization and modernization; and appraisal of national and other plans, programs, and policy for children. The underlying emphasis of the study is on the right of the child to adequate protection and effective preparation for a useful life. The report reveals that there are now more sick, undernourished, and undereducated children in the world than there were 10 years ago. A resolution encourages realistically planning to cope with the many social needs of children and youth.

305

MacDonald, Lonnie. "Psychopathology" of "narcotic addiction": A new point of view. In: Harms, E., *Drug Addiction in Youth*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1965. 210 p. Vol. 3. (p. 56-66).

A viewpoint on the psychopathology of narcotic addiction is presented, based on the experience of a psychiatrist working with addicts. Accepted concepts of the psychopathology of narcotic addiction represent a limited approach to a problem which should be considered in the broad context of human ecology. The accepted definition of psychopathology is further limited because it does not emphasize the dynamic interaction between the individual and his social environment. It is inaccurate to think of narcotic addicts as a homogeneous population. Drug use is not an isolated problem of the individual drug user alone, but a reflection of conflicts and difficulties in personal relations among family members and between stressful forces in society. Certain developmental family influences may predispose toward drug use. There is a need to differentiate between forces involved in the initiation to drug use and in the perpetuation of drug use. Careful and detailed observation and research should be applied to trace the developmental phases from 1st exposure to drugs to actual addiction. It is likely that the user

in many instances may not initially take drugs to escape or retreat from society, but rather out of frustrated yearnings to be accepted by members of the society he feels rejects him. Treatment programs might focus less on detoxification within hospitals and concentrate more on ways in which the hospital experience can be used to establish human and sustaining bridges of contact.

306

MacIntyre, J. McEwan. Adolescence, identity, and foster family care. *Children*, 17(6):213-217, 1970.

Erikson's concept of identity formation, an extension of the biological concept of epigenesis into the psychological sphere, is analyzed and related to adolescent personality development and the effects of foster family care on that development. While identity formation begins in early childhood, the adolescent is forced to relate his identifications with his personal qualities and those of society, usually a process involving inner turmoil. Removal from the home setting and constant changes from 1 environment to another and the consequent problems of interpersonal relationships are seen as factors contributing to major lack of stability in such children. Implications for foster family service are discussed as they relate to this problem. Five suggestions are made for promoting the adolescent foster child's sense of identity: 1) avoidance of replacements whenever possible; 2) maintenance of parent-child relationships with the natural parents; education of foster parents in principles of child development; 4) group meetings of adolescents in foster care; and 5) provision of a personal dossier to each child, including material about himself and his family. (26 references)

307

Mackworth, N. H.; Bruner, J. S. How adults and children search and recognize pictures. *Human Development*, 13(3):149-177, 1970.

The eye fixations of 20 young adults and 20 children, aged 6, were recorded while they were recognizing or inspecting a series of displays. The test photographs presented 3 levels of definition for 1 particular scene: very blurred, blurred, or sharp. Each picture was presented for 2 10-second trials. Either the very blurred or the sharp picture was given first to a particular S. The eye tracks were therefore recorded either during attempts at visual comprehension or during casual inspection. The position and sequence of the fixations of each S were recorded individually on a Polaroid copy of the original display. Eight different analysis procedures were used to study the eye tracks and all showed reliable differences between adults and children. With the sharp pictures, children lacked adequate coverage of the display; their eye tracks averaged only two-thirds the length of the adult tracks, mostly because

children had twice as many very small eye movements. Adults were more skillful at visually selecting the informative areas within out of focus pictures; this skill calls for a delicate balance between central and peripheral vision. Children were less consistent than adults in regard to the areas they visually selected from out of focus displays. Only adults attempted to relate important areas of such displays by long leaping movements of the eyes. The direction of these long movements altered when S already knew the nature of the display. Adult fixation times increased by 40% when SS had to comprehend the out of focus displays rather than merely inspect them. In the second part of the paper, theoretical interpretations are provided. (73 references) (Author abstract)

308

Mandl, Pierre-Emeric. The mother-child relationship in the face of modernization. *Assignment Children*, No. 12:76, 1970.

The mother-child relationship only recently has become of interest to science in a development perspective. For a long while, the problems of mother and child in the third world have been perceived principally from the viewpoint of social protection, sanitation, and health. Social development is now more than a humanitarian objective: it is the condition and should be the aim of economic development. A serious brake to development has been the difficulty of people to get used to ways of living and professional skills that do not belong to their traditional culture. The latest scientific research relating to the physical, social, and intellectual development of the child in a perspective of economic and social growth is reviewed. Analysis is made, in relation to the status of women in developing countries, of problems such as delivery conditions, malnutrition, and the carrying of children on the back. The mother-child relationship, one of the essential factors of social change, is also one of the most difficult to modify. Its transformation cannot be achieved solely by educating the mothers. Women's living conditions and the discriminations they have to suffer prevent them from meeting their children's needs in order to prepare them effectively for life in a modern world. (Journal abstract modified)

309

Masserman, Jules H. Experimental approaches to psychodynamic problems. *Journal of the Mount Sinai Hospital*, 19(5):639-652, 1953.

Certain biodynamic principles of behavior can be studied experimentally with animals and humans: 1) Motivation—all behavior is actuated by the current physical needs of the organism in the process of survival, growth, and procreation. 2) Reaction formation—behavior is adaptive to the environment according to the organism's special

interpretations (concepts) of its milieu in terms of its own perceptive-integrative-response capacities (intelligence) and its unique combinations of experience. 3) Behavior substitution—when accustomed methods of achieving a goal are frustrated, substitutive behavior techniques or goals evolve. 4) Neurotic deviations—when 2 or more accustomed modes of response become mutually incompatible and conflictual, physiologic tension (psychosomatic anxiety) results, and behavior becomes vacillating, inefficient, and unadaptive (neurotic) or excessively substitutive, erratic and regressive (psychotic). In psychiatry, sole reliance on clinical studies may be misleading because of the complexity and multidimensionality of the data, limitations of description of human conduct, and complexity of analysis. A review of experiments illustrating these biodynamic principles included those on: motivation, normal adaptive behavior, habit idiosyncrasies, masochism, social dominance or submission, social aggression, and the production of such experimental neuroses as physiologic anxiety, hypersensitivities and phobias, psychosomatic dysfunctions, stereotyped behaviors, and social alterations. The most effective experimental psychotherapeutic techniques included: change of milieu, satiation of a conflictual need, forced solution, providing an example of normal behavior, re-education by a trusted mentor, physio-pharmacologic methods, drugs, and cerebral electroshock. (6 references)

310

Mead, Margaret. Technological change and child development. *Understanding the Child*, 21(4):109-112, 1952.

There are 2 ways of thinking of technological change and its importance for human well-being. We can think of technological change as those alterations in ways of living which are due to discoveries in the natural sciences as they apply primarily to the control of non-human things. Alternatively, we can broaden our definition of technological change to include all changes resulting from scientific inquiry, including those concerning human beings. If we do so, then we see that human beings, however unaware they may be of it, are responsible for the changes going on in the world. Individual men are making and directing these changes. By increasing and applying our knowledge of human behavior, we can draw on the great untapped sources of human potentiality. We must realize that any individual change is intricately tied in with the system as a whole. The recognition of these facts leads man to new insights, especially the recognition that change may be as "natural" and "good" as lack of change. If we rear children to live "naturally," acceptingly in a changing world, we require new kinds of child-rearing and new kinds of education suitable for the new task. The importance of each period of life becomes different, and so we must discover the biological rhythms of human maturation.

311

Mead, Margaret. Ethnological aspects of aging. *Psychosomatics*, 8(4): 33-37, 1967.

Longevity is of extreme value to very primitive people, since group survival depended on knowledge of rare resources used only in times of famine. Postponement of the reproductive period in man also has great value for the development of human culture, as it allows additional time to learn. Both late puberty and early menopause are genetic characteristics enhancing survival of the female. To provide to the male the longevity provided to women biologically, a series of social inventions are necessary. These differ strikingly and are evidenced in contemporary primitive societies. One of the conditions of perpetuating any genetic capacity for longevity in males is a condition giving old men young women as wives. While the capacity to learn and to continue to learn is evidently universal, the capacity to adopt or give up roles at different ages is something that is learned within a culture. What is learned about learning itself is also dependent on culture. Among the Balinese, for instance, age is not regarded as an important factor in learning. A recently developed view in our society has led to intellectual discouragement. This is the belief that certain kinds of scientists do all their best work before they are 35 years of age. This could easily spread into a great many other fields, because there is at present no really good device for utilizing the experiential factor. Another recent development is to keep alive old people who are reduced to a vegetable state. This is demoralizing to people of all ages, but especially to children. Society has advanced to a stage wherein it is no longer necessary for men to retire at the height of their creativity, and it should be restructured accordingly. (14 references)

312

Mitchell, G. D. Paternalistic behavior in primates. *Psychological Bulletin*, 71(6):399-417, 1969.

The present paper is concerned with adult male primate interactions with infants and juveniles. Both field and laboratory data are presented for prosimians, new world monkeys, Rhesus monkeys, other old world monkeys, and apes. The following factors can provide a framework for future experimentation on primate paternalistic behavior: kinship, familiarity with mother, captivity of crowding, social change and state of estrus, sex of the infant, dominance of mother, age of the infant, consort relations, cultural propagation, time of year, interest in the center of the troop, identification, orphaned infants, number of males in a group, hormonal factors, phylogeny of paternal behavior, early experience. Several of these factors are shown to be of measurable importance in the development of paternal like behaviors. These paternal like behaviors, in turn, are seen as important in the behavioral

development of the infant in natural and seminatural groups. (81 references) (Author abstract modified)

313

Murphy, Lois B. Preventive implications of development in the pre-school years. *Prevention of Mental Disorders in Children*. New York: Basic Books, 1961, p. 218-259

Prevention of emotional disturbance in children involves: assessing the external and internal factors in the child's experience of stress and crisis; determining the child's capacities to cope with his environment; and finding ways to support the child's efforts toward mastery. Primary prevention cannot ignore ecology (space, privacy, stimulus-range of the external environment); architecture (location of parents' room, size and equipment of child's room, with opportunities for discharge of tension, healthy use of energy); adult stability and family unity; ideology (assumptions regarding types of behavior to encourage); pediatric and hospital handling; and maternal preparation for support of infants' developing interaction with the environment, as well as maximal protection and comfort during the period of early integration, emergence of ego functions, and ego formation. An understanding of the dynamics of healthy growth for each kind of child is needed. (27 references) (Author abstract modified)

314

Murray, John B. Learning in homosexuality. *Psychological Reports*, 23(2):659-662, 1968.

Studies of homosexuality have benefited from the distinction between sex role identity, which is learned, and biological sex. Many elements of homosexuality are learned, both from the environment and from the family. The parents offer different models to the child and present him with different cues. The child also receives cues from his own body. For males to attain maturity in their sex role identity, the ability to admire and identify with their fathers is critical. The parents' concept of the child's sex is also important. Current psychological studies do not support older views that homosexuality is a pathological deviation from normal. (15 references)

315

Neugarten, Bernice L. The psychology of the life cycle. In: Neugarten, B., *Middle Age and Aging*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. 598 p. (p. 73-156).

Buhler classifies 5 biological phases of the life cycle: two periods of progressive growth, one middle period, and two regressive periods. This biological curve of life is related to the biographical curve. There

are two crises in ego development during middle and late adulthood: (1) generativity and (2) ego integrity. Peck identifies crisis stages of middle and old age. Those of middle age are (1) valuing wisdom versus valuing physical powers, (2) socializing versus sexualization in human relationships, (3) cathectic flexibility versus cathectic impoverishment, and (4) mental flexibility versus mental rigidity. Neugarten found, in interviewing 100 successful men and women ages 45 to 55, that the middle-aged consider themselves as a powerful age group; they are norm bearers, decision makers, and are at the nucleus of control in society. Peak creativity is evidenced from age 30 to 39 while total output is highest in later age groups starting in the 40's. Factors influencing developmental changes in motivation are (1) arousal cues, environmental stimulation and expectation, (2) satisfaction of needs, (3) age-related frustration, (4) critical periods of life, and (5) anxiety and threat. There is no systematic psychology of the adult life cycle. Important concepts for developing a theoretical framework are (1) salient issues in adulthood, (2) changes in personality in the second half of life, (3) relations between biological and psychological change, and (4) the age-status system. Social structure creates the conditions for stability and change in adult life.

316

Neugarten, B. L. Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life. *Human Development* (Basel), 12(2):121-130, 1969.

Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life are studied. In the adolescent, we are accustomed to thinking that the major psychological task is the formation of identity. In young adulthood, the issues are related to intimacy, to parenthood, and to meeting the expectations of the world of work, with the attendant demands for restructuring of roles, values, and sense of self. In middle age, some of the issues are related to new family roles, to the increased stock taking, and to the creation of social heirs. In old age, the issues relate to renunciation, reconciliation, resolution of grief, the need to maintain a sense of integrity, the concern with legacy, and the psychology of survivorship. As the result of accumulative adaptations to both biological and social events, there is a continuously changing basis within the individual for perceiving and responding to new events in the outer world. Age norms and age expectations operate as a system of social controls, as prods and brakes upon behavior, in some instances hastening an event, in others, delaying it. The self-concept of the adult has the elements of the past contained within it. Some of the problems that face us in attempting to build a psychology of the life cycle stem from the facts that the salient issues of mental life are different for adults than for children; the underlying relations of the individual to his social environment are different; the relations of the investigator to his subject are different; and the salient dimensions psychologists

use to describe and measure mental and emotional life should be different.

317

Newton, Grant; Levine, Seymour. *Early Experience and Behavior: The Psychobiology of Development*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1968. 785 p.

Early experience may play a crucial role in establishing links between physiological states and the specific behavioral patterns that ultimately alter these states. Greater knowledge of the specific parameters involved in these effects in animals, especially higher mammals, will therefore enhance ultimate understanding of human behavior. To this end, the literature on early experience is reviewed to determine which factors shape an infant's later response characteristics. Studies range from prenatal to advanced postnatal stages and cover a range of species including birds, rodents, dogs, cats, sheep, goats, monkeys, chimpanzees and man. Areas which need research are highlighted. A primary concern is whether institutionalization in man produces debilitating effects because of maternal deprivation, stimulus restriction or a combination of both. (1,617 references)

318

Nurcombe, Barry. Adolescence in a changing society. *Medical Journal of Australia* (Sydney), 2(26):1225-1229, 1970.

The psychological tasks and phenomena of adolescence are discussed. Transcultural evidence is presented to support the contention that pathological turbulence in adolescence is a reflection of social fragmentation. The difficulties of maintaining social coherence in large communities may be related to man's evolutionary adaptation to smaller clan groupings. (7 references) (Author abstract)

319

Orlovskaya, D. D.; Gaskin, L. Z.; Davydova, I. B.; Minsker, E. I. Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia. / Nekotorye osobennosti biologicheskogo (stressovogo) deistviia syvorotki krovi bol'nykh raznymi formami shizofrenii. / *Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhatrii IM. S.S. Korsakova* (Moscow), 64(9):1396-1407, 1964.

The research was performed with rabbits. The serum was injected intravenously with a dose of 3 CC/KG of body weight. Either 30, 60, 120, or 150 minutes after the serum injection, the blood level was determined and the number of leucocytes, lymphocytes, erythrocytes, the hemoglobin level, and the sugar level were determined. After the subjects were sacrificed, a macroscopic examination of the internal

organs was undertaken, and the determination of the noradrenaline and adrenaline levels in the diverse cerebral structures was made. The results showed that the serum from the schizophrenic patients was able to provoke a pattern of defensive-adaptive reactions. The structure of this complex of reactions differed in an important manner from the stress-complex provoked by the serum in normal subjects. These differences depended on the form of the affection of the donor and the particularities of his evolution. The differences were most marked when the serum came from those with the chronic form as compared with the periodic form of schizophrenia. (30 references) (Author abstract modified)

320

Painter, Genevieve. The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Behavior and Development*, 15(3):279-294, 1969.

As a part of a larger project designed to evaluate the effectiveness of various preschool programs and to determine the strategic age at which educational intervention produces maximum acceleration of the language and cognitive development of culturally disadvantaged children, the first phase of a study with culturally disadvantaged infants is reported. The 2 purposes included: evolution of a structured tutorial program which would accelerate the spontaneous development of these infants and prevent anticipated cognitive and language deficits; and testing the growth of these infants after 1 year of individual tutoring particularly in the areas of cognitive and language development. The experimental group consisted of 10 subjects, male and female, Negro and Caucasian, 8 to 24 months old, who received individual, structured intellectual stimulation within their homes for 1 hour a day, 5 days a week, for a period of 1 year. The control group consisted of 10 subjects, male and female, Negro and Caucasian, 8 to 24 months old, who received no structured intellectual stimulation for the same period. The results strongly suggest that the activities and content of the tutorial program produced a rate of acceleration within the experimental group substantially greater than the normal progress of the control group. (19 references)

321

Parin, V. V.; Gorbov, F. D.; Kosmolinskiy, F. F. *Space Psychology*. Springfield, Va.: NTIS, AD-677689. HC:

Soviet and Western concepts of the selection and training of cosmonauts, effects of isolation, psychophysiological stress, and biological rhythms in space are reviewed. The research of Boris Alyakrinskiy concerned with the effects of a spacecraft environment is discussed with respect to human biological rhythms. He concluded that the layout

of work and rest areas is among the most important environmental considerations in the design of space cabins. He also proposed a number of possible variants of artificial daily rhythms for spaceflights, but classified the 24 hr day as optimal. The research of Boris Dushkov and Fedor Kosmolinskiy on subjects exposed to hermetic and thermal chamber conditions (relative isolation, altered daily rhythm, increased air temperature) showed that the conception of short time intervals by subjects was distorted (shortened) by as much as 30 to 50%. Accelerated rhythm, altered sleep patterns, and wakefulness during 18 hr days generally distorted proper time conceptions. In extended environmental chamber experiments, it was found that activity periods were accelerated and that important tasks were completed despite abbreviated rest and sleep periods. (2 references) (Author abstract)

322

Rahmani, Levy. *Studies on the mental development of the child. Present-Day Russian Psychology: A Symposium by Seven Authors.* Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1966. p. 152-198.

Soviet authors agree that education is of supreme importance in the child's mental growth. The role of the biological factor is not denied but the environmental-educational factor is foremost. The individual development of mental functions and abilities follows a process of assimilation of social experience. Environment is a source of the child's development, not a condition. Soviet psychologists are critical of tests on the grounds that they disregard the paramount influence of environment. They are critical of Gesell's view of child development, and they have no recourse to psychoanalytical terminology in discussing child behavior. The preferred method of investigation is the cross-sectional and the longitudinal study. Concentrated work has been done on motivation (Neverovich), on intellectual operations and problem solving (Gal'Perin, Kabanova-Meller), and on logical thought in school children (Bogoyavlenskii). The theory of orienting reactions has been extensively applied to the analysis of motor activity. All authors agree that language plays a leading role in the development of the child's voluntary activities. (51 references)

323

Reimanis, Gunars. *Project Follow-Up Summary (Final): Childhood and Adult Life Experiences as Correlates of Anomie.* U.S. Veterans Administration, Bath, N.Y. Began October 1963. Completed June 1966.

The relative importance of childhood experiences in developing anomie or social disorganization was investigated. The first study with Latvian immigrants as subjects, supported the prediction that factors that may be assumed to accelerate the process of social structure change and thus increase uncertainty, relate positively to anomie. The second study using youthful offenders as subjects, supported the hypotheses

that individuals engaged in anti-social behavior are more anomic, and show more memories of having lived in disorganized households than other individuals. The hypothesis that cultural change factors, identified as present in subjects whose parents or who themselves had undergone migration, would relate to crime and anomie, was supported indirectly. Males and females from high school age to late adulthood, including young law offenders, ages 16 to 22, were given questionnaires and interviewed to assess childhood experiences. The young law offenders had higher anomie and lower desire for social affiliation than other groups. The study suggested that there is a complex interaction between the main variables in the various subcultures examined. Another project, presently in the planning stages, deals with internal reinforcement and control. Publications: Reimanis, G. Relationship of childhood experience memories to anomie later in life, *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, (No. 106, 245-252, 1965); Childhood experience memories and anomie in adults and college students, *Journal of Individual Psychology*, (Vol. 22, 56-64, May 1966); Antisocial behavior, migration and anomie. *XI Interamerican Congress of Psychology*, Mexico City, 1967.

324

Reinhart, John B.; Elmer, Elizabeth. Biological and environmental interchange in the development of children. *American Journal of Public Health*, 55(12):1902-1908, 1965.

Human behavior is a product of the biologic-neurologic system with which we are born and the interaction of this system with its environment. The mother-child unit, in order to be understood, will need critical evaluation of the behavioral abilities, physical and psychologic, of the child as well as study of the child's environment, the mothering. Mothering is a product of the mother's own past history of being taken care of herself, the development of her motherliness, and the support, or lack of support, she receives from the environment in her caretaking role. Child care personnel, including pediatricians, need to identify the type of child they are dealing with, as well as the type of environment and the type of mothering he receives. Then plans can be made for interaction and support of the child and his family as they go through critical periods of development, so that optimum growth is possible. (6 references) (Author abstract edited)

325

Rose, CC. L. Secularity in longevity research. *Gerontologist*, 8(3):29, 1968.

Secularity, a consequence of long life span and rapid social change, complicates interpretation of data in longevity and aging research. Extent of this problem was identified in course of developing methodology for longevity research, using biographic data of 500 Boston

males deceased in 1965 as obtained from next-of-kin. Examples of secular variables found were education, occupation, income and number of children. Negative relationship between education and longevity, for example, was suspect because those who lived longer were born earlier when less education was available. A less obvious secular variable was smoking. (The classical Pearl study on smoking and mortality did not take this into account). In present data, a correlation of -0.41 between cigarette smoking and longevity could be accounted for by increase in rate of smoking in general population: correlation between percent of cigarette smoking and 4 points in time between 1905 and 1935 was 0.917 , as computed from data of Haenszel et al. To circumvent such problems, a research design is proposed involving comparisons of living and dead at various age levels, so that comparisons may be made between groups living at the same time. (Author abstract)

326

Rosenblum, Leonard A.; Kaufman, I. Charles. Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 38(3):418-426, 1968.

A study designed to assess differences in the mother-infant relationship and in infant development in groups of bonnet monkeys and pigtail monkeys focused attention on the reactions of infants to experimental separations from the mother. Several years of normative observations were made on two groups of each type, with each group composed of an adult male, four adult females, and a male and female adolescent. Sustained physical contact between animals characterized bonnet monkey groups, a pattern that encouraged maternal permissiveness, enhanced social orientation in infants, minimal affective and behavioral changes, and adoptions by other adults when maternal loss occurred. By contrast, pigtail monkeys did not sustain physical contact with one another, exhibited less maternal permissiveness, and showed depression and behavioral debilitation after maternal separation. It would appear that the mother-infant relationship reflects certain basic characteristics of adult interaction in the group and, at the same time, gradually helps to shape the infant to respond appropriately to these adult patterns. Behaviors that, because of their species specificity, i.e., passive contact, might appear to have a specific genetic base may well be highly influenced by ontogenetic factors in ways that might be overlooked without detailed comparative studies. (12 references)

327

Schur, Max. / Grief and mourning in infancy and early childhood. / Discussion of Dr. John Bowlby's paper. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 15:63-84, 1960.

Dr. John Bowlby's paper, "Grief and Mourning in Infancy and Early

Childhood," is discussed. His assumption that anxiety resulting from fear or separation from the mother and depression resulting from actual separation are more long lasting and have deeper pathological consequences than have been recognized is disputed. It is asserted that Bowlby's reformulations of basic psychoanalytic concepts, such as ego development; interdependence of drive, ego development, and environment; orality; narcissism; and the metapsychological approach to the problem of the affects of anxiety and depression, are unnecessary and nonconstructive. It is also claimed that, although Bowlby attempts to base his reformulations on the instinct concepts of ethology, his application contradicts all the evidence accumulated by research on animal behavior and the development of human structure, which prove the importance of learning for the development of the species specific anlage. (53 references)

328

Scrimshaw, Nevin S.; Gordon, John E. *Malnutrition, learning, and behavior*. Cambridge, Mass., M.I.T. Press, 1968. 566 p.

Leaders in the fields of pediatrics, the biological sciences, genetics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, and nutrition from 37 countries met to explore and discuss the implications of early malnutrition for the growth and development and for the learning and behavior of the young child. Principal objectives of the conference were to review and evaluate the best information available about the effects of malnutrition; to outline the conditions for more definitive epidemiological and clinical studies in man; to emphasize the necessity for a multidisciplinary approach to the problem; and to facilitate efforts to obtain a wide base of support for the costly research required. Laboratory studies with experimental animals have proved beyond doubt that severe malnutrition early in life not only stunts physical growth but affects central nervous system development as well. Editorial comments are made to fill some of the gaps and inconsistencies resulting from time limitations, and additionally to reflect the spirit of informal discussions that took place outside the regular sessions. A critical evaluation ends each part of the book. The discussions support a need for investigations in a variety of cultural situations, taking into account malnutrition, infectious disease, and the social and psychological influences on the young child. The findings offer a compelling argument for careful studies, international in scope and multidisciplinary in nature. (482 references)

329

Selye, Hans. *Stress: It's a G. A. S. Psychology Today*, 3(4):24-26, 56, 1969.

The discovery that the injection of any toxic substance into rats produced adrenal enlargement, gastrointestinal ulcers, and thymicolym-

phatic shrinkage led to the conclusion that these processes were the objective indices of a general syndrome of reaction to stress. This was termed the general adaptive syndrome (G. A. S.), which evolves through 3 stages: 1. the alarm reaction, 2. the state of resistance, and 3. the state of exhaustion. During the alarm reaction the adrenal cortex discharges secretory granules of hormones, blood volume diminishes, and body weight drops. During the resistance stage the opposite processes occur in an attempt to maintain the homeostatic balance of our tissues. Exhaustion sets in, despite these attempts, whenever the stress is severe or lasts long enough. A faulty adaptive response to stress can result in various adaptive diseases during the resistance stage, when secretions of ACTH (adrenocorticotrophic hormone) or the corticoids they release are excessive and do more damage than they prevent. The differential effects of certain stressors on different individuals is the result of internal or external conditioning. Experiments conducted by the medical research group of the Swedish army showed that nervous and emotional stimuli can provoke the G. A. S. This explains the depression which generally follows high excitation, giving protection against dangerous adaptive diseases. (6 references)

330

Shaklee, Alfred B. Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications. *Psychological Reports*, 23(1):163-174, 1968.

The effects of avoidance training and of social stimulation were studied in 42 rats as littermates to one of 4 experimental groups or to a group of stimulus subjects. Avoidance trained subjects received one brief escape conditioning experience in which reinforcement was initiated by the subjects' exploratory behavior. Using time spent by the subjects in different regions of the test chamber, it was possible to demonstrate effects of both factors, with a reduction of avoidance in the presence of a second animal. This phenomenon can be demonstrated in a test situation having common properties with natural environments. The social reduction of stress and of fear and avoidance which may accompany it is analyzed with respect to potential adaptive functions. It is proposed that this effect has been a major factor in the maintenance and further evolution of social cohesion in many species, including man. (41 references) (Author abstract)

331

Shock, Nathan W. Age with a future. *Gerontologist*, 8(3):147-152, 1968.

Human longevity can be influenced by: environmental factors, disease, obesity, and the gradual change in organs and tissues which results in a reduction of reserve capacity. In the future, retirement will

begin earlier and last longer. A bright future for the aged will depend on: contributions of research; the application of medical advances which will be the outgrowth of basic scientific research; the effects of social changes; and the efforts of the elderly individual himself.

332

Slachmuylder, Luciaan. Personality and antisocial behavior, Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development. In: *1st Foneme International Convention on Human Formation, Papers*. Milan, Italy: Foneme, 1968. (p. 77-85).

Organization permits the arrangement of disparate elements into a functional whole. Communication allows for the reciprocal action of the elements, functions and structures. Assimilation enables the living structure to integrate its original constitution with acquisitions from its environment. The genetic or biologic heredity and the verbal or social heredity are complementary in their effects upon assimilation, communication, and organization. Inadequate or faulty physical capabilities, e.g. mental retardation, or failures in the assimilation of verbal heredity whether through over-protection of children, lack of parental affection, over-harshness, or expectations disproportionate to a child's ability as have been suggested by various theorists, can result in personality problems. Lack of sufficient stimulation from the environment also leads to faulty organization of the mental structures. Psychological and intellectual death comes long before physiological death in too many men because society has not known how to awaken and utilize their affective, spiritual, and intellectual life. (29 references)

333

Slachmuylder, Luciaan. Personality and antisocial behavior, Part II: Personality and social behavior. In: *1st Foneme International Convention of Human Formation, Papers*. Milan, Italy: Foneme, 1968. (p. 85-103).

Behavior, which is the overt manifestation of the personality structure of an individual, takes place in and is molded by the environment—ecological, social, or created by the individual. The socially maladjusted individual is one whose personality structures are irreconcilable with those of his society, and who fails to or does not wish to integrate with that society. He lacks the 3 essentials of social adjustment—autonomy of subsistence, the capacity for assuming responsibilities of a family nature and of facing other contingencies of a social nature. Individuals, both adults and children, who experience difficulties in adaptation are not necessarily socially maladjusted, but may become so unless they receive aid. Delinquency is not a phenomenon which can be studied in isolation. Instead it requires a multi-dimensional diag-

nosis which takes into account biological, psychological, psychosomatic and sociological factors. Its treatment requires the collaboration of various disciplines. Its prevention requires consideration of many factors, but their common denominator should be the constant concern for ensuring the necessary conditions for harmonious development of the young. (29 references)

334

Smith, David E.; Sternfield, James L. Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 3(1):120-124, 1970.

The nature of the contemporary psychedelic commune is defined and the techniques of childbirth and cooperative child rearing which are evolving within the framework of these communes are analyzed. The nature and organization of the psychedelic communes vary greatly, but they can roughly be grouped in the following 6 categories: crash pad type, non-drug family commune type, drug family commune type, non-drug group marriage commune, drug group marriage commune, and large self-contained rural commune. In general the communes can be viewed as a response to the popular theme of alienation and dehumanization in American industrial society. Commune dwellers tended to be anti-intellectual, and believed in and practiced natural, almost primitive techniques of childbirth with natural childbirth and home delivery in the presence of a midwife or a physician who could be induced to make a house call. Paradoxically, a subculture, known for its drug use, shunned drugs during childbirth with the exception of marihuana. Birth certificates, like production line maternity wards, were rejected because communards felt they were a method of accounting for the individual by society and felt that they only put them in line for military conscription, social security, taxation and indoctrination through compulsory public education. Most commune babies were breast fed as long as the mother was able. The young child was in constant communication with the adult and it was felt that the majority of the education could occur within the framework of the communes. Communal schooling for the young was associated with extensive folk art, music, singing and organic gardening which were, of course, important practices in the communal situation. The commune dwellers appeared to be trying to minimize birth trauma utilizing Freudian interpretation, and to provide an early life for their infants that was much more psychologically healthy than the ones they experienced with their own families. Unless the dominant culture in the United States comes to grips with the psychological stress and alienation experienced by mechanized, dehumanized mass industrial society, more and more of the younger generation will seek this mode of behavior as a means of psychological survival and individual fulfillment. (6 references)

335

Sobel, Harry. Stress and environmental factors in aging. *Psychosomatics*, 8(4):21-27, 1967.

Death will eventually result from chronogenic changes which arise due to genetically programmed molecular events and thermodynamic processes. These factors are, however, impossible to isolate as yet because of their domination by environmentally-induced changes. While environmental factors may accelerate chronogenic changes, in most instances entirely different phenomena are introduced. An experiment was conducted in which guinea pigs were kept in a refrigerator continuously at 2 to 4 degrees centigrade for periods up to 1 year. The changes due to this stress were then measured and the animals returned to the usual laboratory environment to determine which changes would remain and the subsequent longevity. Various irreversible changes in the glands and organs, in addition to a variety of renal and vascular lesions, were observed. Effects similar to those obtained through stress have been found to be caused by a variety of environmental situations including prolonged administration of epinephrine, nicotine, or vasoactive agents. Environment-initiated phenomena cause not aging, but life-shortening.

336

Spence, James. The purpose of the family. *Child and Family*, 8(1):26-35, 1969.

In an era of rapid cultural change, the family still has many crucially important purposes which, if achieved, can ensure the mental and emotional health of the family members. The first purpose of the family is to ensure the physical health and growth of the children. An important need here is to teach all parents the principles of nutrition and medicine. The second purpose is to ensure that the children are exposed to a wide scope of emotional experiences. The requirements for parents are different for each of the seven stages of child development. Discipline is necessary here, but it must be tempered with freedom and versatility for the children. Play is the paramount activity during all of the stages. The third purpose is to preserve the art of motherhood. Our materialistic culture and late marriages undermine this purpose, but it can still be achieved if parents cooperate in realizing the ideal. Birth control and nurseries may become obstacles to the realization of these purposes, but not if proper precautions are taken.

337

Thomas, Alexander; Chess, Stella; Birch, Herbert G. The developmental dynamics of symptom formation and elaboration. *Temperament and Behavior Disorders in Children*. New York: New York University Press, 1968. p. 157-170.

In this longitudinal study of temperament and its role in the devel-

opment of behavioral disorders among children, the longitudinal data relevant to symptom formation and evolution were examined with emphasis on the factors that determine the specific symptoms that appear, the consequences of the symptom for its further development and evolution, and consequences for symptom characteristics as a result of increase in age and development of a new age-stage level of functioning. The functional areas in which a symptom developed appeared to be the result of environmental influences. The standards and values of the parents, peer group, and teachers determined the areas in which persistent demands were most likely to be made on the child, while the behavioral form taken by the symptom was related to the individual child's temperamental pattern. Consequences of symptom expression were amelioration, intensification of the original symptoms, inadequacy of functioning leading to defensive behavior, deficient self-image, and secondary gain. Case examples of these consequences are given. In many cases, symptoms expressed primarily on an overt behavioral level in the preschool years shifted by school age to symptoms reflecting complex subjective states, attitudes, distorted self-images, and psychodynamic patterns of defense. Three case histories are given which illustrate how symptoms were behaviorally expressed at an early age (e.g., physical withdrawal and hiding, temper tantrums, behavioral identification with father) and ideationally expressed at a later age (i.e., denial and rationalization, derogatory self-image and avoidance, and ideational identification with father). The origin of a symptom may not necessarily go back to early stress, but the stress, dissonance, and vulnerability leading to symptom formation may arise at any age and level of development. (5 references)

338

Thomas, Alexander; Chess, Stella; Birch, Herbert G. Theoretical implications of the findings. *Temperament and Behavior Disorders in Children*, New York: New York University Press, 1968. p. 182-190.

The findings of the longitudinal study of children who developed behavior disorders indicate that features of temperament, their organization, and patterning, play a significant role in the genesis and evolution of behavior disorders in children. The clinical cases, as a group, were characterized by either high or low activity, irregularity, withdrawal responses to novel stimuli, nonadaptability, high intensity, persistence, and distractibility. Temperament interacted with abilities and motives, and with the environment, in determining the specific behavior patterns that evolved in the course of development. In the young child, it is unnecessary and unparsimonious to postulate the existence of complex intrapsychic motivational states to account for maladaptation during the period of early development. Contrary to the views of many theorists that anxiety precedes and leads to symptoms in the longitudinal study, anxiety was not evident as an initial

factor preceding and determining symptom development. When anxiety did occur, it was a consequence rather than a cause of symptom development and expression; however, it did affect symptoms and their expression. Intrapsychic conflict, psychodynamic defenses, and anxiety sometimes occurred in older children as later developments in the child's response to the unfavorable consequences of an initial maladaptation, and these added new dimensions to the dynamics of the child's functioning and contributed to his interactions. Interpretations of anxiety, psychodynamic defenses, and other intrapsychic motivational states are often erroneously made when the fact of temperamental individuality is unappreciated and ignored. (16 references)

339

Thayer Lee. On communications and change: Some provocations. *Systematics*, 6(3):190-200, 1968.

There are 3 different types of change: (1) coping; (2) doing; and (3) understanding. We cannot understand change because we have inadequate communication. The function of communication is to maintain or create relationships between the individual and the environment, maintain or create invariant realities. Control is not change; communication is a tool of control. Change is not intended; this raises many, many philosophical questions on life. To the extent that we don't perfect our communications we do not control our environment. It is paradoxical behavior; we create change but refuse to adapt to, or tolerate, it. The question is would we communicate and behave differently if we wished to control our growth, evolution and diversity. There is, within the frame of reference, another basis for the pursuit of change. That is our inherent need, as complex systems, to achieve a state of invariance between ourselves and our environments which provides us the comfort of least rate of change. We intrinsically need to map our environment enough to be freed of the need to recurrently adapt to recurrent events or conditions. It is an issue of risk tolerance; if we cannot tolerate unlimited change, we must be able to control. (12 references)

340

Thetford, William N. Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 22(3):542-550, 1952.

Fantasy perceptions constitute one of the major avenues to an insightful understanding of the child's inner life. Although fantasy is only 1 facet in personality, it has wide ramifications in reflecting the child's view of himself as an active being and his relation to his environment. In viewing personality development, one can discern the manifestation of tensions or energies which seek an outlet. The con-

cept of the organism functioning as an energy system is one which is consistent with thinking in the biological and psychological sciences generally, and also has been emphasized in some psychoanalytic literature. Fantasy in children, as revealed by the M scale of the Rorschach test, makes its appearance at about the age of 6, at which time their freedom of bodily movement is being curbed through the increased processes of socialization. The Rorschach records of 50 children between the ages of 6 and 17 who previously had been diagnosed as schizophrenic were examined. A normal control group of 179 children provided a base line for comparison. The schizophrenic children had a quantitatively greater fantasy life than the normals did. The schizophrenic child's inner living and autistic expression are both more extensive than, and deviant from, the perceptions of those who constitute the norm. The youngest schizophrenics gave over twice as many responses of an active, vigorous quality as did the youngest normals. The normal children below 10 gave approximately double the percent of static M responses seen by the schizophrenics. (9 references)

341

Thorne, Frederick C. Differing reactions of friendly and fear-biting dogs to severe stress. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1968, 24(2), 181-184.

10 shy dogs and 10 friendly dogs were exposed to fear producing noises; 9 of the 10 shy SS developed incapacitating neurotic reactions and the 10th S seemed paralyzed by fear. The control SS remained completely friendly after the stress experiences. "It is concluded that genetic factors underlying temperamental shyness tend to enhance the severity and generalization of phobic reactions to stress." (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

342

Volkel, H. Umwelt und seelische geschlechtsentwicklung. /Environment and psychological sexual development. / *Bibliotheca Psychiatrica et Neurologica (Basel)*, No. 141 (*Social Psychiatry*, Vol. 8, Pt. 1): 148-168, 1969.

The significance of sociological determinants in the development of psychological sex is illustrated by examples, in an effort to elucidate the question of whether biological, genetic factors, or environmental influences play the more important role. Of particular value in this connection are observations on subjects with genital malformations which do not amount to intersex states. Studies with homosexuals and transvestites are outlined, and examples are provided in order to evaluate the significance of social and environmental factors. Animal studies and those of identical and fraternal twins are cited to indicate their

contributions toward an understanding of genetic determinants. Psychoanalytical research tends to indicate, although often only on speculative and vague grounds, that environment in early childhood plays a crucial factor in sexual development. Studies of intersex and genital aberrations further support the psychoanalytical position that psychosexual development is largely independent of biological factors, although a dogmatic stand is to be avoided. (38 references) (Author abstract modified)

343

Wallace, Victor H. Human longevity. *Medical Journal of Australia* (Sydney), 1(9): 442-446, 1970.

A consideration of the philosophical, medical and biological problems of old age is presented. The arbitrary 70 year human lifespan is dismissed because longevity is dependent on the general effectiveness of curative medicine, the state of nutrition and general welfare of the people. Senility need not be a major factor in determining effectiveness in old age since many scholars have functioned brilliantly beyond the age of 80 years. A comprehensive, long range study of aging and of the aged considering physiology and environment may provide new principles in determining the mechanisms of aging. (3 references)

344

Wehmer, Francine; Porter, Richard. Environmental inheritance: The "grandmother effect." *Aging and Human Development*, 1(3):251-260, 1970.

The findings are presented of research on the behavioral effects of preweaning environmental stimulation of infrahumans, particularly the laboratory rat. The area of experimental research is thought to contribute to speculations about the variables associated with an individual's response to the aging process, e.g., how he responds to disease, and the effects of recovery on later bouts with stress. The resources an individual brings to a stress situation are potentially derived from 3 sources: (1) the limiting factor of genetic inheritance; (2) his previous life experiences; (3) the effects on his physiology of stressors encountered by his mother and grandmother before his birth. Emphasis is placed on the influence of environment and physiology: the effect of infantile experience on adult behavior and physiology; the effects of stress during or before pregnancy on the offspring of that pregnancy. It is shown that both infantile stimulation and pregnancy stress affect the behavior of subsequent generations of offspring. The nongenetic transmission of acquired experiences to subsequent generations may have important implications for consideration of the aspects of environment which influence life, dying and death. (32 references)

345

Wolf, Stewart; Goodell, Helen. Patterns of social adjustment and disease. In: Wolf, S., Harold G. *Wolff's Stress and Disease*. 2nd Ed., Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1968. 277 p. (p. 186-228).

Man needs a consistent relationship with his environment. When this is disturbed, he develops feelings of anxiety, fear, anger, loneliness, sadness and dejection which stimulate him to take whatever action is necessary to bring them to an end. Physical, chemical, physiological and psychological factors which affect the host play a more important part in the causation of disease than does the presence of a foreign organism. The challenges of routine early life weigh heavily in the balance toward health or disease. Rapid social changes which grow out of wars and catastrophies cause major disruptions in the relationships of man and are accompanied by epidemics of disease, hypertension, peptic ulcer and endocrine disorders. Stress producing factors in the American culture and in modern society in general are described. (121 references)

346

Wolff, Peter H. The serial organization of sucking in the young infant. *Pediatrics*, 42(6):943-956, 1968.

The rhythmical properties of non-nutritive and nutritive sucking in healthy, full-term infants are compared, and some effects of perinatal distress on the temporal organization of sucking are explored. Non-nutritive sucking is characteristically segmented into alternating bursts of sucking and rest periods, has a basic frequency in the range of two sucks per second, and can be elicited in all arousal states except sleep and great excitement. In contrast, the nutritive mode, usually depends on the milk flow from the nipple, is organized as a continuous sequence of sucks, and has a one suck per second frequency. Statistically significant differences exist between the non-nutritive sucking pattern of normal infants and that of infants who have a history of perinatal stress and who show no definite neurological signs. The predictive value of sucking rhythm abnormalities for later psychological development has not yet been demonstrated. It is reported that sucking rhythm analyses have relevance for psychological theory as one species-specific mechanism for regulating serial order in behavior. (27 references)

347

Wolpert, Julian. Migration as an adjustment to environmental stress. *Journal of Social Issues*, 22(4):92-102, 1966.

Twenty percent of all American families change their place of residence each year. The usual procedures in migration analysis assume

either a constant environment or a constant population and observe variations in the nonconstant factor. A very rare procedure relates migration behavior simultaneously to variations in people and places. The model which is suggested in this report reflects an attempt to structure the ecological relationship between individuals and their social and physical environment on a continuum of "harmony" in the matching of individuals to sites. Emphasis is given in the model to the urban environment and most especially to situations of urban threat and stress, e.g., congestion, blight, pollution, crime, traffic and noise. Environmental stress, whether generated by interpersonal relations or by uncontrollable fluctuation in the physical world, is always present in the action space of individuals, and its effects play some role in decision behavior. The concern, in this analysis, is not with minor doses of pressure, but with the noxious environmental influences which are far-reaching in terms of potential strain placed upon decision makers. Implied in the analysis is that an individual's social and physical needs are expressed as a set of demands from the environment mixing with positive and/or stressful impulses from a set of places in the individual's action space. Together these generate the fulfillment of needs and/or generate frustration with respect to individual places which sparks the mover-strayer decision. During periods of crisis decision making, evidence suggests that there is a constriction of perceived choices, increased error rate, stereotyped responses, disorganized activity and distortion of time and space perspectives. The systems approach offers many advantages by providing a more disciplined framework within which to study the complex set of dynamic and interacting forces that can only be inadequately treated in the more common push-pull hypotheses of migration behavior. (9 references)

348

Wright, Beric. Stress. *Observer*, June 16, 1968. p. 19-25, 29.

Men and women require challenge from their environment; overcoming the right amount of stress gratifies this challenge; equally, too much stress is harmful. The most effective line of least resistance is illness—more than ever, it has become a plea for sympathy. It is just as important to know why a person is ill as to know what is wrong with him. The capacity to deal with life successfully broadly determines whether or not an individual needs to opt out by becoming ill. There are 2 fundamental things we do not yet know: (1) the internal mechanics of psychosomatic illness; (2) what determines the kind of illness a stressed person will get. Resistance to stress varies enormously because the needs and capabilities of people are so different. The higher up in an organization the tension lies, the greater the chain reaction down the line. Because stress is dealing with daily conflict and problem-solving, a person has to know his limitations. Overt stress is essentially a sign of relative failure, and it is not often found in persons who have

reached the top in a competitive organization. A major attribute which makes for success is the ability to live happily with situations that would destroy lesser men. It is unwise for the vulnerable man to model himself on the outstanding one since he does not have the same capabilities. Hypochondria is another manifestation of stress. Work as an all-consuming pursuit is a major hazard; when retirement comes along, the retired man has no sources of satisfaction to keep him going.

349

Wright, E. A. Parental behaviour and survival of normal and deformed offspring. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (London), 61(12):1283-1285, 1968.

Some observations made at a symposium on developmental disorders in the very young are presented, with focus on animal and human behavior toward both their defective and normal offspring. It is pointed out that science has made remarkable progress in the area of developmental disorders: it now appears that the DNA of the nuclear chromosomes contain nearly all the information needed for an individual's development. The mechanism whereby the genes affect structural development remains unknown, however. With regard to parental reactions to deformed offspring, it is noted that, though reactions vary widely from species to species, only man apparently destroys the abnormal child. The practice in certain cultures of mutilating and destroying healthy individuals is also discussed, and an attempt is made to ascertain whether biological rather than religious reasons are involved. It is suggested that evolutionary or population control may be responsible factors in some civilizations. The literature indicates that behavior such as mutilation of the young may be inherited. Recent findings of the XYY chromosome makeup in certain criminals strongly support the importance of inheritance in behavior patterns. (2 references)

Section IV

Group behavioral disorders in community and institutional contexts; remedial approaches and proposals relevant to social reorganization.

350

Academy of Religion and Mental Health. *Today's Youth and Moral Values: Preliminary Conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth*. New York: Academy of Religion and Mental Health, 1969. 177 p.

Young people are placing the philosophical and theological orientations of our institutions on trial on the basis of their relevance to today's needs and those anticipated for the future. Many of the young are manifesting their underlying insecurities in bizarre behavior: increasing drug use and experimentation, campus upheavals, emphasis upon sensuality, rising delinquency, various forms of protest, and even increasing suicide. Some observers wonder whether these manifestations are simply the sixties form of the usual teenage rebellion against the adult world or whether they signal permanent change in values and behavior that will carry over into the mature years of the new generation. Many critical physical, biological, political, and social problems of our time—for example the misuse of air, water, and soil—are worsening so rapidly that it seems possible that the human experiment could come to an end within a century if the course and rate of change are not altered. It is noted that the effect of new technology on the future will have less to do with the technological innovations themselves than with the social attitudes and political conditions that receive them. (51 references)

351

Allardt, Erik. / Alienation and aggression in a developing society. / Alienacion y agresion en una sociedad en vías de desarrollo. *Revista de Estudios Políticos*, 143:133-148, 1965.

In developing societies, the problems of solidarity and the conflicts of legitimacy constitute fundamental reactions to social change. The political conduct brought about by these attitudes can be analyzed as functioning with two variables: the more or less pointed division of labor and the pressure toward uniformity. Recent social change in Australia and New Guinea provides evidence for this process. Four categories of individuals can be delineated in this regard. The first is composed of people belonging to the local traditional circles. The second comprises people detached from all culture. The third consists of charismatic utopists. The last contains responsible intellectuals.

352

Allen, James R.; West, Louis J. Flight from violence: Hippies and the green rebellion. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(3):364-370, 1968.

Flight from violence is discussed with reference to the hippies and the green rebellion. Because of changes in age distribution, urbaniza-

tion of the population, greater affluence, more insurance, better reporting, and the development of techniques which dip deeper into the reservoir of previously unreported crime, it is difficult to ascertain the extent of crime per unit population and the extent to which this is changing. However, it is widely believed that violent crimes are increasing. In this climate, it is not surprising to see youth becoming more aggressive and competitive. In such a climate, too, an eventual reaction could be predicted. The hippies and the green rebellion fulfill that prediction. Green symbolizes their ingenuous ideals, their love of nature, and, of course, marihuana or "grass". Drugs play a crucial role in this rebellion. They provide a magic carpet to transport the pilgrims of the green rebellion in their flight from violence. The hippie way of life apparently evolves with the individual's passage through a series of stages: 1) dissatisfaction and frequently a sense of impotence in dealing with the world, usually symbolized by one's middle class parents; 2) a search for meaning in the light of a good educational background and from an initial posture of financial security; 3) association with other searchers, some of whom seem to have discovered a way; and 4) turn on with drugs, tune in on the hip scene, and drop out from the competitive life of society. Marihuana is the glue that holds the green rebellion together. Chronic use of lysergic acid diethylamide and marihuana in large amounts leads to apathy, enervation, and psychological immobilization. The decrease in aggressiveness, competitiveness, and striving for usual goals has been usually interpreted medically in terms of passivity, avoidance, or even brain damage. (8 references)

353

Allen, Robert F.; Pilnick, Saul. Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents. Union, N.J.: Scientific Resources Inc., Sept. 1968. 24 p.

To experiment with a behavioral science approach to problems of conflict resolution and team building between police officers and ghetto residents in urban areas, a carefully interrelated, sequential strategy was undertaken in several racially-tense urban communities. The program emphasized institutional as well as attitudinal changes and stressed the constructive as well as the destructive use of conflict in situations requiring community change. The first step in program strategy is a pre-training analysis during which trained staff members study the nature of present interrelationships, attitudes, norms, expectations and behavior. Carefully selected police officers and ghetto residents participate in designing the questionnaire and assist in conducting the interviews. Further steps in program strategy include: (1) development of initial commitment to change on the part of decision-makers within the police department, the ghetto community, and other groups; (2) training of leadership in the community and the police

department; (3) training of police-ghetto resident teams so that they may train teams within the community; (4) selection of new trainer teams for training from the ongoing training experience; and (5) ongoing consultation to the police department and governmental officials in developing changes in structure and activity based on feedback from the training sessions. Training participants work in small groups with a professional trainer, first to break down intergroup hostility, then to develop communication, analytic leadership, and team effectiveness skills. Each training program is designed to the specific needs of the community. An ongoing evaluation is designed to provide immediate feedback as to the effectiveness of the training process. Preliminary observations concerning the program's effectiveness over a two-year period have been encouraging.

354

Altbach, Philip G. Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case. *Youth and Society*. 1(3):333-357, 1970.

Nationalism, radicalism, and modern ideological trends in general have often come through the universities and the student communities to society. Student and youth movements have been among the first groups to feel the pull of modern ideas. Because of this fact, they have been in the forefront of political struggles. Students are a part of at least one Western style institution—the university—and they are exposed very early to new ideas. Students are also freer of societal constraints than other groups in the population, and are able therefore, to act decisively on political issues. University students are often easy to mobilize since they are located on a campus, or they are at least easily reached through the press. In most Asian countries there have been profound changes in the nature and orientation of student movements in the postindependence period. And in Asia, as in other parts of the world, university students are among the most significant segments of the population. They provide political leadership and innovation, they constitute a specific subculture and societies without strong traditions of youth subcultures, and they often point the way to social change and sometimes to revolution. (26 references)

355

Anderson, William A. Disaster warning and communication processes in two communities. *Journal of Communication*, 19(2):92-104, 1969.

This paper is based on a study of disaster warning in the communities of Crescent City, California and Hilo, Hawaii. Disaster warning is viewed as a process consisting of a number of interrelated activities and procedures in which a variety of organizations and individuals become involved. Local officials such as those in Crescent City and Hilo are responsible for evaluating incoming information concerning

potentially disruptive environmental changes and for determining if a public warning is to be issued. Among the problems that local officials may face while attempting to meet such responsibilities is the lack of adequate information on which to base critical decisions and the difficulty of maintaining public willingness to comply with requests for evacuation when there have been repeated alerts not followed by disaster. Although both the communities in the study have undergone major tsunami disasters, the data show that this has been followed by significant change and improvement in warning procedures chiefly in Hilo. For example, evacuation areas have been predetermined in Hilo and a variety of mechanisms for transmitting tsunami warning signals and information to the public have been devised. These changes came about largely because local officials in Hilo received considerable feedback from scientific experts and others regarding the kinds of improvements needed in the community's warning system. Such a feedback process did not develop in Crescent City following the major tsunami disaster in that community and thus less change occurred in its warning procedures. (12 references) (Author abstract)

356

Aquizap, Roman B.; Vargas, Ernest A. Technology, power, and socialization in Appalachia. *Social Casework*, 51(3):131-139, 1970.

The relationship between technology, power, and socialization in Appalachia is analyzed; the locality and its coal economy is described. The 3 factors studied are critical components of any social system involved in the process of social change. To intervene in and change a community, a family, or an individual more effectively requires a keen understanding of how they are related. Illustrative and supportive data for the relationship between technology and power are given. Socialization is considered, and child rearing techniques to the technological and stratification systems where they prevail are described. (17 references) (Journal abstract modified)

357

Assael, M.; German, G. A. Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa. *Israel Annals of Psychiatry and Related Disciplines* (Jerusalem), 8(1):52-74, 1970.

The object of the work reported was to cast some light on the effects of social change and social disintegration on the mental health of Africans in Uganda. To this end 3 patient groups have been studied: (1) patients admitted to a mental hospital between January and June, 1968; 2) patients in a rural community, particularly those who are immigrants and those living alone; 3) students at Makerere University College referred to a psychiatrist because of conspicuous psychiatric morbidity. The mental hospital study reveals a much higher hospital-

ization rate for immigrants than for local people. Reasons for this are discussed, and are further illuminated by the rural community study, which indicates that immigrants tend to live alone more often than locals and that immigrants hold the poorest jobs, are least well fed, and are most afflicted by disease. Among the student population, who in many ways can be considered to be in the forefront of social change, the prevalence of conspicuous psychiatric morbidity seems to be no greater than in students at British universities. This might suggest that, in the absence of factors such as poverty, disease and loneliness, social change per se has little decisive influence on mental health. Certain aspects of clinical problems are discussed, in particular the frequent occurrence of psychoses of rapid intense onset, characterized by confusion and hysterical disassociation and rapid recovery. These psychoses may represent the impact of stress and minor organic disease in subjects already brain damaged by numerous possible pathogenic features in the environment. (5 references) (Author abstract)

358

Aultman, Mark H. Law, communication, and social change—A hypothesis. *Fordham Law Review*, 38(1):63-72, 1969.

It is suggested that there has been a shift in the values of the citizenry and the traditional legal system is not able to accommodate these new values. The traditional interpretation of the law seems too conservative to black separatist groups and student revolutionaries but not effective enough to the more conventional public. The communications theory may provide a hypothesis. Western civilization has been dominated by written communication, particularly print technology, but we have now reached the electronics age, when communication is immediate and instantaneous. Black culture, already more closely akin to tribal culture than the culture of the traditional West, and hence more auditory in nature, is more readily adaptable to the new electronic culture than is the culture of the majority. Student dissent is the voice of the T. V. generation come of age. One must not conclude that social and legal institutions related to the technology prevailing at the time of their creation must necessarily be replaced by those developed by the latest technology. A conscious social decision should be made to take advantage of the best in each. (23 references)

359

Ayd, Frank J., Jr. Drugs and the future. *Medical Counterpoint*, 1(6):19-21, 23-24, 1969.

Within the past 25 years man has been able to discover, synthesize and study the direct and indirect effects of drugs on the brain and on all human behavior. Scientists are attempting to ascertain what compounds they should concentrate on developing to meet the needs of

society and to make possible further manipulation and control of human behavior by chemicals. Consideration is given to the philosophical and cultural climate of today for these influence the types of drugs sought and their application. Science promises Utopia, a synthetic heaven on earth made possible by chemical, biological and technological developments. To achieve these objectives, drugs must and will be developed. Among these are drugs which will curb human reproduction, new chemical aphrodisiacs, drugs to induce hibernation and to ease the pains of hunger, drugs to transport man to mystical heights, drugs to combat boredom, drugs to raise intelligence to very high levels, drugs which will increase longevity, and drugs to produce temporary incapacitation of a population. These are only a few of the drugs which will be used to manipulate and control human behavior. Society must be aware of these trends and give serious consideration to them and their implications, good and evil, for the society before they are realities.

360

Barron, Frank. Motivational patterns in LSD usage. In: Debold, R., *LSD. Man & Society*, Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press, 1967. 219 p. (p. 3-19).

The explosion of human population and technology, which has not been accompanied by a corresponding leap in psychological and social evolution, is probably the basis for the uncommitted nature of a certain portion of today's population. In addition, technology has made available to millions the experience of transcendence of the individual ego through the use of psychedelic drugs. These factors are at least partially responsible for the use of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) by many as a form of social protest; this is particularly true among persons in late adolescence or early adulthood (usually college students) whose psychological development has encountered the "identity crisis." Others who are motivated to LSD usage include the following: those interested primarily in the aesthetic aspects of the experience; those interested in religious experience; alcoholics seeking a cure; neurotics seeking relief, under supervision, from personal psychological problems; psychotics and potential suicides who use LSD on their own out of a sense of desperation; and chronic social delinquents attempting to escape from themselves.

361

Beigel, Hugo G. Why men like large breasts. *Sexology*, 35(9):604-607, 1969.

The notion of breast fetishism does not apply to most men who are attracted by prominent breasts. One cannot blame the motion picture industry, advertisers and designers, for they did not invent the breast. There is no relation between size of breasts and sufficient postpartum

milk production. Human female breasts serve primarily as a key to sexual response, a function which the breasts of the lower animals do not have. The female breast is a very sensitive, erogenous zone. The strong craving effect on males and the excitability of the female breasts have combined with additional conditions to elevate this part of the body to a unique psychosexual significance. Human imagination has evolved an ideal of physical perfection and in this stereotype, the female breasts are essential. The main shapes are conic, discoid, hemispheric and elongated, and some types are more prevalent than others in various racial groups. The 4 main types of breasts are discussed with regard to their appeal among different cultures of the world.

362

Bellah, Robert N. Religious aspects of modernization in Turkey and Japan. In: O'Brien, R., *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (84-88).

In recognizing the dominant role of religion in traditional societies, it can be anticipated that modernization in these societies will not proceed far without involving religious institutions. This study examines similarities and differences in the role of religion in the attempts at modernization in Turkey and Japan. In Turkey the 6 principles upon which the constitution is based are republicanism, nationalism, populism, etatism, secularism, and revolution, all self-subsisting ultimates. The religious implications of the political ideology remain relatively unchecked. The Islam religion in Turkey has not been able to redefine its own self-image, nor has it been able to provide a deeper religious dimension of both legitimation and judgment of these 6 principles. It remains in a conservative frame of mind, in which the ideological claims are considerable, thus still posing a threat to return the society to a less differentiated level of social organization. Japan illustrates the same general processes as Turkey, but with marked differences in important details. Freedom of religion was guaranteed in the constitution of 1889, and the state Shinto cult with its veneration of the emperor was declared an expression of patriotism. The differentiation of religion and ideology again became fused during the 1930's and early 1940's, but the constitution of 1946 disestablished Shinto in favor of derivation of sovereignty from the people, rather than the sacred emperor. This suggests that in Japan religion has played a leading part in legitimizing social change. But as in Turkey, the differentiation between religion and ideology remains to be completed.

363

Benedict, Ruth. The diversity of cultures. In: O'Brien, R., *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (p. 54-60).

While there is universality in general types of behavior patterns in all

societies, for example, those surrounding sex, adulthood and economic life, there is great diversity between societies in the specific norms they have developed to regulate behavior in those spheres. Plasticity is an outstanding characteristic of human nature and behavior is more influenced by culture than by biology. The diversity of cultural norms governing individual behavior is illustrated by descriptions of puberty and adolescence, sexual tabus, rites of passage, and warfare in the United States and various other cultures.

364

Bennis, Warren G.; Schein, Edgar H.; Steele, Fred I.; Berlew, David E. Personal change through interpersonal relationships. *Interpersonal Dynamics: Essays and Readings on Human Interaction*. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey Press, Rev. Ed., 1968. p. 333-403.

An introductory essay discusses socialization, education, role training, persuasion, deduction, consultation, therapy and other interpersonal events. Socialization processes marking the movement through a life career are discussed by Strauss. Prisoner-interrogator relations are analyzed by Moloney. Goffman discusses the process of adaptation to failure. The techniques of brainwashing are reviewed by Edgar Schein. The use of guilt as a tool of coercion by Chinese Communist authorities is outlined by Schein and others. A range of behavior-changing techniques, including the traditional Western approaches and less familiar methods such as photostimulation and the use of psilocybin are discussed by Timothy Leary. A narrative account of the college career of a young man who found fraternity life in conflict with academic performance is given. A John Cheever short story describes the short stay of a heavy drinker in a new neighborhood. A P. G. Wodehouse story reports some of the foibles of upper-class courtship behavior. The role model function of the teacher is described and evaluated by Joseph Adelson.

365

Bergen, Bernard J.; Rosenberg, Stanley D. The new Neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change. *Psychiatry*, 34(1):19-37, 1971.

A theoretical discussion attempts to articulate an emergent paradigm for relating internal processes to culture and society. Drawing on recent work by Norman O. Brown, Herbert Marcuse, and Philip Rieff, and reexamining their grounding in Freud's later metapsychological writings, a coherent set of ideas is developed about the ways in which unconscious conflicts, wishes, and fantasies contribute to all collective beliefs. An argument is made against the prevailing notions that see culture as a collective effort to create a more or less efficient solution to the problem of survival. An argument is advanced instead in favor of a

conception that sees culture as a system of symbols that may exist quite independent of, and even in opposition to, principles of efficient adaptation. It is further argued that this distinction is crucial for understanding social change. (37 references) (Author abstract modified)

366

Berreman, Gerald D. Aleut reference group alienation, mobility, and acculturation. *American Anthropologist*, 66:231-250, 1964.

The residents of Nikolski, an Aleutian village of about 60 people, want to be respected by the Americans with whom they are in continuous contact and who constitute a positive reference group in the sense of a valuation group. Most of them also identify with and are heavily committed to their own membership group of modern, American-oriented Aleuts, as distinct from Americans. Most Aleuts practice role segregation and role distance; they express alienation from the Americans. This is one kind of reference group alienation. In such acculturation situations, a few individuals are likely to become ambitiously mobile and to identify fully with the dominant group. These may be low status or marginal members of the subordinate group for whom the risk of trying for acceptance is unusually attractive. They may see themselves as unusually similar to members of the dominant group or as dissimilar to their membership group. If such an individual does identify with the dominant group, he becomes alienated from his membership group; it acquires negative valuation for him. This is another and different kind of reference group alienation, and is evidenced by a Nikolski woman who identifies almost exclusively with the Americans. The distinction between people who embrace the norms of a dominant group fully, making it an identification group, and those who value such a group positively but remain alienated from it is an important one for understanding those relations between groups frequently described in such terms as acculturation, assimilation, directed culture change, and mobility. (44 references)

367

Bertrand, Marie Andree. *Correspondent. Project Summary: Self-Image and Social Representations of Female Offenders and Delinquent Girls: A Contribution to the Study of Woman's Image in Some Societies. (Part I).* Center for Criminology, University of Montreal, began June 1966. Scheduled completion June 1970.

This research analyzes the relative volume of female criminality, the specific nature of offenses for which females are prosecuted, the differential treatment they receive as compared to males found guilty of similar offenses, and the special provisions for women in penal codes. The data represents indices of the ascription of roles to females in Hungary and Poland; Belgium and France; Canada and the United

States; and Venezuela and Haiti. Sexual discrimination operates with leniency or with severity, depending upon the prestige of the values jeopardized by women's "misconduct," and above all depending on the compatibility or incompatibility of their "misbehavior" with their feminine roles. Four measures of criminality: Criminal statistics, penal codes, female penal population, and "self-image" rating along a continuum from agent-actor to object-spectator. If offenses seldom committed by women, in the so-called capitalist countries, are found in the statistics of Hungary and Poland, the motivating factors and their connection with economic framework, social structure, and with ideology, would be considered. The study will also consider the role of the variable "social class" in Venezuela and Haiti. Preliminary results indicate that the variable, age, was most discriminating in the agent-object test among the contrasting groups: delinquents and good students; and adult criminals and male and female high school teachers. The implications of the perception of self as "agent," a factor in social change, are presently under investigation.

368

Bharati, Agchananda. *The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation. Sociologus* (Berlin), 14(2):169-177, 1964.

For the Asians in East Africa there is evasion and stagnation rather than assimilation and acculturation. The Asian in East Africa is the generic term for all settlers of Indian, Goan, and Pakistani background, within one year after Ohuru, East African independence. The Africans have developed a stereotyped image of the Asian as an egocentric, clannish, greedy, petty businessman; this image is not entirely justified objectively. The Asians live under great psychological duress, knowing that they are not wanted, feeling insecure and fearful that everything will be Africanized within a few years with no hope for their children and no way for them to live with honor. The ubiquitous Indian statement "There is no security, anything may happen" expresses the state of intensive suspense. The Indians in East Africa have not undergone culture change for several reasons: intensive culture contact with the extremely divergent African community was never really thinkable; the initial miscegenatory tendency halted around the turn of the century; the Indians have adopted very few items in the African environment; East African food is plain and ritualistically obnoxious to the Hindus due to the use of beef; intermarriage is rejected with horror and disgust.

369

Bienen, Henry. *Violence and Social Change, A Review of Current Literature*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. 119 p.

'*Violence and Social Change*,' is a review of scholarly literature deal-

ing with violence made to show the relationship of that knowledge to the subject of modernization. The material used was originally presented to the Study Group on Violent Politics and Modernization at the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs in October, 1967. The aim of the group was to analyze rapid, fundamental and worldwide, and often, violent change. The material that has been surveyed is organized into five categories: (1) ghetto violence, not racial violence per se; (2) internal war, including guerilla warfare, and counterinsurgency, civil war, coups, and riots; (3) revolution; (4) works dealing with the structure of violence, typologies of violence, and the romance of violence; and (5) totalitarianism. Areas for further study are suggested that will aid in defining social change and analyzing the consequences of violence. Particular emphasis is placed upon the need to develop conceptual frameworks which incorporate both violence and modernization. (84 references)

370

Bienen, Henry. Violence in the ghetto. In: Bienen, H., *Violence and Social Change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. 119 p. (p. 13-39).

The literature on ghetto violence indicates many of the same problems found in writing on revolution and counterinsurgency. In reviewing the serious studies of violence in the ghettos it is concluded that theorists have sought to explain the phenomena in structural or behavioral terms. They have stressed the conditions of ghetto life or a set of attitudes associated with those conditions but not mechanistically derived from them. For Bayard Rustin, violence exists in ghettos because the conditions of life are the fuse of violence, incidents are the match, and the powderkeg is the social background of the individual. His answer is to try and create a true social revolution with an alliance of negroes and other groups which will fuse into a real workingclass. Lewis Coser deals with the integrative aspects of conflict rather than with violence specifically and uses a strategy similar to Rustin's. In his analysis, public and private policy can affect patterns of violence by opening up the system. Other analyses have shifted the focus to more specific, more premeditated, and more regularized uses of force. Janowitz calls the 1965 and 1967 riots commodity riots since the outbursts were against property and retail establishments, and his understanding of the movement from communal violence to commodity violence is essentially an ecological one. Allen Grimshaw in analyzing violence in the North and South sees violence in the South as violations of sacred spheres of valued and established patterns while in the North, the eruption or noneruption of internal violence is determined by the character of external forces of constraint and control, especially the police forces. The report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is a rather hasty but intensive study of a number of cases of

violence and does not attempt to specify consequences and costs of violence or its causes. It takes for granted deleterious effects. It was designed to meet a social crisis and to provide therapy. In general, studies of violence are moving away from treating it as either pathologically bad or romantically good.

371

Bienen, Henry. Revolution. In: Bienen, H., *Violence and Social Change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. 119 p. (p. 66-91).

In reviewing the literature on revolution it was found that revolution has usually been defined in terms of violence which results in explanations by definition. There is a similar problem with theorists who define true revolution as acceptance of violence as the means to change when all else has failed, which is either a tautological statement or false, depending on the use of the word "true." Mao has stated that the central task and the highest form of revolution is to seize political power by armed force and decide issues by war. Lenin emphasized the creative aspects of political action, including violent action. Sorel maintained that spontaneous action by the masses would be dependent on objective material conditions but would be violent and lead to change. For Fanon, true decolonization was the replacing of one species of man by another, to be achieved through national revolution. Other theorists, typified by Mosca and Machiavelli, are more concerned with social reform and system transformation than are current theorists of counterinsurgency. They are concerned with judicious uses of violence by governmental elites which permit them to change societies while staying in power. There have been increasing efforts at classifying types of violence and creating typologies. This has involved delimitation of forms of violence by Mosca, Eckstein, Leys, Young, Anderson, and Von Der Mahden; where attempts are made to define civil war, coups, revolutions, etc., or to find generic meanings for internal war. Studies of revolutions which did not take place as well as studies which focus on the use of violence in maintaining stability are crucial in looking at the problem of violence transformation.

372

Bienen, Henry. Totalitarianism. In: Bienen, H., *Violence and Social Change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. 119 p. (p. 92-98).

In the literature on totalitarianism can be found the most explicit concern for relating violence to constant innovation, or modernization as system-transformation. Terror is seen as being used in a conscious way by leaders for system transformation, leading to the use of such concepts as permanent revolution and permanent purge (Arendt, Brzezinski, Friedrich). Two problems appear: (1) Although the cer-

respondence of the model of totalitarian society to real societies is never perfect, and as a polar type was never intended to be so, people have tended to forget this. Recent studies of the Soviet Union indicate how much the model must be qualified when speaking of real societies.

(2) The literature seems to lead to a paradox. Totalitarian regimes are seen as societies which constantly innovate through use of terror, while achieving stability through use of repression. The literature also contains works which see violence as an instrument to eliminate backwardness, with the implication that the more backward a society is, the more necessary is the use of violence. It also contains writings which see violence as a substitute for real change or economic growth in which the outsiders wish to replace the insiders without having any alternative conception of authority. (Author abstract modified)

373

Biuckians, Edward. More on growing up in Iran. *Pennsylvania Psychiatric Quarterly*, 9(1):49-51, 1969.

Growing up in Iran is discussed. At the beginning of the twentieth century, a democratic revolution took place; since then, Iran has been run by a parliamentary system with the members of parliament elected by the people every 4 years. Child rearing is one of the areas that has undergone tremendous change, particularly since World War 2. Religion has a definite and direct effect on child rearing. Men are accorded a superior position in the Moslem religion. Marriage for an Iranian woman is a struggle for survival. Pregnancy is regarded as a means of securing her position as a wife and probably preventing her husband from taking on another woman. Pregnancy is considered strictly a feminine affair and is never discussed with the husband or other male relatives. Weaning is a very gradual process, and it is quite usual to see a 3 or 4 year old child breast feeding. Rural families are predominantly partriarchal. Child rearing in Iran is changing along with other social changes toward Westernization.

374

Blakeslee, Alton. Fuses of the mind-drug explosion. In: Blakeslee, A., *What You Should Know About Drugs and Narcotics*. Associated Press, 1969. 48 p. (p. 23-27).

An explanation is presented of the reasons why so many youths are experimenting with drugs. Some of the factors considered are the abundance of all types of medication used by adults, the great pressures on modern youth due to rapid social change, and the lack of challenge for many young people. It is a time when adults should listen to what young people are saying and should attempt to find out why our country's youth are rebelling against the conditions they find in their lives.

375

Bloomberg, Warner, Jr. American violence in perspective. In: Rose, T., *Violence in America*. New York: Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 359-371).

Violence in America is put into perspective as to violence in other societies and cultures and the differences and similarities of Americans and other peoples are discussed. The evolution of violence in America is traced, as well as the historical arrangements between blacks and whites which have evolved into institutional racism. The creation of institutions which secure equality and justice and opportunities for the fruition of the individual human personality seems to offer the best hope for a social order in which the aggressive potentialities in human nature are harnessed in largest part to constructive endeavors. Neither delusive repression of the present proclivities toward violence nor the violent suppression of frustrated minorities will move toward such a reconstruction of the social system. The best hope seems to be an increasingly forceful politics in behalf of the radical reformation of some central institutions, and one in which the pragmatic utilization of aggression takes precedence over doctrinaire compulsions toward confrontation and polarization.

376

Blum, Richard. / Use of hallucinogens in the U. S. / Background considerations. In: Blum, R., *Utopiates: The Use & Users of LSD-25*. New York: Atherton Press, 1968. 303 p. (p. 1-9).

At least 3 sets of factors generate forces which run counter to the widespread use of hallucinogens in the United States. One factor is that many of the drugs have dangerous side-effects; a 2nd is that drug use may lead to habituation; and 3rd is the opposition of those not taking drugs. Most of the controversy has arisen over the use of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Current concern centers around the rights of persons to use such a drug, the propriety of their aims and values, and the acceptability of the kinds of experiences and personal and social behavior which ensue. The LSD drug movement is composed of people who have taken LSD or other hallucinogens and see in these drugs a tool for bringing about changes which they deem desirable. It is not the 1st time that new drugs have become the basis for sect activities, if not for social change. It is the enthusiasm of the members and the conflict which is engendered which make the drug movement a prominent social issue today. Psychology and psychiatry have been especially torn by the disputes raised by the movement. Many of the phenomena attributed to the hallucinogens are within the province of these disciplines, and some of the leaders of the movement have come from these 2 fields. A 2nd professional issue concerns the objectivity of the research studies, especially when the researcher has used LSD

and had a favorable experience. The influence of this factor on research results has not been determined and should be the subject of further study. (1 reference)

377

Blum, Richard H. Prologue: Students and drugs. In: Blum, R., *Students and drugs. Drugs II*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1970. 399 p. (p. 3-28).

Perspectives are established for assessment in the study of students and drugs, misconceptions are noted, and approaches for this study are outlined. A resume of work by other investigators on student alienation, styles of student drug use, and statistics on campus drug use are presented. From a wide spectrum of sources, it was found that 50% to 60% of college students in recent years have at least tried some form of drug. Most students do not appear to be interested in illicit exotic drug use, in the new left, or in dropping out, and those who do are not a homogeneous group. Typologies of different groups of students derived by various investigators are discussed. It is estimated that 4% (240 thousand) of the total number of students in the United States suffer from alienation and are most susceptible to illicit drug use. Sophisticated urban schools have the highest student use of marihuana and other illicit exotic substances, but there is now a spread to rural and less elite institutions. With the exception of the small core of hard drug users, the use of marihuana and the milder drugs by students is seen as part of a larger impetus toward social and cultural change.

378

Bradshaw, Carol E. The poverty culture. *Childhood Education*, 46(2):79-84, 1969.

A 2-year study among the poor in rural northern Florida was begun in 1966. Nineteen of the original 36 can be reported on, and the life style well described. Infant punishment increased with age; sibling punishment tended to be variable but usually harsh and punitive. Rewarding behavior varied; it increased with age and was predominantly maternal. Sibling independence was encouraged. Health was a major concern since poor health was frequent and was fraught with superstition and home remedies. Nutrition was high in starch; protein and vitamins were the most infrequent items. Housing was generally poor, substandard, and variable; families moved frequently. Subcultures and internal socioeconomic levels existed. The extended family was the greatest source of strength for each family. Racism was strong and resistance usually passive. Mothers worked when possible. Pressures are rising for social change. The U.S. Health Department stresses the need for altering the total living conditions of the poorer classes. No longer

can we avert our eyes from the debilitating aftereffects of the culture of poverty. (7 references)

379

Brandstatter, A. F.; Radelet, Louis A. *Police and Community Relations: A Sourcebook*. Beverly Hills, California: Glencoe, 1968. 480 p.

This book is a collection of articles and speeches concerned with the broad field of police-community relations. Some of the subjects discussed include: youth and the police; full enforcement vs. police discretion not to arrest; police community relations programs; community conflict and police; the role of police in community change; the police role in a democratic society; the law and social change; police professionalization; attitudes toward crime; police and minority groups; racial factors in law enforcement; and civil disobedience and group behavior. Contents: the rule of law; psychological and sociological aspects of police-community relations; the police and minority groups; social change and law enforcement; principles of programming in police and community relations; special considerations; selected bibliography on police and community relations.

380

Brenner, M. H. Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 148(1):31-38, 1969.

Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress are studied by investigating data on absolute numbers of first admissions to New York State civil state mental hospitals over a 42-year period. Comparisons of admission patterns among socioeconomic groups were restricted to changes in the aggregate economic activity of the general population. Findings show that the sensitivity of admissions to economic change was highly variable among socioeconomic groups. Short-term changes in the aggregate level of industrial activity appeared to have a marked effect upon the level of mental hospital admissions, and this aggregate relationship was not confined to relatively low or high socioeconomic groups. Members of the most economically insecure groups appeared to show the greatest risk of mental hospitalization during periods of economic adversity for the general population. The overall risk of mental hospitalization will be determined, in part, by: 1) social position, including education, occupation, income, sex and age; and 2) the particular patterns of ongoing social change, especially economic change. This relationship between aggregate (i.e., for the general population) short-term economic change and mental hospital admissions probably grossly underestimates the overall effects of economic stress on the mental hospitalization of individuals. (30 references) (Author abstract modified)

381

Brody, Eugene B. Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz. In: Zubin, J., *Social Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1968. 382 p. (p. 8-41).

Deviant human behaviors (as defined by neurotic, psychotic, and characterological classifications or in terms of particular symptomatic events) are assumed to be etiologically related to distortions or defects in those aspects of living which may be considered uniquely human. Values are regarded as key elements of the shared symbolic experience that constitutes the cultural mainstream holding the members of any society together. Values are part of the cultural matrix in which all behavior occurs. Cultural symbols include objects, events (including motor acts), images, language, and concepts that may motivate private as well as public, individual and group behavior. Subordinate-dominant group contact is usually institutionalized, with a tacitly accepted set of values constraining members of 2 groups to behave toward each other in a complementary manner. With social change and a breakdown of values on either side, a new set of behaviors must be evolved. (63 references)

382

Bronckart, J. P. / The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria. / Le rôle régulateur du langage chez l'enfant: Critique expérimentale des travaux d'A. R. Luria. *Neuropsychologia*, 8(4):451-463, 1970.

Findings are presented from experiments on the regulatory role of language in children in an attempt to verify experimentally the results obtained by A. R. Luria and to analyze the results more deeply. A test of 12 experiments, standardized with 67 normal subjects, aged 1 to 6 years old, was conducted. In the first series of tests, inspired directly by those of Luria, the importance of other people's language in the initiation of this regulation was shown, by showing the precise moment when these functions appear. In the second series, the role of the language of the child himself was studied to evaluate separately the evolution of motor responses and verbal responses before deciding on the eventual effect of one type of response on the other. The regulatory role of language of the child is thus only important in those situations in which verbal development precedes motor development. In addition, this role can only be ascribed to vocal emission which, eventually, reinforces a positive motor act of the same rhythm. (7 references) (Author abstract modified)

383

Brosin, Henry W. The changing curriculum. *Psychiatry in Transition, 1966-1967*. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 1967. p. 39-55.

The impact of technology, cybernation and social change is discussed. The life and work of Dr. Charles Kirk Clarke is examined for clues to the nature and quality of the role of the contemporary physician. Devotion to patients, use of group approaches, idealism, family and community service, and teaching skill are among the characteristics stressed. Adherence to the physician's ethic and the scientific method marked Clarke's work. The changes in society which compel a new approach to psychiatry do not abrogate the medical responsibilities of the psychiatrist. Discussion of curriculum planning in medicine and psychiatry at the turn of the century is set forth. Contrasts between 1913 and 1966 are suggested. The need to utilize information retrieval, computers, automated teaching, behavioral sciences, and new techniques or selection and motivation are noted. Objectives of psychiatric education are discussed. (37 references)

384

Buffard, S. *Project Summary: The Evolution of Crime and Delinquency in a Community where Rapid Industrialization has Occurred (Feyzin): Psychological Aspects*. Univ. of Lyon: Inst. of Legal Med. and Clinical Criminology. Began 1967. Completed end of 1967.

In this study of social ills caused by social change, psychological factors of crime and delinquency were investigated in a community (Feyzin, France) where rapid industrialization has occurred over the past 10 years. Juvenile and adult offenders who were born in this community and who were present there during the period studied, were the subjects. Most of the data were obtained through interviews with these individuals. The hypothesis was that these offenders would show resistance and passiveness to change, and that, though they would make short-term use of the new economic opportunities, they would not participate in the general development. (This project was collected and communicated to the information center of NCCD through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as Project #307.)

385

Burner, M. / Psychological considerations on pathological excess in modern civilization. / Considerations psychologiques sur les excès pathologiques dans la civilisation moderne. *Praxis* (Bern), 53(19):661-664, 1964.

Excessive use of alcohol, food, tobacco, etc., is related to instinctual structure of the personality, psychosocial phenomena, time, and envi-

ronment, but especially of the entire personality. Certain classic toxicomanias are pathological only when a particular behavior persists and becomes necessary to the subject. Certain irrational and sub-conscious behavior is dominated by excessive behavior, revealing a neurotic evolution, or character unbalance, and such a person will eventually need medical aid. When therapeutic or prophylactic measures become necessary, one should recognize the psychological origins of pathological excesses. The abuse of medicinal products is similar to toxicomania—the habit is established, and addiction follows immediately, without the individual's realization, because of his tendency to justify his dosage by his illnesses. Then psychic troubles appear, such as irritability, loss of memory and concentration, reduction of intellectual functions, and evolution toward an often irreversible hypochondriac state. Each physician should be aware of the psychopathological character of habituation so that he may investigate the psychological causes of a patient's behavior.

386

Cammer, Leonard. Schizophrenia: An organic psychosis with secondary adaptation. *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1968, 29(5, suppl.), 22–26.

Proposes that the cause or causes of schizophrenia will be found only within the constitutional, metabolic, noxious, physical, or cultural experience of the person. The clinical nucleus of schizophrenic reactions is compared to other psychotic disorders—personality disintegration, loss of contact with reality, and disturbed judgments and affect. Other known psychoses, particularly those resulting from constitutional, metabolic, noxious, or physical stresses, are associated with demonstrable brain disease. Clinically, the manifestations of schizophrenia are dynamically similar to those of the organic psychoses or organic reaction patterns. The accumulated biologic data which point to organicity as the basic schizophrenic process cannot be denied. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

387

Carney, David. Social defense perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa. *International Review of Criminal Policy* (United Nations), No. 25:29–45, 1967.

Social defense has to be reviewed in the light of the objectives and tasks of "societies," or the study of society. The objectives of societies are: (1) to recognize the phenomena of social change, including the tendency of groups outside of social acceptance to threaten the security of the majority through antisocial behavior; (2) to study the causes of group behavior under stress of social change; and (3) to devise techniques for the continual reintegration of out-groups into society. If effective strategies are to be developed, social defense must not be regarded as confined solely to crime prevention and control, but

examined in the light of the entire process of social-mechanics. Study of the causes and techniques of social group formation and behavior is necessary in order to understand and prevent, if not the formation of antisocial groups, at least the development of groups which may threaten the society. This study should trace the origins of antisocial groupings in the disintegration of the family or other groups under the impact of social change; the nature of the social selection process which determines who shall be educated and trained and therefore who shall be employed and who shall not; the groups selected for exclusion from the social heritage; and the nature of the reactions of groups excluded from the social heritage in the process of change. Exclusion from the social heritage, for whatever reason, is a centrifugal group-formation factor. Alienated individuals seek companionship in their loneliness, and these groups may become antisocial, if they cannot find useful alternative bases of alignment for obtaining acceptance in society on a contributing basis. Social exclusion may lead to: (1) acceptance of exclusions, defeat (vagrancy, drunkenness); (2) ego-compensation and ego-expanding escapism (drug addiction, sexual perversion); (3) antagonism and vengeance (crimes of violence); or (4) response to exclusion as a challenge to overcome social barriers (nonviolent or violent). Majority social groups react by reinforcing the barriers of exclusion, exploiting excluded groups, or ignoring their existence while taking further measures for their repression. This framework of social defense is useful in explaining the context in which social defense problems in many African countries arise and have to be dealt with. (22 references)

388

Carson, Doyle I.; Lewis, Jerry M. Factors influencing drug abuse in young people. *Texas Medicine*, 66(1):50-57, 1970.

Factors influencing drug abuse in young people include the increased use of drugs (such as sedatives, tranquilizers, barbiturates, amphetamines and alcohol) by adults. In the evolution of a chemically oriented culture, drugs are used by both adults and adolescents as an easy way to cope with psychological stresses that were non-existent a few decades ago. Little is known of the effect of family factors and the influence of the family system in the drug abuse problem. Individual factors in drug dependency are underachievement, loneliness, mistrust and fear of closeness, identity problems, sexual conflicts, the dependence versus independence struggle, rebellion, aggressive feelings, and self-destructive tendencies. Each is discussed in some detail. (15 references)

389

Cavan, Ruth Shonle and Jordan T. *Delinquency and Crime: Cross-Cultural Perspectives*. Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1968. 244 p.

This book is an intensive study of crime and delinquency in 14

societies, with a focus on village and urban contrasts, the effects of massive social change, and such social aberrations as criminal societies. Some societies, such as the Eskimos and the remote villages of Mexico and India, were found to have little or no delinquency and, in some cases, little adult crime. Large cities in the same countries, however, did have a share of crime and delinquency. It was observed that acts punished as crime in some societies are approved in others. Social factors such as family organization, values and social behaviors were found to be relevant to the study. The societies studied include: the Eskimos, Mexicans, Indians, the Russians, Sicilians, English, and eight other European nationalities.

390

Cavanagh, Michael E. Celibacy as a psychological stress. *Catholic Psychological Record*, 6(2):116-122, 1968.

Stress is defined as the physical and/or emotional anxiety that is consciously or unconsciously experienced as a result of frustration, conflict or pressure while pursuing the fulfillment of a physical, psychological or social need. The religious celibate encountering the stress of celibacy generally will respond either adjustively (by effecting appropriate changes in himself or his environment, or by healthy withdrawal from religious celibacy) or maladjustively (through abnormal or exaggerated defense mechanisms). The religious community must aid the candidate for celibacy in determining his ego strength in relation to the stresses of celibacy, and it must strive to meet the psychological needs of the cleric as well as possible in a celibate manner. Catholic psychologists can be of great service in research, screening and education. (3 references)

391

Chance, Norman A. Culture change and integration: An Eskimo example. *American Anthropologist*, 62(6):1028-1044, 1960.

A current anthropological theory implies that rapid social and cultural changes result in disintegration of normative behavior. This article presents evidence for a more qualified view of this assumption. The writer lived in the Eskimo village of Kaktovik, Alaska, during the summer of 1958 in order to study the effects of the Eskimos' new employment and contact with Caucasians at a nearby Dew Line radar station. The most important change was the shift from a hunting, fishing, and trapping economy to that of a full-time wage work. But the increased contact with Caucasians and the new employment have not seriously affected the internal stability of the group. The key factors for this smooth adjustment to change were that a predisposition to change was built into the Eskimos' socio-cultural system; the change was made voluntarily; goals associated with the changes were capable

of being realized; the entire group participated in the changes; most major alterations in previous life-patterns occurred together so as to preserve a total cultural balance; the people were able to maintain control over their internal affairs without outside coercion. A comparison is made between this study and Mead's restudy of the South Sea Island of Manus with the resulting theory that, given the condition of extensive group participation, institutions undergoing either maximum-rapid or minimum-slow change will be less predisposed to disintegration than those undergoing uneven change. (35 references)

392

Chance, Norman A. Socio-cultural change in Barter Island, Alaska. *Year Book of the American Philosophical Society*, No. 393-397, 1958.

During the summer of 1958, the rapid socio-cultural changes resulting from Eskimos' intensive contacts with Caucasians at a nearby distant early warning line radar station were studied at Barter Island, Alaska. Changing economic patterns in the village were analyzed, particularly the effect of a large stable income on the traditional means of livelihood. Communication between local Eskimos and other villages and between Eskimos and Caucasians was compared with the period before the large influx of Caucasians. The extent of leadership in the village and the increased educational and medical facilities were studied and evaluated. Despite the economic, social, and cultural changes, the expected disintegration of normal behavior did not occur; the Eskimos continued to have high morale, share common values, and hold similar norms. These Eskimos are making significant positive adjustments to the very extensive changes of contact with Caucasians and employment.

393

Christie, Nils. Changes in penal values. *Scandinavian Studies in Criminology*. Vol. 2, Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, 1968. p. 161-172.

An attempt is made to create a model for an analysis of society's use of punishment. Punishment is the infliction of what is bad and, correspondingly, the deprivation of what is good. When punishments alter over a period, for example from mutilation to incarceration, this does not necessarily mean that punishments have become milder. It may be more fruitful to consider that it is the value of these measures that has changed over time. The struggle for penal reforms thus represents continuous efforts to adapt penal measures to changes in the value of things of which offenders can be deprived. Material concerning the daily average number of prisoners in the four Nordic countries in the 19th and 20th centuries is discussed in the light of this pattern.

394

Cody, John J. Appraisal of disadvantaged youth. *Counseling the Disadvantaged Youth*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1968. p. 30-53.

Approaches to the evaluation and appraisal of disadvantaged youth in the counseling situation are discussed. Problems of comparison of disadvantaged youth with others on psychometric measures are considered. The cultural bias of psychometric tests, and means of taking it into account, are discussed. Errors and biases of the selection process in relation to employment are considered. The possibility of using the selection and evaluation process to foster self-understanding is discussed. Impact of the method and situation of testing on the outcome is discussed. Role identification, sex role identity, and moral development are reviewed. Adaptations of individual analysis routines to suit disadvantaged clients are outlined. The use of tests in individual analysis is set forth, with attention to pitfalls involved in dealing with the disadvantaged. Discussion of a number of routine tests is given. The need to free the counselor from group norms in his selection and evaluation work is emphasized. (20 references)

395

Cohen, David K. Education and race. *History of Education Quarterly*, 9(3):281-286, 1969.

Urban education as a central social and political concern is discussed in light of its emergence following the Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka decision which made school integration necessary. Civil rights focused on the schools' institutional deficiencies (segregation), while the schools' response was to center attention on the individual deficiencies of the children which were said to arise from poverty. The Brown decision was made with the assumption that public education was a critical determinant of children's attitudes, later participation as citizens, their school achievements and changes of occupational success. These beliefs are widely held by the general public as well as the educational system and the courts; but there is no direct evidence to support these ideas. Rather, the achievement of the child seems to be shaped by class and family background. How then has public education come to be seen as the principal agent of social reconstruction? The hypothesis is advanced that it is a conception of social change peculiarly suited to the political and social taste of urban, liberal, middle-and upper-middle-class reformers who hold that the chief problem with the poor is their ignorance and lack of manners. Thus all issues related to changing the allocation of income, the distribution of occupations, or the ownership of property are deferred; change is seen to consist of increasing access to meritocratic competition for the prizes assumed to exist already in ample supply.

396

Cohen, Maxwell. Civil disobedience, dissent and violence—A Canadian perspective. *William and Mary Law Review*, 10(3):631-635, 1969.

The image of post-colonial stability in English-speaking Canada, together with church bourgeois supremacy in Quebec, which provided for so long a climate of restraint, is now yielding to the effects of new groupings, new standards, and new leaders. Canadian law reform and lawyers until recently have moved slowly at the federal and provincial levels. There has been too little awareness of poverty, welfare, human rights, and the Indian-Eskimo sectors of social need. There is, in contrast with the United States, a degree of stability and relative non-violence in Canada that provides a quite different context for student extremism and activism already apparent on campuses from New Brunswick to British Columbia. The major Canadian cities, although having their full share of renewal needs and repair, are still free, if not from crime, at least from the threat of disorder and personal violence seen in so many American cities. What is common to both Canada and the United States is the question of how to adapt the main institutions of Anglo-American and Anglo-Canadian criminal and public law and political institutions to new confrontations often made in the name of social change.

397

Coles, Robert. Life in Appalachia—The case of Hugh McCaslin. *Trans-Action*, 5(7):23-33, 1968.

Sociological and psychological interactions of an Appalachian family are described; particular emphasis is given the head of the household, a former miner disabled by a mining accident. The conflicting allegiances felt by the parents toward the region and the futures of their offspring, the stresses occasioned by forced idleness, and the strong assertiveness and decision-making role retained by the father are significant themes. The apparent inertia and apathy attributed to the people of Appalachia by social scientists appear to be reasonable responses to lack of opportunity. The essential remedy for their problems, which are not considered psychological, lies in providing jobs. (3 references)

398

Collinson, J. B. Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Unsolvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19(3):290-299, 1968.

Growth and knowledge of any kind both appear to depend not merely upon specialization, precision, and adaptiveness to some increasingly specific purpose, but also upon a rupture of the bounds of experience and an extension of terms of reference into wider and more general

fields of activity, with a failure of definition and an inevitable vagueness and ambiguity. It appears to be the special function of artistry and imagination to exploit highly general and nonspecific forms of activity which are capable of bearing multiple interpretations. The experience of artistry cannot be formalized, and contemporary science illuminates the failure of merely formal or well-defined procedures. The consequence for aims and methods in personal psychology are yet to be seen, but it is certain that the nature of society and the general quality of human life will both depend on the kinds of answers found. An age of technology requires a context of human values which depend upon an appropriate approach to human nature. It is very far from clear that the present understanding of scientific method and procedure is adequate to this job, and if mental health means anything at all, the philosophical and ideological issues which are involved cannot be neglected. A legitimate union of abstract science and life science must provide a fertile source for the evolution of new and exciting systems of thought, and the "dim beginnings of biological mathematics" already show signs of bearing in an urgent and practical way upon the "life-long endeavor to make sense," upon the ultimate hope of understanding the nature of experience. (68 references) (Author abstract)

399

Collomb, H. The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process. / La position du conflit et les structures familiales en voie de transformation. / *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1967, 12(5), 451-464.

Explored resistance to familial structure changes in African society in times of rapid social transformation. Traditional familial structures and familial structure development, in various cultures, are examined for sources of conflict such as multiplicity of maternal and paternal images, role identification, social competition, group integration vs. solitude, pressure to conform, and parental anxiety. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

400

Commission on the Year 2000. / Problems in predicting the future of society. / Working session two. *Daedalus*, 96(3):936-988, 1967.

Working session 2 of the Commission on the Year 2000 concentrated on the nature and limitations of forecasting. International systems, intellectual institutions, changes that affect the traditional values and rights of individuals in human society as well as the life cycle and personal choice of the individual, and domestic and political institutions are discussed. The need for normative statements was expressed, and a summary of models of social change was presented. The international system, the structure of government, intellectual institutions,

science and society, the social impact of the computer and biomedical sciences and technology were also covered.

401

Cronholm, Borje. / Dependency causing drugs (1): Narcotics abuse among the youth. / Beroendeframkallande medel (1): Narkotikamissbruk bland ungdomar. *Lakartidningen* (Stockholm), 66(48):4984-4988, 1969.

The causes, treatment and prevention of narcotics abuse among Swedish youth are discussed. The causes should be studied within a psychological and sociological frame of reference. Social and economic pressures often drive the youth to the subculture of drug abusers whose goals are easier to reach and accept and with whom the feeling of alienation from present day realities can be shared. Even in cases of mild on nonexistent abstinence syndromes, chances for a onetime user continuing the use of narcotics are great due to many social, physical and psychological reasons. The greatest problem in the treatment of narcotics abusers is to get their active participation and cooperation. Long-term treatment of abusers cannot be considered purely a medical problem but must take place in cooperation between doctors, psychologists and other experts. During the last year several important steps have been taken in the further prevention of drug abuse. In addition to police intervention, mass media are an important means of spreading factual information about drugs and combatting dangerous narcotics remanticism. Narcotics abuse is part of the youth's mental health problem and could possibly best be cured by certain social changes if not necessarily those demanded by the drug addicts. Great importance is also given to easing the transition from child to adult and improving communications between generations. (6 references)

402

Cruz-Coke, R.; Varela, A. Genetic factors in alcoholism. In: Popham, R., *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970. 421 p. (p. 284-289).

It has been found that there is a highly significant association between color blindness and cirrhosis of the liver. Subsequent study of a sample of male alcoholics also revealed significant association between alcoholism and color blindness. The fact that color blindness is a recessive X-linked characteristic suggests the possibility that a genetic factor in alcoholism is located on the X-chromosome. According to the X-linked mechanism of inheritance, females would be the heterozygous carriers of a supposed alcoholmutant X-linked gene with relatively high frequency in the general population. It could be considered a genetic polymorphism. The above hypothesis was tested and showed the highly significant correlation existing between increasing prevalence of alcoholism and color defectiveness and in association with evolution from

nomadic to industrial cultural levels and increasing Caucasian admixture. The results suggest that natural selection against color blindness has been completely relaxed during cultural evolution with a resultant increase in the frequency of the mutant gene. (18 references)

403

Davies, James C. The J-curve of rising and declining satisfactions as a cause of some great revolutions and a contained rebellion. In: Graham, H., *Violence in America*. New York: Bantam Books, 1969. 822 p. (p. 690-730).

The J-curve theory holds that revolution is most likely to take place when a prolonged period of rising expectations and rising gratifications is followed by a short period of sharp reversal. The frustration that develops, when it is intense and widespread, seeks outlets in violent action. In this study of violence in America, the theory of a J-curve is applied to several of the major revolutions and rebellions in Europe and America. Prior to the 1789 revolution in France the expanding land expectations of peasants, the dignity expectations of landlords who wanted the status-wealth of the high bourgeoisie, and the dignity and power expectations of the high bourgeoisie were being denied. In addition to these disappointed expectations and deflected interclass hostility, there existed the exciting example of the successful American revolution. The American Civil War is in some ways similar to the French Revolution and the Nazi Revolution of 1933. Like the French, the middle class and industrial parts of America lined up against the landed aristocracy. The American conflict resembles the Nazi Revolution in that it was initiated by conservative segments of society that were restless with the pace and direction of change. Colonization in the 17th and 18th centuries provided a steady rise in gratifications. Differences in institutions and values became greater with industrialization in the north. The Civil War began as the South came to the end of a neo-feudal dream. Its expectations of continued wealth were destroyed by the events of the 1850's in Congress and in the mercantile houses of New York. In regard to the black rebellion of the 1960's, this rebellion appears again to have been preceded by the same J-curve of expectations that are at first gratified and then frustrated. Major factors in the increasing expectations and frustrating conditions in each of these revolutions is presented graphically.

404

Dawson, John L. M. Attitude change and conflict among Australian aborigines. *Australian Journal of Psychology* (Melbourne), 21(2):101-116, 1969.

The effects of urbanization on Australian aboriginal attitude change and the extent of unresolved attitudinal conflict were studied. The

research method used the aboriginal version of the T-W scale in terms of the T-W consistency theory of attitude change in a traditional versus modern context. Samples at 3 different levels of urbanization were used to study the effects of social change on attitude change. These were a semitradeational Arunta sample, a semimodern or rural Wallaga Lake sample and a modern Sydney sample. Results indicate that a lack of attitudinal inconsistency reduction involves physiologically measured anxiety for these high affect concepts. Unresolved attitudinal conflict tends to be highest with rural persons, who are exposed to an extreme level of conflicting traditional and modern cognitions when traditional affect usually remains at a very high level. Individual unresolved attitudinal conflict is inversely proportional to increasing Western exposure. The extremely permissive aboriginal socialization process and lack of political stratification has tended to limit the degree of acceptance of modern attitudes and values, and may also tend to influence levels of achievement motivation. (10 references)

405

Delamater, John; Katz, Daniel; Kelman, Herbert O. On the nature of national involvement: A preliminary study. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 13(3):320-357, 1969.

An examination is made of the nature of national involvement of 3 groups of Americans: the symbolically involved, the normatively involved, and the functionally involved. Symbolically involved are those committed to the maintenance of the metaphysic of a country, e.g. flag, God, liberty, freedom, etc. The normatively involved are those concerned with maintaining nationally sanctioned behavior patterns. Functionally involved seek the maintenance of a single institution within the nation because of the material gains they receive from participation. It is hypothesized that symbolically committed individuals will evidence more hostility to proposed changes within the system and be more isolationistic in foreign policy than the normatively and functionally involved. Surveys were conducted of 200 people in the Ann Arbor, Michigan, area to test this hypothesis. It was found that symbolically involved people placed a greater degree of importance on conformity to a national role and were more hostile to social change. In areas of foreign commitment the symbolically involved placed less importance on the power of supranational bodies and tended toward more intense feelings of national pride in dealings with other countries. (10 references)

406

Dickie-Clark, H. F. The marginal situation: The Durban colored. In: Gerson, W., *Social Problems in a Changing World*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969. 621 p. (p. 13-23).

Most discussions of the marginality in the past have emphasized

personality traits, but the concept here is approached by studying the difficulties of the Durban colored group in South Africa. Two distinctions are made; the first is that between the marginal and the other, nonmarginal, features of the total social situation of the stratum. The second is the distinction between the conditions created by the marginal situation in specific areas of behavior e.g., politics, and the concomitant responses. In the case of the Durban coloreds, the overall inconsistency which provides the marginal features lies between their ranking of cultural equality with the whites and their lack of social equality with them. Other nonmarginal factors would include the size of their stratum, the political and economic conditions which are common to all strata and any other factors in which there is not inconsistency of ranking. Concerning political behavior, their cultural parity with the whites enables them not only to share whites' political values, but to lay claim to complete social equality for themselves while denying it to the culturally different Africans and Indians. Their refusal to join with the Africans and Indians, their inability to support any political program and their reluctance to have anything to do with politics are all consequences of their marginal situation. It would be well to remember that social changes of modernization today are most inevitably accompanied by an increasing variety of marginal situation for more people. (14 references)

407

Dion, Leon. / Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies. / Methode d'analyse pour l'etude de la dynamique et de l'evolution des societes. *Recherches Sociographiques*, 10(1):102-115, 1969.

The object of the research was to study a society from the point of view of the dynamics of the institutions, groups and other agents. Techniques of measuring changes in a society during one given period are described. Eight operations are used to define the method: (1) Identification of the steps of a society. (There are 7, ranging from culture to schools). (2) Conversion of the steps into 2 interrelated systems, social and political. (3) Identification of the chain of operation from the center of the social system and the political system as the same between the two systems. (4) Cybernetic conversion of the interrelations of the social and political systems. (5) Diagram of the dynamics of the interactions of the social and political systems, using contemporary liberal societies. In all interaction the social members constitute, with the political members, the principle of dynamism. (6) The continuum traditional to modern. (7) Measure of the societies according to the changing of their position in time in the continuum traditional to modern. (8) Measuring scale of one social system and one political system according to its respective evolution in the continuum progressive to conservative.

408

Dizmag, Larry H. Suicide among the Cheyenne Indians. *Bulletin of Suicidology*, July, p. 8-11, 1967.

Suicide among a number of tribes of American Indians is a serious problem and suicide attempts among the adolescents of the Northern Cheyenne are nearing epidemic proportions. In large part as a result of confinement to reservations, the Cheyenne have suffered from a decline in self-esteem and a disintegration of the culturally evolved means of dealing with aggression. A high rate of alcoholism and violent injuries, including suicide, has resulted from this unfortunate situation. Because the Cheyenne encounters numerous difficulties in assimilating into the world of the white man, ways must be found to deal with the problem of suicide within the context of the reservation. This can best be accomplished by educating those who are in a position to help the Cheyenne in the heritage of these Indians as well as in suicide prevention techniques.

409

Dobriner, William M. The natural history of a reluctant suburb. In: O'Brien, R., *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (p. 122-129).

The continuing trend toward suburbanization of the white population is well known. Less well known is the experience of the established and independent small town that finds itself overwhelmed in the overflow of the metropolitan center. This essay describes this type of fundamental social change as typified in the town of Old Harbor. The same change has been experienced by many small towns all over the nation if they happened to be located adjacent to a large metropolitan area. There are many conflicts in values between the villagers and suburbanites. For the villagers, Old Harbor is their community and they have a fierce sense of possession about it, while the suburbanites regard it as another commodity, a product to be rapidly consumed. To them it is a means by which they hope to achieve a complex series of personal goals, while to the villager it is not a means to anything, it is simply an end in itself. The greatest single issue separating the two groups has been the school problem with the villagers appearing conservative and traditional, and the suburbanites as educational radicals. Through the civic associations, the suburbanites engage in battles with the local people over local issues. Usually what they want costs more, so the villagers are against it. The villagers occupy almost all the political offices but must balance the political expediency of pleasing the newcomers against their own desire to keep the village as it was.

410

Dunham, H. Warren. Theories and hypotheses in social psychiatry: An analysis of the evidence. *Social Psychiatry*, New York: Grune and Stratton, 1968. p. 220-246.

Social psychiatry studies the role and function of various sociocultural factors in relation to development of the various kinds of mental and emotional disorders. Several theoretical models have been used by social psychiatry. The social disorganization model states that in those areas where poverty, broken homes, ethnic conflict, high personal and family mobility, disproportionate sex ratios, etc. tend to flourish, these conditions will give rise to distorted and twisted personalities. The social cohesion model states that in the opposite type of society, there will be a high incidence of mental disorder because life is too close, too intimate, and people are too concerned. The ecological model sees man as part of a natural order and disease as developing when this natural order is shattered by outside interference. The cultural model says that each culture determines the type of psychic and behavioral symptoms which are unacceptable to it, and these vary from culture to culture. The socialization model sees mental illness developing from problems in communication and interpersonal relations. The Paris and Dunham hypothesis that social isolation produces schizophrenia has not been proved since schizophrenics have not been found to be more isolated than those who do not develop schizophrenia. The Hollingshead and Redlich finding that schizophrenia is correlated with social class may be explained by downward mobility of schizophrenics; indeed, other studies have found that fathers of schizophrenics are spread evenly over all the social classes. Poverty is not the factor that makes the difference in the amount of psychiatric disorder between integrated and disintegrated communities. Hypotheses seeking to account for the differential distribution of mentally ill persons in a community are: Drifting, selection by potential schizophrenics of certain areas of the community in order to escape intense involvement, and differential tolerance of mental illness in different areas of the community. Socialization theories have explained schizophrenia as caused by: a family milieu containing distortions, inconsistencies, inappropriate role behavior, etc.; a "double-bind" communication process; and a distorted pattern of interaction within the family. (65 references)

411

Dynes, Russell R.; Quarantelli, E. I. *Patterns of Looting and Property Norms: Conflict and Consensus in Community Emergencies*. Columbus: Ohio State Univ., 1968. 23 p.

The looting behavior observed in recent ghetto disturbances is usually thought of as a form of expressive behavior to be explained by the psychological makeup of the individual. This approach blames man

and not his social conditions. Looting can also be viewed as instrumental behavior carried out by a group. Viewed in this context, the solution becomes one of bringing about social change rather than suppressing deviant behavior. Looting in civil disorders is widespread, collective, and public, being undertaken by local people who are selective in their activity and who receive community support for their actions. In contrast, looting in natural disasters is very limited, individual, and private and it is undertaken by outsiders to the community who are strongly condemned for their actions. Property is a shared understanding about who can do what with these valued resources in a community. In the current civil disorders, there is a breakdown in that understanding and a new property norm emerges. (42 references)

412

Eddy, T. P. Advances in nutrition and dietetics. *Practitioner* (London), 205(1228):527-534, 1970.

Among important causes of ill health are diseases associated with nutrition, such as protein and calorie malnutrition, disaccharidase deficiency and milk intolerance, deficiencies of vitamin B12 and folic acid, and chronic and subclinical vitamin deficiency. Other relevant aspects include the interrelationship of nutrition and infection, rickets and osteomalacia, and the effects of diets high in saturated fatty acids or sugar in ischemic heart disease. Improvement and complete cure of severe confusional dementia was obtained in 2 elderly patients treated with folic acid for B12-resistant megaloblastic anemia. Psychiatric syndromes and dementia caused by deficiencies of vitamin B12 which could occur with normal peripheral blood flow and normal appearances on marrow biopsy have been reported. Megaloblastic anemia was reported in 13 percent of women who received only iron in pregnancy, and there is considerable evidence of folate deficiency in deprived old people and alcoholics. Knowledge of nutrition is advancing rapidly, moving into the realms of cellular and molecular biology. Most malnutrition is caused by ignorance and it is primarily a social disease, often starting in early childhood when habits are formed, and rooted in the culture of those whom it afflicts. (59 references)

413

Elam, Harry P. Malignant cultural deprivation—Its evolution. *Pediatrics*, 44(3):319-326, 1969.

The development of cultural deprivation of the black man in America is examined beginning with the historical background of the problem. The life of the African child and his family as it was 400 years ago, the drastic and traumatic changes wrought upon this life by American slavery, and the present day problems of dehumanization

and depersonalization, are discussed. Interest in poverty and cultural deprivation has intensified the need for understanding the many aspects of the problem. The historical evolution and institutionalization of the caste hierarchy system in America must be understood if the black child is to be appreciated. The historical antecedents of the black child's poor self-image and oppression must be understood. The delivery of medical care takes place in a social field. When the child who is the recipient of medical care is black, the social field and the problems he has encountered and continues to experience must be scrutinized and taken into account. The impact on development and child rearing can then be seen more objectively. (24 references) (Author abstract modified)

414

Endleman, Shalom. *Violence in the Streets*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968. 471 p.

Intended for the general public as well as for the scholarly community, this book is an attempt to bring together what is known about violence by the various professional and academic disciplines interested in the subject. The contributed articles debate such issues as (1) the ability of the race riot to affect positive social change, (2) the extent of the public mandate given to police forces to use violence in order to secure the tranquility of city life, and (3) the right of the mass media to present violent material. The basic principles expressed are (1) that violence, while prevalent, is not endemic to the human condition and that preconditions of violent behavior must be sought in social rather than in genetic or instinctual characteristics of man; and (2) that violence begets violence, i.e. that there is a tendency to respond to violence violently and that this response leads in turn to more violence. Contents: origins; communicating an idea; crime; the conflict of race; the police.

415

Engel, George L. A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up—given-up complex. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 69(2):293-300, 1968.

The role of William Menninger in bringing the science of mental health into the purview of American medicine is noted. His stress on the impact of man's capacity to cope with changes in personal and social environment on health and illness is singled out for attention. The giving-up—given-up complex is described as a sense of psychological impotence, disruption of smooth functioning, and impasse in the face of pressing problems. A sense of helplessness and hopelessness, depreciated self-image, loss of gratification from relationships and roles,

disruption of sense of continuity and reactivation of earlier periods of giving up are clinical signs of the condition. It is said to precede, very frequently, severe, often fatal illness. A range of examples from newspaper accounts of personal aftermaths of assassinations and other catastrophes is divided into a group that died of grief, a group that was scared to death, and a group that died of joy. The relationship of central nervous system input processing to biological functioning is discussed. (13 references)

416

Epstein, Irwin. Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies. *Social Work*, 13(2):101-108, 1968.

A survey of 1,020 members of the New York City chapter of NASW was conducted to discover their attitudes toward various social action strategies for the profession and for middle- and low-income laymen. The findings reveal a general disapproval of protest as a strategy of social action for groups representing the profession. Social workers saw themselves as most effective when employing the traditional professional roles of expert testimony and coordination. Middle-income people were viewed as most effective in purely political roles: political campaigning and communication. Low-income people were regarded as most effective when employing noninstitutionalized conflict strategies, such as protest demonstrations. Comparisons of respondents' attitudes in housing and welfare reform indicated that social workers are less likely to endorse protest and more likely to monopolize leadership roles in issue areas such as public welfare, in which they have a greater institutional involvement. The negative implications of these findings for social worker participation in low-income social action movements are briefly discussed. (9 references)

417

Fabrega, Horacio, Jr.; Wallace, Carole Ann. Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent. *Behavioral Science*, 13(5):362-371, 1968.

An analysis of value identification and psychiatric disability is made involving Americans of Mexican descent. The demographic features and value identifications of a sample of psychiatric outpatients and a probability sample of nonpatients were compared. The samples came from border regions of South Texas, an area characterized by competing cultural systems and known to be undergoing social change. The non-patient group had significantly higher level of economic self-sufficiency and also showed higher measures on the variables of education, occupation, and marital stability. Scalogram analysis was used to better define group differences in value identification. Answers to items of the value questionnaire reflected either traditional (Mexican) or nontraditional

(Anglo) value preferences. Analysis showed that the 2 groups did not differ significantly in the way they conformed to scale requirements, and that there were no significant differences between the groups in degree of traditionalistic emphasis. Comparing how the individuals of each group were distributed across the value continuum between traditionalism and nontraditionalism, however, showed that the nonpatient group had a significantly larger proportion of individuals who preferred either extreme of the continuum as compared to the patients. It is suggested that the results involving the demographic variables imply group differences in social productivity and assimilation. These differences, in turn, may relate to the implications of the distributional patterns of the groups on the value scale rather than to differences in the overall extent of identification with traditional values. (42 references) (Author abstract modified)

418

Feierabend, Ivo K.; Feierabend, Rosalind L.; Nesvold, Betty A. *Political Violence and Assassination: A Cross-Cultural Assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence*, October. Washington, D.C.: 1968. 10 p.

Civil and guerrilla wars, revolts, coups d'etat, assassinations and executions, acts of terrorism and sabotage, riots, demonstrations and strikes, arrests, political suicides, imprisonments, exiles and actions against specific groups, falls of cabinet, dissolutions of legislatures, significant changes of laws, dismissals and resignations of office holders and certain other events from 84 nations over a period of 18 years, 1948-1965, have been collected, banked on IBM cards, and used to analyze political violence and assassinations. More than 8,000 aggressive events have been described in detail. Patterns of violent and aggressive behavior have been identified, using factor analysis, consensual and construct validity, and Guttman scales. Countries were found to vary on a scale based on a seven point rating system for events, ranging from 0 for a general election, to 6 for revolution or civil war. A table shows the placement of 84 countries. Serious aggressive events were separately analyzed and revealed four clusters of severity of events linked with particular countries. Globally, political assassinations go with widespread violence. Linking political violence to social change showed a curvilinear relationship, with violence increasing with the pace of change. Permissive countries and ruthless countries had less violence than those in between. Inconsistent use of force related to violence. On political assassinations, the United States ranks with Middle Eastern countries, certain Asian and Latin American countries as among the highest assassination producers. Social culture and presence of hostility between minority and majority groups is linked to assassination and other aggressive acts. Tables show violence rates, political stability, clustering of events and scaling of political violence, relationships

between social frustration and political stability, development levels and political violence, coercion levels and political stability, and external aggression and political stability. (7 references)

419

Ferracuti, Franco; Lazzari, Renato; Wolfgang, Marvin E. *Violence in Sardinia*. Rome, Italy: Mario Bulzoni, 1970. 164 p.

An interdisciplinary research project conducted jointly by the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law of the University of Pennsylvania and by the Institute of Psychology of the Medical School of the University of Rome attempts an analysis of Sardinian violence in the frame of reference of the theoretical construct identified as the subculture of violence. The rate of assaultive offenses in Sardinia is higher than elsewhere in Italy but Sardinian violence, unlike that of Sicily, is not permanently organized or politically oriented. Typical homicide offenders interviewed seemed to feel guiltless and to justify their slayings with culture bound reasons. Data about Sardinian and non-Sardinian offenders, violent and nonviolent, were collected and analyzed. Two illustrative case studies are diagnosed in detail. A brief historical and sociological sketch of Sardinia discusses the increasing movement toward cultural isolation that has led to distrust and authority. Legal aspects of the homicide cases studied are reviewed in an effort to understand the functioning of the Sardinian criminal justice system. Sardinian violent offenders are typically reared in a rural atmosphere, are poorly educated, are unskilled farmers or shepherds, and resort to violence as a resolution of a conflict rather than seeking the authority of the law. They generally are devoid of psychopathologies and feel guiltless. They can be differentiated socially but psychological testing is inconclusive. Different types of psychological tests might be useful. A bibliography on Sardinian criminality is included. (70 references)

420

Frank, Jerome D. *Why men kill—Biological roots. Sanity and Survival: Psychological Aspects of War and Peace*. New York: Random House, 1967. p. 41-52.

Materials from ethology, dynamic psychology and biology are drawn upon in a discussion of the human propensity for slaughter of fellow men. Attention is devoted to the historical and present application of much of the best of human talent and energy to perfection of means of hurting and destroying human beings and their cultural artifacts. The rarity of death from injuries inflicted in intra-species fighting outside of the human realm is noted. The role of inhibitory signal systems in death avoidance is discussed. The role of the central nervous system in aggressive behavior is described. The nervous disorders said to have

affected Adolf Hitler are considered. The experimental evidence concerning the role of male sex hormones is discussed, together with information concerning the capacity of women for violence. The phenomenon of target substitution in aggression is considered. The need for training and education to overcome the penchant of humans to real or imagined violence with violence is discussed. The role of symbolic behavior in developing the capacity to kill fellow men is considered. (14 references)

421

Fried, Marc. Effects of social change on mental health. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 34(1):3-28, 1964.

Industrialization is accompanied by rapid and consistent social change which presents problems of human adaptation. The specific effects of social change on the individual derive from changes in the criteria for social role performance or fulfillment and changes in expectations with respect to interactions with others. The problem of mental health is a special case of adaptation to change. The challenge to previous adaptation patterns may lead to increased effectiveness and satisfaction or to failure and manifest pathology, depending on social situations, group characteristics, and individual variability. The results of epidemiological studies of long-term trends in social change, of the effect of industrial society upon migration, and of the impact of crisis on mental health indicate that: rates of psychiatric hospitalization for psychosis have not changed with "modernization" in industrial countries, among civilian populations during war, and during economic depression; and psychiatric hospitalization increases among certain migrant populations and among the armed forces in combat zones. Situations of heightened conflict between individual patterns of adaptation and social expectation increase the rates of mental hospitalization, particularly in the absence of meaningful transitional resources. A major intervening variable in the relationship between social change and mental health is social disorganization, which results from failures in mutual adaptation in personality and in social organization. Mental health depends on the relationship between the individual and his environment. Crises involve loss, separation, or threat and are significant for mental illness if not accompanied by new social resources and a sense of belonging. There is a wide range of methods of coping with change. (129 references)

422

Fulton, Robert. Death, grief and social recuperation. *Omega*, 1(1):23-28, 1970.

Changes in contemporary family life and in the emerging social, demographic and ecological patterns of the country are effecting a

redefinition of what constitutes an appropriate response to death. The cultural directive to mourn, therefore, may be dysfunctional in that it can generate a set of discomforting feelings and attitudes when what is intended is the mitigation of emotional stress. If death is caused by age, sickness, or war, grief would be understandable. But if one dies without any known reasons or suddenly, then grief is harder to bear. There are many levels or degrees of loss. These different responses to death can be observed in the varied and changing character of contemporary mourning rites and funeral practices. In the light of these observations, there is a stronger recognition on the part of those whose task it is to work with the grief stricken and the bereaved, to acknowledge the important distinction between grief and bereavement and to take into account the changing social and intellectual environment in which death is experienced in America today. (11 references)

423

Gans, Herbert J. Why Kennedy was killed. In: Short, J., *Modern Criminals*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing, 1970, 192 p. (p. 153-160).

In examining possible reasons for political violence such as the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy the belief is stated that many recent political murders were carried out to impede the process of social change in America and that a climate exists which condones political violence because there is not yet a more peaceful climate for resolving political conflict. It is noted that the most effective way of dealing with political assassination is to accept the reality of social change, to make a determined movement toward equality and democracy in America, and to halt America's intervention in civil wars overseas. If the government is firmly committed to equalization and democratization, if it gives maximal aid to those who now lack these rights and—equally important—to those who will suffer from a change in the status quo, then the nation can begin to accept the inevitability of change, and the resulting social and political climate will probably discourage further political killing.

424

Gear, H. S.; Ramalingaswami, V. III World Conference on Medical Education. Social change and scientific advance—Their relation to medical education. *Journal of Medical Education*, 43(2):169-181, 1968.

Social change and scientific advancement and their relation to medical education was the first seminar topic of the Third World Conference on Medical Education held on November 20-25, 1966, in New Delhi, India. Discussions by Erland Von Hofsten on the effect of social change and population growth on the health status of the nations and their implications for medicine and allied health professions, and by Sir Charles Illingworth on the effect of scientific and technological

advance on medicine and its implications for medical education are presented.

425

Gibbens, T. C. N.; Ahrenfeldt, R. H. Definition of juvenile delinquency. In: Cavan, R., *Readings in Juvenile Delinquency*, 2nd Ed., New York City: J. P. Lippincott, 1969. 499 p. (p. 20-24).

All the reasons for variation in the definition of adult crime apply also to juvenile delinquency, but there is an additional and much greater complexity attached to the concept of delinquency in children. The definition of juvenile offenses appears to have arisen from a desire to provide different treatment for children, and to ensure this by abandoning some adult definitions. However, the roots of this differentiation go much deeper and to pursue this thought the author looks at how particular cultures look upon children, human growth and development. There seems to be little information about the development of cultures in relation to the emergence of a definition of juvenile delinquency, but there seem to be several stages of cultural change in relation to delinquency. In the first stage, in a tribal culture, there is little or no delinquency. In the second stage, in which the rapidly developing countries of Africa and the East are becoming involved, juvenile thieves and the like become an increasing threat to society because urbanization is destroying the cohesion of families. It is in the third stage of development, which applies to Western Europe and the U. S. A., that definitions become indistinct. The progressive development of child care and educational services, stimulated by the study and increasing understanding of the causes of juvenile delinquency, leads more and more to a preventive approach. Whether this cultural development occurs or not is a matter of conjecture. Although the criminologist must concentrate upon those forms of behavior which in adults would constitute crimes, he must not lose sight of the fact that he is working on shifting and uncertain ground, and dealing with ever varying factors, subject to changing social significance and fluctuating attitudes. (5 references) (Author abstract modified)

426

Gilman, Richard. The Femlib case against Sigmund Freud. *New York Times Magazine*, p. 10-12, 42-47, January 31, 1971.

The movement for female liberation has been instrumental in pointing out Freud's radical bias against women, his disparaging references to them, and the fact that his entire theory of sexuality is founded upon a masculine model. In his "*Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*," which he later slightly revised, Freud never really changed his view of women as the abnormal sex. He viewed the penis as a source of pride for boys and envy in girls, leading them to have a sense of

inferiority. The feminists and Freud's other critics are in agreement that it is society and certainly not biology that has given this dominance to the male organ. The Oedipus complex is another example of his confusion of biological and social causation. His assumption that this is universal has been shown to be incorrect by anthropologists. Freud describes women as more likely to become neurotic than men; more likely to be masochistic, envious, and unreliable than men. Many feminist writers who are trying to establish the social cause of women's inferior status have viewed Freud as a conscious misogynist. Basically, feminists strongly resent Freud's reinforcing the idea of biological determinism when technology was freeing women.

427

Gilula, Marshall F.; Daniels, David N. Violence and man's struggle to adapt. *Science*, 164(3878):396-405, 1969.

Man is uniquely endowed both biologically and culturally to adapt to his environment. In the present technological age, the rate at which the environment changes appears to exceed the capacity for adapting to these changes because outmoded adaptive behavior, i.e., violent aggression, interferes. Aggression has three interrelated origins: (1) instinctual behavior resulting from natural selection; (2) response to frustration; and (3) childrearing practices and imitative behavior. Violent aggression (assassination, homicide, riot) is a form of attempted coping behavior used in America, as elsewhere, despite its maladaptive and destructive results. Factors promoting violence include mass media, mental illness, firearms and resistance to gun control legislation, and collective and sanctioned violence (war and capital punishment). Multidimensional research by behavioral scientists is needed to enhance understanding and initiate preventive techniques. However, the major obstacle to removing violence from society is man's slowness to recognize that an anachronistic, violent style of coping with problems will destroy him. (57 references) (Author abstract modified)

428

Ginath, Y.; Krasilowsky, D. Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities). *Israel Annals of Psychiatry and Related Disciplines*, (Jerusalem). 8(2):145-162, 1970.

By way of clinical experience, analysis was made of social changes and individual reactions in different settlements of the Jordan and Beth Shean valleys, when these were forced to adapt themselves from a normal peaceful situation to a state of continuous expected or unexpected hostile action. An attempt is made to illustrate the impact on the individual, the degree of personal adaptation and the protective

role of the group with its organized defence mechanisms, which at times resulted in a change determined by the structural principles of the different forms of settlement. Furthermore, the pathological reactions of individuals too vulnerable to withstand the prevailing situation, are described, as well as ways to alleviate anxiety and stress. (18 references) (Author abstract)

429

Gitchoff, G. Thomas. Pleasant Hill's youth: 1967. In: Gitchoff, G., *Kids, Cops, and Kilos*. San Diego, Calif.; Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p. (p. 59-92).

A profile of the community's youth in 1967 is presented and discussed in an investigation of the effect of social change on youth in upper middle class suburbia. Changes that became apparent at the end of 1967 included more interest in spontaneous activities and less in structured ones like sports, greater physical mobility, greater concern and involvement in social and political affairs, and a greater tendency to be vocal. Style of dress became more "hip," the "sexual revolution" was taking place, and official agencies were swamped with runaways, curfew violators, and increasing drug problems. Concomitantly, local government was including youth in decision-making, and the Youth Commission's Office became a favorite meeting place for all segments of the population. The drug abuse problem became so serious that local agencies were unable to control it, and mass arrests were made by the police. (7 references)

430

Glidewell, John C. New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management. In: Carter, J., *Res. Contrib. from Psychology to Community Mental Health*. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1968. 110 p. (p. 101-110).

Psychosocial competence and temporary social systems for tension management are discussed in this symposium. The traditional pair is only one of many such systems operating in the social network. Such tension management enables experimentation to develop which is needed to resolve conflicts or create new resources within the system. Following this, the individual must return to the society which initially rejected his unusual behavior. Ideally, his adjustment period has taught him new skills which increase his ability to alter and influence his social system. However, this causes more problems, for if this new psychosocial competence is accepted, he gains new power and status. Such change in social power causes environmental uncertainty and consequent tension. The community psychologist must aid the individual in these additional problems as well as maintaining systemic interaction between the temporary and permanent systems. This con-

tinuing linkage between the systems allows greater innovation in tension management and fewer judgements of what comprises a "good" system and consequent system changes. (9 references)

431

Gold, Mitchell A. An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure. A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 116(3):242-256, 1952.

The inherited and acquired responses which constitute physical expression can be utilized in developing a biological index of character structure. Individual constitutional differences in character structure are seen even in infancy, e.g., the differences in energy manifested by neonatal infants. As the infant develops, he is conditioned by mothering adults and later by all significant individuals in his environment, but the degree to which he responds to each factor is partly dependent upon innate characteristics. Cultural patterns determine aspects of physical expression, as demonstrated by nationality differences in such patterns. But other aspects of physical expression are cross-cultural and even interspecific. The human organism may be considered as an autonomously functioning unit in an environment of which it is a part, with potential for form, growth and function. A theory of constant level of dynamic function of the human organism is presented as a framework for analysis. A method of investigation is employed, using a controlled environment, a dental office, in which to study patterns of physical expression, recognize and delineate emotional states, and particularly recognize expressions related to physical and psychological pain. Data are collected under normal conditions and under hypnosis, and recorded with sound film; intensity of emotional force is indicated partly by variation of heart rate from the normal. (51 references)

432

Goldin, Paul. Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants. *Professional Psychology*, 1(4):343-350, 1970.

A description is given of a training program whose goal was to provide relevant experiences to enable mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers) to assist school personnel in coping with personal and interpersonal problems related to race and ethnicity. Mental health professionals have begun a process of self-examination to determine what role they might play in easing racial tensions and in improving intergroup relations. The Committee on Minority Group Children of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children has recently issued a statement to Congress which is, in effect, a dramatic call to action in citing racism as the number 1 public health problem confronting our country today. It is clear that racism

is a social problem and that it cannot be basically ameliorated on an individual treatment basis. It is imperative that innovative ideas and practices be blended with proven bases for professional activity in such a manner that genuine social change is achieved. Innovation without change (Graziano, 1969), in which control is referred to the existing power structure, presents a constant danger which must be avoided. (3 references) (Journal abstract modified)

433

Gordon, Jesse E. Counseling the disadvantaged boy. In: Amos, W., *Counseling the Disadvantaged Youth*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1968. 438 p. (p. 119-168).

The psychological characteristics of disadvantaged boys are analyzed; the environmental factors that breed such thinking are examined; and the role of the counselor as an agent of social change for such persons is discussed. It is emphasized that although counseling is necessary for the emotional disturbances of deprived youth, the more important task is structural socioeconomic change to end the production of disadvantage, and that this goal represents a better and more productive use of the resources of counselors than a continued palliative effort to patch up the mistakes of the past without preventing the mistakes from recurring. If counselors are to be seriously concerned with the plight of the disadvantaged, they should bend their efforts toward changing the societies in which boys grow up disadvantaged. The vocational counselor stands at the crucial intersection of individual behavior and the structure of opportunities available to the individual. Only, if the counselor sees himself as an agent of social change in the wider community of which he is a part can he take pride in carrying out the mandate of his profession. For it is only then that he will be stimulating natural and adaptive change in his clients, instead of engaging in psychological manipulation of them; it is thus the precondition of honesty in his profession. (17 references)

434

Graham, Hugh D.; Gurr, Ted R. Ecological and anthropological perspectives. In: Graham, H., *Violence in America*. New York: Bantam Books, 1969. 822 p. (p. 749-750).

An integrated theoretical and empirical approach to the phenomenon of violence, one that overcomes the essentially arbitrary division of conventional academic discourse and gives unified, systematic attention to all aspects of the human dispensation to do violence to other humans has not been developed. Nevertheless, there is research in the biological and social sciences that is relevant to the development of a comprehensive theory. Animal studies have demonstrated that overcrowding seems to have biological concomitants that heighten disruptive behavior.

Group response to external deprivation that threatens their cultural integrity have been investigated. When these groups are relatively powerless, the members often attempt to preserve cultural identity by nonviolent techniques. These defensive adaptations are exemplified in the Black Muslims, Pueblo Indians, and religious groups. Two general questions raised by the study of defensive groups for the contemporary problems of the United States concern the effects they have on the disposition to individual and collective violence and their consequences for the attainment of the American ideal of a culturally and socially integrated national society. The anthropological analysis implies that they minimize the former, but at the cost of raising serious barriers to the latter. Further research is needed.

435

Griessman, B. Eugene. Toward an understanding of urban unrest and rioting. *Journal of Human Relations*, 16(3): 315-332, 1968.

Rioting is not a recent phenomenon nor has it been confined to any one geographical area. A riot is generally thought of as a temporary, violent outbreak of civil disorder that falls short of an attempt to overthrow the government and is thereby distinguished from a rebellion. Historically, racial antagonisms have not been the principal occasion for inciting riots. Political, economic, religious, and other dissatisfactions have been far more important. Several theories about the subject have been developed: Robert F. Park related social conflict to interaction patterns and social change; Gustave Lebon viewed riots as a form of crowd behavior characteristic of urban life; Karl Marx saw revolution resulting from the continued degradation of the proletariat, whereas De Tocqueville linked revolution with "improved" conditions; James C. Davies analyzed that revolutions are most likely to occur when a prolonged period of objective economic and social development is followed by a short period of sharp reversal. There are certain characteristics of urban life that form a setting in which rioting is likely to occur. Each theory has some bearing upon urban unrest and rioting. Relative deprivation is regarded as a significant dynamic element within the situation. Racial militancy is interpreted within the larger theoretical framework of social conflict. Positive functions of social conflict are viewed as considerations in predicting what might occur as a result of riots. (31 references)

436

Crimshaw, Allen D. Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 11(4):2-7, 1968.

This country is experiencing domestic violence during a period of rapid social change, a not unusual occurrence in past societies. Unlike

our past disturbances there has been very little direct confrontation between groups of blacks and whites. Also, previous riots were predominantly racist in tone. Today's riots still have racist overtones but there are many other factors involved. A major problem in identifying the processes at work and the factors involved is the labelling procedure. If a disturbance is labelled as criminal, then society reacts to it as if it were. If it is accepted as a legitimate expression of impossible conditions, then society will be predisposed toward improving these conditions. Ideological positions also affect the labelling process. Three different labels for the recent violence are discussed. Many may view the violence as a civil disturbance and are sympathetic to the demands, yet are not sympathetic to the means. Labelling it a class assault has caused some crossing over of racial lines. However, many middle class Negroes are more incensed at the white world than the lower classes. The role of the police elements in the riots apparently produced some redefinition of attitudes. The term racial revolt has been taken over by the militants and is used by all categories of people, each with different aims. There is some accuracy in all of these views; however, politicians, in particular, should be careful about applying any of these terms since it could have drastic consequences. (12 references)

437

Gross, Feliks. Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe. In: Kirkham, J., *Assassination and Political Violence*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969. 580 p. (p. 421-476).

Political violence and terror in nineteenth and twentieth century Russia and Eastern Europe including Armenia, Poland, Serbia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Romania are historically explored. Five major types of terror used are: tactical, random, random focused, mass and dynastic assassination. It was found that assassination and terror appeared in periods of ethnic tension in Eastern Europe and political inequalities contributed to revolutionary situations in Russia. Assassination seemed to be an effective device when used in conjunction with other acts of terror to enact social change. Autocracies were overthrown in Russia and foreign rulers expelled in Poland by these measures.

438

Gurin, Gerald; Gurin, Patricia. Expectancy theory in the study of poverty. *Journal of Social Issues*, 26(2):83-104, 1970.

The experimental literature on expectancy change and performance effects of expectancy is examined for its relevance for poverty interventions. By supporting the view that success experiences and reality changes can be used to heighten personal expectancies and motivation,

these experimental studies conflict with psychological theories that emphasize "deep pathologies" of the poor; they are more consistent with theories that stress reality constraints and the need to alter the life conditions of the poor. Nonetheless, complexities in these studies highlight psychological problems that must be confronted even by advocates of structural institutional attacks on poverty. They suggest, for instance, that personal expectancies do not always change when objective probabilities increase. Moreover, expectancy changes noted in typical experimental studies are not necessarily stable nor indicative of shifts in the person's basic sense of self-confidence; neither do they automatically lead to behavioral changes. Finally, the relevance of the expectancy literature is limited by an individualistic bias which points to individual mobility and neglects the import of collective action. (44 references) (Author abstract)

439

Guttentag, Marcia. The relationship of unemployment to crime and delinquency. *Journal of Social Issues*, 24(1):105-114, 1968.

A simple cause and effect relationship cannot be isolated between employment and crime. It is necessary to explore the exact nature and operation of variables intervening between these two factors, including: population changes occurring in different areas of the country; rural versus urban shifts; and changes in the homogeneity or heterogeneity of a population. Multiple sources of error are contained in statistics on crime; and lack of uniformity and comparability of economic indices presents a complex problem in evaluation of these as well. In the few studies which have arrived at clear-cut answers, demographic and census data provided independent measures for a large number of economic, geographic, and social variables, which were examined by cluster analysis. The delinquency rate was found to be related to the instability or the anomic character of a given area, and not to its socioeconomic condition. Thus, where there is anomie, or the lack of stable norms, as reflected in high population mobility and a fast rate of social change, there should be found high delinquency rates. Thus, high delinquency rates follow conditions of unemployment when job patterns change, causing population shifts and resulting instability. When, however, rapid industrialization and high employment are accompanied by population movement, conditions for anomie are also created, and a high delinquency rate occurs. Further, where industrialization and high employment have not been accompanied by social changes or major population shifts, there is a declining rate of delinquency under conditions of economic affluence. Social and economic planning could prevent the creation of anomic conditions which result from industrial transformations, thereby helping to lower the delinquency rate. (117 references)

440

Hancock, Parker L. The ordeal of change. *Federal Probation*, 33(1): 16-22, 1969.

America is suffering from the "ordeal of change" and the difficulties encountered in a technological revolution. The nation will survive the ordeal of change and correctional workers have a responsibility to help the country adjust to the changes that are now being experienced by striving for realistic innovations in the overall correctional field.

441

Hannerz, Ulf. The rhetoric of soul: Identification in Negro society. *Race*, 9(4):453-465, 1968.

Based on fieldwork in an urban Negro slum area, an attempt is made to place the relatively recent concept of soul and the use of a soul vocabulary in its social and cultural matrix with respect to social change, as experienced by ghetto residents. The need for such a concept has arisen in the urban Negro ghetto because of the increasingly ambivalent conceptions of the opportunity structure. It expresses what is essential negritude and conveys appreciation for it, for example in music and food. Formerly, lack of achievement according to American mainstream ideals could be explained in terms of impermeable social barriers; now the feeling in the ghetto is growing that there are ways out. Those who come under particularly great strain if such a belief is accepted must either achieve some success or explain that achievement is impossible or is not necessarily achievement according to their ideals. The emergence of soul helps to meet the need for stating alternative ideals and provides solidarity among those with such a need. The users of the soul vocabulary imply that the ghetto culture has a superiority of its own, thus helping to establish a satisfactory self-concept. (14 references)

442

Hare, A. Paul. Nonviolent action from a social-psychological perspective. *Sociological Inquiry*, 38(1):5-12, 1968.

The "exchange" theory of Homans and the two- and three-dimensional approaches to the study of interaction proposed by Leary and Bales are used to analyze incidents of nonviolent direct action drawn from demonstrations involved with national affairs, peace, and civil rights. Illustrative material is cited from Gandhi's Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Bills in India in 1919, a protest at a U.S. missile base in 1959, and an integrated walk for peace through the American South in 1963. The nonviolent actors usually intend to take downward (submissive), backward (advocating social change), and positive roles in their confrontation with others, especially those in authority. When

this combination is maintained, they seem to be able to "pull" a dominant-positive response that may lead to social change. If they become or appear to be negative, however, they pull a hostile response. The most positive interaction probably takes place between demonstrators and others who are of equal status. (23 references)

443

Hartz, Louis. A comparative study of fragment cultures. In: Graham, H., *Violence in America*. New York: Bantam Books, 1969. 822 p. (p. 107-127).

In an examination of violence in America the dynamics of American fragment cultures—societies having developed in both North and South America from the migration of European populations—are analyzed. The paradox of the fragment cultures in respect to violence and legality is that they heightened consensus by shrinking the European social universe but at the same time discovered new sources of conflict that Europe did not have. Some of these sources were inherent in the process of fragmentation itself, as with the colonial revolution, but mainly they were to be found in the encounter of the fragment with new groups, Western and non-Western, as its history proceeds. In the end, to deal with these, the fragment was faced with the problem of transcending the new morality which it had established. It is the nature of the migration culture that it leads to a new sense of social peace based upon a new sense of community. When these emotions are strengthened by a spirit of a new nationalism, as they usually are, the moral world of the fragment is secured in an unusually powerful way. Fragment cultures that are studied in relation to violence and legality are: the colonial revolt in Latin America and the United States, aboriginal cultures, slavery and its aftermath, the American Civil War, and Negro violence in the United States. (1 reference)

444

Hashmi, Farrukh. Immigrants and emotional stress. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (London), 63(6):631-632, 1970.

Immigration causes considerable stress often resulting in casualties in the form of psychological or even physical breakdown. When working with immigrants it is essential to understand the cultural and displacement factors which largely determine how the mental illness or complaints present themselves to the doctor. The depressed patient is likely to lose confidence first in the things of which he is most proud. For example, in those from the East and Pakistan the complaints may center around manhood and in Irishmen the content of the thought disorder is often related to religious ideas. In addition to the usual displacement adjustments, the immigrant may also be confronted with further stresses of color prejudice, language barrier, climate, a change of habits and

food, and religious conflict. In school age children the stresses caused by nonacceptance by their adopted society can result in various forms of anxiety states, found particularly among non-Asian colored children.

445

Hazard, John N. Law and social change in Marxist Africa. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 13(4):575-584, 1970.

Marxist oriented leaders believe that social change can be manipulated through management of economic resources, that a relative few with understanding of the process can and must provide direction, and that law is a primary instrument of implementation. A discussion of Marxist oriented policies in Africa reviews specific impacts of Marxist legal thought and concludes that the base for Marxist type social change has been laid in the law. But the law is not enough to create conditions for breakthrough. There must be resources, both material and human, and these were lacking in qualities sufficient to create conditions acceptable to peoples led to expect almost instant change after independence and of no mind to wait out a long period of austerity and self-sacrifice. (15 references)

446

House, Robert J. Leadership training: Some dysfunctional consequences. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 12(4):556-571, 1968.

The effects of leadership training depend on 3 social influences which both hinder and support training into managerial performance: the transfer of the formal authority system, the exercise of formal authority by the trainees' superiors, and the trainees' primary work group. These sources may be evaluated in terms of 3 dimensions: their congruence with the prescriptions of training, the clarity of their relevance to trainee reward and punishment, and their tendency to induce anxiety in the trainee. The power of the social influences to change the effect of leadership training is a function of these dimensions. Anxiety can be produced as a result of unpredictable and inconsistent policies, role ambiguity, punitive leadership, or organizational conflict. Among the dysfunctional consequences of leadership training are increased role conflict for the trainee, increased trainee grievances and turnover, decreased job performance, and increased stress between the trainee and organization members. Superiors will have influence over instrumental behavior only if the formal authority system permits the superior to reward the trainee. While a congruent formal authority system and the congruent exercise of authority by superiors is the most effective combination of social influence for instrumental behavior, supportive behavior by superiors accepted by the work group and congruent work group norms is most effective for expressive behavior. (40 references)

447

Institut de Sociologie, Universite Libre de Bruxelles. *Juvenile Delinquency in Europe*. (La Delinquance Juvenile en Europe.) Brussels: Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1968. 189 p.

The International Colloquium on Juvenile Delinquency in Europe, held in Warsaw on October 27-30, 1964, concerned comparative studies of the correlation between economic development and juvenile delinquency in France, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. The centre Europeen de Coordination de Recherche et de Documentation en Sciences Sociales in Vienna sponsored the Colloquium as the first part of an international project in which numerous European countries and institutes will participate. The first stage is represented by a statistical study with partial results made available in the reports of the Colloquium. Data on juvenile delinquency and sociological and economic variables pertaining to definite territorial units are analyzed and compared. The second stage concerns the study of case material relating to the effects of economic development upon the structure of primary juvenile groups and upon interpersonal relations within these groups. The contemplated third stage will consist of a monographic clinical study of conditions and causes generating juvenile delinquency and of the measures for its prevention.

448

Institute of Biology—Scottish Branch. *Consequences of Affluence*. *Nature* (London), 724, 1969.

Seven participants in the annual symposium held by the Scottish Branch of the Institute of Biology are quoted on the subject of "that state of societies or individuals in which materials and facilities are available in excess of those necessary for the maintenance of physical and psychological health." Comments included notation that such forms of disharmony as obesity result from such plentitude. Advances in farming technology, while having certain undesirable side effects, would probably be the affluent society's most valuable contribution to the poor areas of the world if exported. Heart disease was seen, in part, as a consequence of environmental changes not consistent with the heart's developmental experiences. Mercury compounds polluting the environment present greater mutation problems than the prospect of radioactive fallout. It was pointed out that lowered infant mortality is being offset by increased illegitimacy and abortion. As for old age, people are living longer but in affluent environments the active portion of their lives is less than that in underdeveloped countries of the Far East where the aged are often seen to be slim, mobile, not incontinent, and less beset by emotional problems.

449

Irurzun, Victor Jose. (Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime-producing factor.) La estructura diferencial de conocimientos y oportunidades como factor criminogeno. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Criminologicos* (Mendoza, Argentina), No. 3:27-32, 1968.

The various sociological factors inherent in a society in transition from traditional (folk) to modern states of development and the effect of these factors as productive of criminal behavior are discussed. The dynamics of stratification, personality structure, social and cultural structure, and differentials in access to education or training and to opportunities for economic, social and cultural advancement are considered, emphasizing how these factors, acting on individuals, may lead to socially acceptable or delinquent behavior. It is suggested that standard statistical methods are inadequate to measure the effect of differential access to education and opportunity on the increase of crime. The application of behavioral measurement techniques outside the purview of existing institutions dealing with crime and delinquency is recommended.

450

Jaffe, Eliezer David. The social work establishment and social change in Israel. *Social Work*, 15(2):103-109, 1970.

A summary of the roles of the 3 major partners of the Israeli social work establishment, i.e., the public welfare agencies, the schools of social work, and the professional associations, shows the relative lack of impact and power they currently possess for influencing the social welfare system. Like its American counterpart, the social work profession in Israel seems curiously left out of welfare policy formulation, despite its intimate association with the poor and with welfare services. The prospects for ever becoming an innovative profession for social change are inextricably tied up with social workers' basic attitudes and commitment to change, the role of the social work schools in developing graduate programs and helping students identify social issues and the broader causes of social change, and the development of social work organizations that are active, mature professional bodies. (12 references) (Author abstract modified)

451

Jordan, Daniel C.; Dye, Larry L. *Delinquency—An Assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968*. Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p.

In an assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, an analysis of the legislative and administrative problems

is made and recommendations for changes are made to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; major trends and issues in delinquency prevention have also been identified and the results of a seminar addressing those issues are presented. As a result of legislative problems centering around the issue of "block grant" vs "direct grant" funding, the Appropriations Committee did not appropriate nearly as much money in 1969 as had been authorized for the administration of the Act. Administratively the legislation suffered under a "lame duck" administration and a lack of leadership. The seminar conducted by the School of Education, University of Massachusetts, brought together social scientists, delinquency program administrators, line correctional workers, university staff and students, and delinquent and potentially delinquent youths to consider such subjects as legal aspects of juvenile justice, state and community prevention programs, innovations in youth programs, and delinquency prevention through social change. (177 references)

452

Justice, Blair. The black revolutionary. In: Justice, B., *Violence in the City*. Fort Worth: T.C.U., 1969. 289 p. (p. 103-138).

The components and activities of revolutionary groups are discussed in this chapter, which is part of a book on violence in the city. According to social scientists, a Negro revolution is occurring in the United States. Hardly anything is written on the Negro protest that fails to use the word "revolution" to describe the social change the U.S. is undergoing. Groups identified as examples of revolutionaries include the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Black Muslims. A common characteristic of all Negro revolutionary organizations is a dedication to black nationalism. A comparison is presented of the purposes and structures of SNCC and the Black Muslims; to show the differences and likeness of both groups, the life history of one member from each organization is described. SNCC is dedicated to black nationalism as "a state of mind" but not necessarily as a separate geographical state. The Black Muslims have rejected the white man, and their demands are for a separate state in a literal sense. There are broad points of agreement and differences among black nationalists as was reflected in questionnaires completed by individual SNCC members, and Black Muslims. On the basis of some questions and answers, a conclusion was drawn that the attitudes of both groups toward violence do not differ markedly. A curious finding developed among the Muslims concerning their attitudes toward the police. The response toward the police by the general community presented no surprises, except in comparison with the higher rate of "racial disapproval" than the Muslims admitted. Although Black Muslims gain many recruits from prisons, they also attract many lower class Negroes. The finding of 30% claiming "no contact" with police could mean that

these Muslims were adhering assiduously to the Islam doctrine. Anent questions on the main problems of Negroes, lack of self-esteem and pride in color rated very high with the Muslims: It was concluded that revolutionary groups are likely to exist for some time, and when one organization disappears, another will appear. (42 references)

453

Kaplan, Jon. The experiences of a Vista volunteer in New Mexico. *Social Work*, 13(4):12-14, 1968.

A college student who spent a year as a Vista volunteer in New Mexico evaluates his training and work experience, both of which were disappointing to him. Representatives of the Office of Economic Opportunity and public officials are criticized for lack of interest in social change, for failure to understand the poor, and for working for themselves and their programs rather than for the poor. Changes in society are sure to occur either by persons in power who realize that it is in their interest to change or by revolution. (1 reference)

454

Kelman, Herbert C. *Project Summary: Social-Psychological Factors in the Development of New Nations*. Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Springfield, Va.: NTIS, AD-676677.

Preparatory work and followup work, in the United States, for an International Conference on Social Psychological Research in Developing Countries, held at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, from December 29, 1966 to January 5, 1967 are discussed. The purpose of the conference was 1) to encourage and promote research on the psychological aspects of social change and development, and 2) to enhance the contributions of social psychology and related disciplines to such research endeavors through the development of patterns of research collaboration and coordination, research training, and scientific communication, based on international collaboration. Fifty-six social scientists from 24 countries and all continents participated, as well as some 50 observers. Symposia, plenary sessions, workshops, and discussion groups were held on the above problems. Concrete results include the establishment of 1) a newsletter on cross-cultural research in social psychology; 2) a committee to explore the possibility of a training institute in social psychological research to be held in an African country; 3) a multinational committee to facilitate cross-cultural research collaboration; 4) an international committee to gather case studies of successful and unsuccessful attempts at cross-cultural research collaborations. Symposium papers and workshop reports have been published and followup meetings and symposia have been organized. (41 references) (Author abstract)

455

Kelman, Herbert C. Processes of opinion change. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 25:57-78, 1961.

A theory of 3 processes by which persons respond to social influence was presented. The 3 processes of social influence, each characterized by a distinct set of antecedent conditions and a distinct set of consequent conditions are: compliance, identification, and internalization. Compliance can be said to occur when an individual accepts influence from another person or from a group because he hopes to achieve a favorable reaction from the other. Identification can be said to occur when an individual adopts behavior derived from another person or a group because this behavior is associated with a satisfying self-defining relationship to this person or group. Internalization can be said to occur when an individual accepts influence because the induced behavior is congruent with his value system. The 3 processes can be distinguished in terms of the antecedent conditions: the basis for the importance of the induction, the source of power of the influencing agent, and the manner of achieving prepotency of the induced response; and also in terms of the consequent conditions: the conditions of the performance of the induced response, the conditions of the change and extinction of the induced response, and the type of the behavior system in which the induced response is embedded. (17 references)

456

Kelman, Herbert C. Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues. *International Journal of Psychology*, 1967, 2(4), 301-30.

Research needs to be directed towards: (1) meeting human needs and expanding participation of people the world over in political, economic, and social processes; and (2) finding ways to minimize destructive consequences of rapid social change. Participatory and reciprocal cooperation among research workers of various nations ought to be developed. (French abstract) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

457

Kelman, Herbert C. A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements. *Psychiatry*, 33(2):224-246, 1970.

The current trend towards denial of the legitimacy of the authority of social and political establishments by black and white protest movements is a result of: the serious failings of the establishment in living up to its basic values; an undermining of the trust of the people in the political leadership; and the general disposition of the current

youth, who have been brought up to question authority. Both black and white student protest movements are alike in that they question the legitimacy of the policies and practices of society; they believe that radical measures need to be taken to restore the legitimacy of national policies; and they do not feel bound to existing rules and regulations since they are challenging the authority of the system. Restoration of a perception of the legitimacy of the system by an individual may be effected by sharing in the basic values of the system, by a personal participation in roles within the system, and by acceptance of the right of duly constituted authority, chosen by the individual, to set the behavior of the citizens within a conventionally prescribed domain. (13 references)

458

Keniston, Kenneth. Search and rebellion among the advantaged. In: American Medical Association, *Drug Dependence: A Guide for Physicians*. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1969. 186 p. (p. 42-52).

The unique features of college youth are discussed and related to the phenomenon of student drug use. Advantaged youth have been affected by extremely rapid social change, an affluence which has brought about an immense prolongation of adolescence and education, and an unprecedented threat and fact of violence. The psychological consequences of these are discussed. Their search for meaning characterizes the generation far better than concepts such as alienation and rebellion, which become exaggerated when the search for meaning and integrity is frustrated. In this highly drug oriented society the search for meaning within themselves has led youth to experiment with drugs, marijuana being the drug of preference. Given the facts about drugs and their use, youth react sensibly as shown in the leveling off and decline of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) use.

459

Kety, Seymour S.; Rosenthal, David; Wender, Paul H.; Schulsinger, Fini. The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics. In: Rosenthal, D., *The Transmission of Schizophrenia*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1968. 433 p. (p. 345-362).

The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics in Denmark were studied. For the 33 schizophrenic index cases and for a subgroup of 19 who had left their biological families within the first month (usually within the first week) of life, there was a highly significant increased prevalence of schizophrenia and related disorders in the biological families as compared with those of the controls. The prevalence of these disorders in the adoptive families was lower and randomly distributed between the

relatives of index cases and controls. The pattern of schizophrenia, related disorders in the biological families was the same for 16 index cases diagnosed chronic schizophrenia as for 10 probands diagnosed borderline schizophrenia, supporting the inclusion of this syndrome among the schizophrenias. On the other hand, 7 index cases diagnosed chronic schizophrenia reaction had no schizophrenia related disorder in the biological relatives, raising some question regarding the relationship of that state of schizophrenia. The conclusion seems warranted that genetic factors are important in the transmission of schizophrenia; the mode of transmission seems to be polygenic rather than monogenic. The findings are compatible with diathesis stress hypotheses of the pathogenesis of schizophrenia, although no evidence was found for the operation of 1 particular environmental influence, i.e. the presence of schizophrenia or related illness in the rearing family. (21 references) (Author abstract modified)

460

Khan, Zillur. Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal. *Eastern Anthropologist*, 21(2):183-199, 1968.

St. Martin Island, a coral island in the Bay of Bengal, was settled by 14 men from the Chittagong Hill Tract, East Pakistan, married to girls of the Kachin tribe of Burma of a totally different culture. The island provided an insulated environment due to rough coastal waters and submerged coral reef. In contrast to the parent cultures the island culture has undergone a considerable change in 4 generations. The basic ideologies of the 2 parent cultures have integrated and thereby completely changed. The artifacts of the island culture still have a close resemblance to those of the original cultures. However, their social meaning and, to an extent, their functions, have changed. The economic institution of the island conditioned by the ecological factor has very little in common with the parent cultures. The religion of the island has undergone a remarkable change. The sociopolitical institutions of the island have changed so much that today they are hardly identifiable with those of the parent cultures. Two points have been noted: (1) the union of 2 cultures in an isolated environment tends to give rise to a third culture different from the parent ones, (2) the culture which develops with an aloofness from other cultures is easily susceptible to ideological change, (3) integration of religious beliefs of 2 or more organized religions in an integrated culture within an insular environment tends to lead to a basic animism and away from the organized beliefs of parent cultures, (4) a culture that grows in an insular environment does not have to guard against cultural encroachment from other cultures to preserve its own cultural identity. (11 references)

461

Klerman, Gerald L. Drugs and social values. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 5(2):313-319, 1970.

Current social trends and values are reviewed with respect to the current problem of widespread drug use among the young. It is felt that current public concern over drug use among adolescents arises not only from a concern for the health, safety, and development of children and youth, and fear of the hazards and dangers of drugs, but also from a fear of social change and from a reaction to espoused values which contradict those of the conventional adult world. Drug use challenges the American value system, and presents values and ideas that contradict many of the dominant middle-class beliefs about the good life, the regulation of emotions, and the place of drugs in society. The issue is not only the use of drugs but also the evolution of new social philosophies. Drug use violates the Protestant ethic which states that anything which alters the integrity of the body is to be avoided. In current society the feeling is that drugs which make you feel good must be bad, are morally wrong, or result in dependence, liver damage, or chromosome damage. One of the difficulties involving majority attitudes toward drug use in present day society is the contradictory acceptance of the drugs, alcohol and tobacco, which are readily promoted in the advertising media, giving rise to inconsistency and hypocrisy. Drug use represents a major challenge to the dominant social ethic of the moral superiority of reason to emotion, and of the respect for an authority which has produced war, racism, and poverty. (12 references)

462

Kline, Nathan S. The alteration of "natural" biological states by LSD. *Hastings Law Journal*, 19(3):803-824, 1968.

Attitudes toward various products which alter "natural" biological states vary widely among different segments of society. The physician is concerned with what a drug does; the lawyer with who does it and how it is done; while society passes value judgments based on why it is done. The present state of man and society encourages the use of drugs such as LSD, but most persons sanction drug use only for medical therapeutic purposes. The dominant culture either permits or encourages the use of some nonpsychotropic chemical agents while the medical profession would limit the use of most of these agents except those concerned with cleanliness or prevention. The law permits freer use of some of these agents through either the medical profession or society. In regard to psychotropic agents, the dominant culture generally opposes their use while a dissenting minority would advocate their use for a variety of purposes. With only one real exception the law has banned or limited their use and except for two agents, cigarettes and

marijuana, which are in transition, the law and the medical profession are in agreement. Information about the possible deleterious effects of LSD is under investigation. Any proposed legal solutions should be so flexibly formulated that they can be altered in the light of new knowledge or circumstances. Use of LSD must be either limited by law or prohibited. (6 references)

463

Kolasa, Blair J. Culture and behavior. In: Kolasa, B., *Introduction to Behavioral Science for Business*. New York: John Wiley, 1969. 654 p. (p. 302-319).

Culture refers to the sum of the behavioral characteristics of a group of people. Cultural patterns are never static, even in simple societies. The adaptation of individuals and groups to such changes reveals many patterns of development. A typical response by individuals to patterns of behavior in groups previously unfamiliar to them is an ethnocentric one. Learned patterns rather than biological bases are the root of human behavior. Communication across cultures may be made more difficult by the lack of awareness of the inherent social differences in meaning in different societies. Political and economic events may be affected by the basic cultural patterns of a society. A change in conditions can affect the political structure of a group, or the norms in individual development may determine the level of economic activity. The postulated relationship between capitalism and a Calvinistic philosophy has received more specific delineation through the showing of a positive tie between independence training in childhood and mastery of an economic environment. (20 references)

464

Komaroff, Anthony L.; Masuda, Minoru; Holmes, Thomas H. The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* (London), 12(2):121-128, 1968.

Two American subculture groups, 64 urban Negroes and 78 Mexican Americans from poverty areas of Los Angeles, are given the social readjustment rating scale. This scale is a list of certain events which might change an individual's life. Subjects were instructed to assign points to an event according to whether it would change their lives more or less than getting married (getting married = 500 points). Results show that for the great majority of life-change items, the numerical responses of the 2 subculture groups and the responses of a previously examined white American middle income group (N = 394) differed significantly. The responses of the 2 subculture groups differed more from the white American group, in fact, than did a previously studied Japanese sample. In general, Negro responses tended to be higher than

white American responses, while the Mexican American responses tended to be lower. It appears that the Negroes thought that more life-change event items require more adjustment than does getting married. Likewise, the Mexican Americans thought that no items require as much change as does marriage. Despite these differences, however, all 3 groups ranked the life-change items in a very similar manner. (14 references) (Author abstract modified)

465

Kucher, Walter. Die wertung der lebensalter bei den naturvolkern. / The evaluation of age among the primitive races. / In: Thomae, H., *Altern. Probleme und Tatsachen*. Frankfurt / M: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1968. 615 p. (p. 98-106).

The evaluation of age from the point of view of ethnological concepts is presented. Among the less developed cultural societies, the biological differentiation of age and sex is particularly marked. Women, among primitive races, are not given a high status and excluded from a number of important rituals. Fertility, and household management seems to be their main domain. In these ethnic groups, the age of 35 is regarded as "old" and special privileges are accorded to the older people. In some cultures, the aged are predominant in political circles and are looked up to for advice. In other circles, the old are executed, often at their own instigation. The subject of death and after-life is discussed in this context. (13 references)

466

Kushner, Gilbert; Gibson, Mickey; Gulick, John; Honigmann, John J.; Nonas, Richard. *What Accounts for Sociocultural Change? A Propositional Inventory*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Institute for Research in Social Science, 1962. 51 p.

By examining the past work of social scientists investigating sociocultural change on a cross-cultural basis, the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina developed 13 major categories, each composed of a series of propositions and each dealing with a single aspect of a complex change situation. The key to acceptance or rejection of change may be in: the similarity, congruence, or compatibility of the change with the culture it joins; the practicality of the change; its ability to be understood; its production of satisfaction and rewards; its utility and prestige. When the focus is on the community or culture to be changed rather than on the change itself, acceptance or rejection may be seen in terms of the processes, dynamics and results of change, the type of society, and such aspects of culture as social organization, traditional modes of belief and behavior, flexibility of the social organization, circulation and management of ideas. Change is often viewed in terms of such noncultural variables as geo-

graphical environment, human biology, and demographic factors; in terms of the individual; in terms of the types of change, the rate of change, and the stability of cultural elements. Acceptance often indicates modification or reinterpretation of the innovation. Change is said to breed other changes. Change may be viewed by the applied anthropologist, the administrator, or the deliberate innovator in terms of the techniques and motivations by which he can successfully influence acceptance of the innovation.

467

Kuttner, Robert E.; Hickey, Robert E. Culture and perception: A note on hallucinogenic drugs. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 62(1):25-26, 1970.

A subculture, the hippie drug cult, which has arisen within present society, has propounded the rationalization that hallucinogenic agents expand consciousness and thereby help achieve more valid perceptions of reality. Because the hippie attaches no value to existing society, he uses drugs to separate individuals from their social environment. Comparison with two historical periods of rapid perceptual change suggests that the hippie movement deviates from the accepted course of perceptual evolution by modifying the viewer rather than by improving perception itself.

468

Lancet. Genetics of schizophrenia. *Lancet* (London), No. 7636:26, 1970.

The fact that cross-cultural studies of monozygotic and dizygotic twins give conflicting results as to the frequency of occurrence of offspring opens the genetic question to the scrutiny of the environmentalists. The geneticists suggest a polygenic theory that best fits the empirical evidence of distribution of schizophrenia not only in terms of pedigrees but also with regard to its persistence in the population despite its association with considerably reduced fertility. Another question currently under investigation is the nature of the "schizotype" or "schizophrenic diathesis." Studies have shown that children of schizophrenic mothers are more prone to schizophrenia and other psychiatric disability or social deviance than children of nonschizophrenic parents. (16 references)

469

Lemert, Edwin M. Forms and pathology of drinking in three Polynesian societies. *American Anthropologist*, 66:361-374, 1964.

Forms and pathology of drinking were discussed in 3 Polynesian societies. The 3 forms of drinking that were considered were: festive, ritual-disciplined, and secular. The drinking group in the Cook Islands,

originally a collective reaction to institutional stresses, evolved into a form which also served to maintain continuity with older cultural values and to preserve certain types of organization. In both the Society Islands and in the Cook Islands, the more intimate drinking situations serve to promote ingroup solidarity by releasing symbolic aggression against governing elites, although in true Polynesian tradition it is linguistically subtle and well concealed. In Western Samoa the determination by traditional native elites to maintain the old way of life in the face of increasing contact and interaction with the outside world had made it difficult for the government to entertain alternatives to the makeshift permit system of liquor distribution which denies it to all save a few native Samoans. Everywhere the form of drinking shows evidence of the close association which exists between drinking and cycles of work and play in Polynesian society. Numerous data reveal that control of drinking can be and has been successfully organized in the 3 societies under consideration. However, status rivalry, which is endemic in Polynesia, complicates control by producing cleavages in authority. Alcoholism in the sense of addictive drinking, with complex personality changes and serious organic pathology, such as cirrhosis of the liver, is nowhere found among full-blooded Polynesians. It was concluded that values are a crucial factor in understanding the forms, cultural integration, and pathology of drinking. (14 references) (Author abstract modified)

470

Lewis, I. M. Some strategies of non-physical aggression in other cultures. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* (Oxford), 13(3):221-227, 1969.

Some strategies of nonphysical aggression in other cultures which include 2 forms of mystical attack: spirit possession and witchcraft or sorcery are investigated by observing the traditional procedure that stresses the conflict torn personality of the spirit possessed priest or shaman who figures in all possession cults. Here the shaman who, in his own cultured setting, is believed to be able to control spirits and to apply them in divination and the treatment of the sick, is represented as a severely disturbed neurotic or psychotic. This view has a long tradition in anthropology and has also been enthusiastically endorsed by a number of psychiatrists. Interest in the wider curative effects of shamanistic treatment upon the patients who attend these healers is stressed in a more charitable manner. The shamanistic healer is also represented as a compensated neurotic, or psychotic who has acquired the insight to effectively treat neurotic or quasi psychotic symptoms in others of his tribe, thus performing an important mental health function. This evaluation which regards the shaman as a prescientific psychotherapist or psychoanalyst has been advocated by a number of anthropologists. (18 references)

471

Locke, Hubert G. The vulnerability of our cities. In: Locke, H., *The Detroit Riot of 1967*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1969. 160 p. (p. 133-155).

A post-riot perspective of Detroit following the civil disorders of July, 1967 reveals the appalling vulnerability of large cities from assaults on two sides: (1) the articulate minority for whom racial warfare is an imminent reality, and (2) their white counterparts who are convinced that it is the black people who create the most pressing problems of urban culture. Most of the post-riot debate about police action in the early stages of the Detroit riot was inappropriate and irrelevant because the question is whether any response by a local law enforcement agency, working at maximum strength, is adequate to quell emerging new patterns of civil disorders without destruction, loss of life, and pathological damage to the city's internal structure. The vulnerability of major cities is concerned not only with their physical openness to assault. At a deeper level it is the problem of vulnerability of urban culture itself. The primary challenge remains that of creating a new style of life in urban culture that not only eliminates the ingredients that breed riots, but also deals creatively with urban problems such as crime, anomie, the breakdown of family life, poverty, and rootlessness.

472

Lipset, Seymour Martin. The activists: A profile. *The Public Interest*, 13(Fall):39-51, 1968.

The sources of political activism among students all over the world must partially be found in politics itself, to which students as a stratum are more responsive than any other group. Since the political rationale in the Western world for domestic consensus based on antitotalitarianism has waned since the 1950's, there has been a rise in domestic criticism, first directed toward the civil rights issue, later the Vietnam war. It may also be that student activism is the most recent expression of the need of youths to have a separate identity, with politics outside of, and in opposition to, those of most adults. The emergence of the university as a major liberal institution and the rise in faculty liberalism are discussed at length in relation to student activism. Left-wing students have been found to be largely Jewish, of liberal affluent parents, and involved in the humanities and social sciences; a characteristic that has been identified as one of leftists—greater intelligence—actually characterizes the involved generally. Whereas leftists feel that the university should be an agency for social change, the more conservative feel it should be an apolitical "house of study." The former, therefore, are much more likely to be politically active than the latter.

473

Lopez-Rey, Manuel. Crime as a social problem. In: Lopez-Rey, M., *Crime: An Analytical Appraisal*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970. 277 p. (p. 99-146).

The extent of crime and the variety of social groups involved refute the thesis that crime can be explained by causal generalizations. In order to be understood it must be viewed in the light of socioeconomic change, the structure of the general population, political organization and stability and politicosocial values. Crime is essentially a policy problem and should be dealt with as such; crime defies scientific integration which puts it in a different perspective which has not, up to now, been contemplated. But the study of crime has been going on for centuries and some of the findings are still valid. Theories of crime are discussed in light of their acceptability to a sociopolitical view of crime. The theories include social disorganization, social pathology, culture and subculture, social change, psychology and mental health, psychoanalytic theories, and biological theories. The socialist approach to the causes of crime is also discussed.

474

Lorenz, Konrad. On aggression. In: Megargee, E., *The Dynamics of Aggression*. New York: Harper and Row, 1970. 271 p. (p. 5-9).

In seeking to answer ethologically why man has such a singular propensity for intraspecific aggression (aggression directed at other men) it is suggested that the answer lies in the fact that, unlike nonverbal animals, man's rapid technological development has outstripped the slower evolution of innate inhibitions against the expression of his aggressive instigation. (6 references)

475

Loy, John W., Jr. Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation. *Journal of Psychology*, 70(2):141-147, 1968.

The degree and nature of the relationship between certain sociopsychological attributes of British swimming coaches and their date of adoption of a new training method is studied. The new training method, the controlled interval method, is thought to be an example of technological change within a social system. The method involved the use of pulse rate as a measure of the intensity of a training bout, the length of recovery period between bouts, a motivational device, and an indicator of a swimmer's level of cardiovascular fitness. Data were collected from 89 male and 17 female English swimming coaches by means of personal interviews (35 cases) and mailed questionnaires (71 cases). Analysis of the data was confined to 2 samples: 42 men and 6 women chief coaches; and 15 female coaches, including the 6 in the first sample.

Results show that the time of adoption of the innovation was significantly and positively related to educational status, occupational status, professional status, cosmopolitanism, and creativity. A substantial proportion of the variance associated with the time of adoption of the training method (52-86%) could be accounted for in terms of 10 or fewer sociopsychological variables. (14 references) (Author abstract modified)

476

Ludwig, George D.; Elsom, Katharine O. EDS. Mental illness. *American Practitioner and Digest of Treatment*, 12(5):315-325, 1961.

A panel of experts discuss mental illness from the biological, pharmacological, and psychological viewpoints. Intensive studies are being conducted to identify biological causes of mental illness. In the case of schizophrenia, there is evidence that biological factors may be elucidated. Current biochemical hypotheses indicate a deficiency of brain oxygen consumption, disturbances of carbohydrate and amine metabolism, and genetic factors. The pharmacologic aspects of mental illness center on how drugs produce their characteristic effects. Loci mentioned were primary sensory pathways, the mesodiencephalic activating system, the limbic system, and the hypothalamus. The possible modes of action of tranquilizers, antidepressants, and hallucinogenic agents are discussed. The methods of psychotherapy used in treating mental illness are reviewed. It is stressed that behavior can be modified by psychological techniques. Genetic dynamic, superficial expressive, suppressive, and supportive therapies are described. The importance of the environment is stressed. (6 references)

477

Lupsha, Peter A. On theories of urban violence. *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 4(3):273-296, 1969.

Urban riots are more or less spontaneous outbursts of group hostility characterized by emotionalism and acts of destruction directed against generalized perpetrators of injustice or violators of community norms. All riots are not alike, although frequently they are discussed in the literature as if they were a single phenomenon. A typology of riots can be constructed, based on differentiations in terms of the degree of leadership definition, and kind and definition of target. The typology represents a continuum with individual riots falling at some point between vaguely defined and well defined leadership and target groups. Theories of urban violence generally have not considered the implications of such a typology or any idea of differentiation. The most common way of explaining urban violence is in terms of folk theories consisting of widely accepted beliefs about the causes of such incidents. Kinds of folk theories are: the conspiracy, the recent migrant, the

teenage rebellion, the lower class, and the police brutality theories. Middle-range theories are a blend of working hypotheses used in research and general speculations with some grand conceptual scheme. These include social-psychological, historical-economic, and structural-situational approaches. The most general theoretical conceptual schemes involve the specification of a set of interrelated variables and presentation of a systematic view of the phenomenon. Some of these, based on the psychology or sociology of urban violence, stress frustration, unmet expectations, societal strain and intergroup conflict, or deprivation. One area that has been neglected theoretically is the political side of violence, although many studies have revealed that recent riots are basically political in nature. (46 references)

478

Mackenzie, O. J. G. The Vancouver Family Planning Clinic: A comparison of two years' experience. *Canadian Journal of Public Health* (Toronto), 59(7):257-265, 1968.

In Canada, although the birth rate is decreasing, the illegitimate birth rate is increasing. Birth rates rise and fall in response to a variety of social and economic influences, but apparently not to methods available for conception control. The first and second year of operation of the Vancouver Family Planning Clinic (February 1965 to April 1966, and April 1966 to February 1967) were compared, based on social and clinical data in the records. Some definite changes were noted in the type of new applicant. The trend has been to a younger age and an earlier state in family formation. There has been greater use of the clinic facilities by lower occupational classes. These changes could be due to a wider knowledge of the existence of facilities in the community or they could be signs of rapid social change. These changes in type of applicant are compatible with the continued falling birth rate. The fact that the great majority of the women were married or were about to be married would indicate that the work of the clinic would not have much effect on reducing or halting the rise in the illegitimacy rate. The fact that 12% of the women coming to the clinic were single might, on the other hand, indicate that these women were not going to contribute to the illegitimacy rate. In all likelihood, use of methods of conception control is the result not the cause of social factors. (4 references) (Author abstract modified)

479

Mariategui, Javier; Samanez, Fernando. Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today. *Social Psychiatry*, 1968, 3(1), 35-40.

Discusses Peruvian geography, which has a vertical physiognomy and includes a human conglomerate characterized by racial, social, economic, and cultural diversity. The Mestizo population's basic personality and

acculturation problems are described. City and country population are compared, analyzing the impact of internal migration upon mental health and pointing out the dynamic aspects in adaptive mechanisms of uprooted individuals. The problem of planning in an underdeveloped country, whose psychosocial characteristics should constitute the basis for an authentic process of transformation, is considered. (18 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

480

Maris, Ronald W. Introduction. In: Maris, R., *Social Forces in Urban Suicide*. Homewood, Illinois: Dorsey Press, 1969. 214 p. (p. 3-19).

The rationale and plan for an empirical test and critical evaluation of Durkheim's theory of suicide is presented. Development of a more adequate theory together with a sociological profile of the completed suicide which will enable prevention agencies to direct their programs to the most vulnerable populations is the goal of the study. The research design for empirical investigation of 2,153 completed suicides in Cook County, Illinois is described. While the results of the Chicago study generally support Durkheim, it is concluded that: (1) Durkheim probably underestimated the importance of fatalistic suicide; (2) social change is probably more important as a determinant than social position; (3) the relationship of age and sex to the suicide rate is more important and complicated than Durkheim thought; (4) Durkheim's theory could be substantially improved with the addition of Henry and Short's notion of internal restraint and race, alcoholism, physical and mental health and psychological variables in general; (5) conceptually, Durkheim underestimated the role of individual factors and tended toward generalizations; and (6) methodologically, Durkheim's analysis used general conditions for individual prediction, and improvement could be made with the use of modern statistical techniques. (27 references) (Author abstract modified)

481

Marmor, Judd. The psychodynamics of political extremism. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 22(4):561-568, 1968.

Extremists at each end of the political spectrum share certain psychodynamic patterns. They are: 1) blind faith in a paternalistic leader or leadership; 2) gross and stereotyped distortions in the perception of the "enemy," with extreme polarization of attitudes toward those who disagree with them; 3) patterns of grandiosity and egocentricity; 4) a feeling of justification in imposing their views on others by whatever force may be necessary, and a feeling that the end justifies the means; 5) an intolerance of ambiguity and a need for certainty; and 6) patterns of repression, denial, rationalization, projection, and reaction formation.

There are other patterns, however, that differentiate the left from the right. 1) Left extremists are oriented against the status quo and in favor of change; those on the right are concerned with maintaining the status quo. 2) Passive, dependent yearnings on the left are linked to the victims of a future Utopia; on the right, they are tied to a past one. 3) The radical leftist sees himself as part of an inevitable historical change resting on massive social and economic forces. The radical rightist attributes all social change to the sinister plotting of malevolent people and never to historical forces. 4) There is a greater conflict between structure and content in left wing ideology than there is in right wing ideology. The factors that predispose individuals toward becoming political extremists are multiple and idiosyncratic as well as social and economic. Some of these are listed and discussed. The importance of vigilant maintenance of democratic and nonauthoritarian values both within our families and within our social structure is emphasized. (8 references) (Author abstract)

482

Martin, Alexander Reid. Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 29(2):147-156, 1969.

The study briefly explores the dynamics of the psychological struggle with free time. It shows how prolonged subjection to a work culture, actual and/or incorporated, impairs man's inner resources by making autonomous, active effort other directed and reactive, and by suppressing relaxation, thus substituting man made cycles for biological ones. This impairment weakens the ego, rather than the dangerous id, in the psychodynamics of maladaptation to free time. "Idle hands" and "giddy minds" are terms stemming from the age old belief that man cannot be left to his own resources because they are nonexistent or destructive. They are terms which refer to those who are psychologically unready for free time because powerful inner resources, i.e., their capacities for effort and relaxation, have been vitiated and neglected in their long exposure to a work culture. These terms reflect the tragic shortsightedness of a work culture which has promoted education in the world of work, by the world of work and only for the world of work, and has provided no education for life off the job. (17 references) (Author abstract modified)

483

Masserman, Jules H.; Manton, J. Herber; Labby, Daniel H.; Mudd, Emily H.; Zimny, George H. What's happened to femininity in the United States? *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, 2(8):34-37, 1968.

Femininity in the United States was discussed by 5 professionals. Femininity is often reflected in women's fashions. Changes in femininity

occur concomitantly with changes in masculinity. The average feminine role is shifting from a more passive, receptive expressive orientation to a more active and instrumental one. The male role is shifting away the rigid counterphobic reactions against tenderness, to a more expressive role. American femininity is changing to fulfill the new cultural requirements. The woman has a greater opportunity now for a diversified life, and men must share the world with her. Women today are in conflict between their basic biological desires and the demands, pressures and mobility of contemporary competitive culture. Men are no longer essential to women for food and shelter, but are desired for personal gratification, for the attainment of a family, and for cultural prestige. Femininity has not disappeared but is suffering from confusion and cultural lag. The physical appearance of the woman has not changed, but her behavior has changed due to social and technical developments in the United States.

484

Masters, R. E. L.; Houston, Jean. Psyche and symbol. In: Masters, R., *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1966. 326 p. (p. 213-246).

The mythical and religious dramas characteristic of the symbolic level of the psychedelic experience are discussed. At this level, the guide is often instrumental in inducing the subject to participate in historical and evolutionary experiences. This is done by suggesting an event and asking the subject to describe it, and eventually to participate in it. Among the rituals that are often experienced are those of eternal return, initiation and passage. Specific symbols can be used by the guide to influence the subject's participation in these allegorical dramas. Mythological systems, too, are quite common in the psychedelic drug state. They usually relate to occurrences that cannot be specified in space and time but nevertheless exert a powerful influence on culture and consciousness. The frequency with which they spontaneously appear in the experiences of the psychedelic subjects attests to their continuing potency and relevance to the human condition. Frequently recurring myths are those of the child hero, creation, eternal return, paradise and the fall, heroes, goddesses, etc. The forest appears to have special significance as a setting for the psychedelic allegory. Participation by the subject in the symbolic drama requires the effective harmonious coexistence and functioning of at least 7 distinct states of consciousness, including the residual environmental, imagistic, dramatic, somatic, somatic-kinesthetic, affective, and spiritual consciousness. (12 references)

485

McGuire, William J. A vaccine for brainwash. *Psychology Today*, 3(9):36-39, 63-64, 1970.

A biological analogy provided the inspiration for the hypothesizing

and testing of an inoculation theory of resistance to persuasion. This was implied in an earlier selective exposure postulate proposed by Joseph Klapper, which seems to be invalid, since people do not try to create for themselves intellectually germ-free environments. The only case where such an environment was approximated, according to questionnaire results from a group of college students, was in the area of cultural truisms concerning medicine and health. Five experimental variations were run, utilizing control groups and varying the critical variables under inspection to test whether the inoculation theory was a good one. The conclusions lend strong support to the hypothesis and indicate that: 1) Reassurance without any threat whatsoever creates a paper tiger effect similar to that of a germ free organism which is administered only vitamins; belief levels are extremely high but are also extremely vulnerable to attacks of even low intensity. 2) Under all experimental conditions the most effective resistance to persuasion can be created by first threatening a belief and then reassuring the person that it is correct after all. (6 references)

486

Mead, Beverley T. Masculinity and femininity in our time. *Postgraduate Medicine*, 44(4):244-247, 1968.

Changing concepts and definitions of masculinity and femininity tend to be merged in young men and women, leading to a lessened feeling of the need to conform to a diluted image, which sometimes produces role confusion and gives rise to anxiety. Correlations are made with these changing roles and social trends such as a higher rate of youthful suicide, more anxiety and distress among both parents and children, and a growing amount of juvenile delinquency. There may be nothing that society can do to stem social change, and the specific changes in masculinity and femininity roles in our present culture may only be surface signs of the deeper social changes causing them. It is difficult to find universally accepted standards and values in any area of modern society, including the masculine-feminine roles, as much of the former commonly held characteristics have been altered and tend to overlap. The aggressiveness of the male and demureness of the female are fading images. Increasing numbers of single and married women hold self-sufficient employment, and husbands are assuming more housework roles. Role playing problems may result in the young and cause greater incidence of homosexuality, which may be expected to increase before a leveling trend occurs.

487

Medical World News. / Marijuana use and behavior. / Passivity vs Violence. *Medical World News*, 11(16):34, 1970.

Traditionally, medicine and sociology viewed marijuana as an agent

that led the user to a sense of passivity, relaxation, and well-being. This view was elaborated in the LaGuardia Commission report of 1944. Current views, however, suggest that the increasing violence may be a more predictable reaction than would passivity and withdrawal. Dr. Malcolm, a Canadian psychiatrist, concludes that the concept of social action and impatience characteristic of our time might well produce a very different drug effect from that which was identified in New York City 25 years ago.

488

Muensterberger, Warner; Kishner, Ira A. Intercultural conflict and psychosis. / Interkultureller konflikt und psychose. / *Psyche* (Stuttgart), 22(4):245-270, 1968.

A detailed description of a psychotic break on the part of a 23-year-old, male Nigerian exchange student concludes that the transition from a West-African, clan-oriented society to a completely foreign, at least partially hostile, and essentially isolating environment makes demands on the emotional life of the new arrival with which only an unusually flexible and highly adaptable ego structure can deal successfully. In the patient's case, there appears to have been absolutely no possibility of developing new, basic, interpersonal relationships and/or social attitudes or of achieving a gradual, progressive modification of the demands of the ego and superego, which might have made his psychological survival possible. In contrast, his hospitalization afforded him group belonging and identification, together with the presence of friendly, supportive, concerned, and authoritarian "family" figures, resulting in a speedy disappearance of symptoms. The suggestion is made that if the government assumes the responsibility of bringing students to the United States from developing countries, such as those of West Africa, it should assume the further responsibility of creating conditions for them which will minimize the stress to which they will be subjected because of social-cultural differences and conflicting behavioral patterns.

489

Mukundarao, K. Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization. *International Social Work*, 12(3):29-39, 1969.

Social work in India was developed by an American, and little effort was made to relate social work values or techniques to what is indigenous to the country. Cultural factors are not brought into social work practice. Thus, Ghandi was demonstrating many techniques of social change that Indian social work ignored. Two cultural concepts are of particular significance to social work: *dharma* and *karma*. *Dharma* is the concept of duty. It prescribes what a person should do.

However, it sometimes creates conflicting prescriptions, and the social worker must understand *dharma* well enough to help the client resolve these conflicts. The theory of *karma* is a view of fate or action. One's present fortunes or misfortunes are a product of acts committed in a previous life. The social worker must be able to help the client take initiative through a proper understanding of *karma*. Social workers must be able to work in and around the caste system in an effective way. Finally, they must work through and in the extended or joint family. Traditional society changes, too, and social workers must know where the important parts of the society are. (14 references)

490

Murphy, H. B. M. Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua. In: Zubin, J., *Social Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1968. 382 p. (p. 74-99).

A theory is presented which concerns the influence of social factors on schizophrenia and attempts to bring together observations from family psychiatry, sociology, epidemiology, empirical psychology, and clinical work. The initial assumption is that schizophrenia proneness can be inherited and, perhaps, can also be affected by physical agents after birth. This proneness varies in degree, however, and in many instances the disease does not appear unless the weakened functions are put under strain. Whether the disease can appear in the absence of genetic predisposition has not been determined. Social situations, regardless of whether they arise in the patient's micro-society (his family) or in his macrosociety, are schizophrenia evoking if they persistently confront people with tasks requiring the interpretation of ambiguous, conflicting, or otherwise complex information. Schizophrenia is not only a disturbance of intellectual functioning, but also it frequently involves a disturbance of affect. (41 references)

491

Nandi, Proshanta Kumar. Toward a modern intellectual tradition: The case of India. In: Gerson, W., *Social Problems in a Changing World*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969. 621 p. (p. 472-481).

An analysis is made of intellectuals in transitional India, with emphasis on the problems that the intellectuals, who are exposed to modern education, face in the pursuit of their vocations and avocations, and the broad problems related to the growth of such intelligentsia. Despite the fact that Hindi has been declared to be the national language, all higher education in India, especially graduate education is totally in English. This leads to two different classes of people unable to communicate with each other. If the foreign-trained student takes issue with the sacred maxims of the Hindu social order, he is often

accused of selling his spirituality: which is further complicated by the fact that India had a gigantic Brahmanic intellectual tradition centuries before Westernization. This tradition was highly selective and never led to mass education. The impediments to modern scientific intellectual tradition are numerous and most of them create further difficulties. In addition, tradition has a strong hold on the Indian intellectual, the caste system has been revitalized and its influence is evident in all walks of life. The dependence of the extended family on the young college graduate, the longer period of employment, the struggle for existence in an inflationary society, and a bleak future combine to make the intellectual feel emotionally uprooted, culturally distanced, and psychologically lonely. (10 references) (Author abstract modified)

492

Naroll, Raoul. A tentative index of culture-stress. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 5(2):107-116, 1959.

A test of culture-stress theory by a cross-cultural survey was made in which correlations are measured between hypothesized symptoms of culture-stress and hypothesized causes. Abundant data exists on four aspects of culture in its relation to environment which may be hypothesized as causes of variation in culture-stress: ecological pressure, economic pressure, warfare, and sexual deprivation. In searching for symptoms of culture-stress, four tentative indicators were found: protest suicide, defiant homicide, drunken brawls, and witchcraft attribution. A world-wide sample of 37 peoples was examined; the data was taken chiefly from the human relations area files. A tentative index of culture-stress was calculated for ethnic units about which there are data, and is intended as a statistical test of hypotheses in cross-cultural surveys of culture-stress. The reliability of the four indicators was studied, and an observation quality index was constructed which revealed a serious risk of bias in reports of witchcraft attribution, a milder risk of bias in reports of homicide and suicide, but no suggestion of bias in reports of drunken brawling. (22 references)

493

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information; Savicevic, Miormir; Kilibarda, Momcilo. Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia). *Occupational Mental Health Notes*, April 1968. p. 2-3.

Two groups are evaluated in Ivangrad. One is an industrial group composed of 2,000 workers employed in a cellulose and paper factory, a wood-processing factory, a coal mine, a leather-processing factory and a transportation enterprise. A control group was made up of 2,000 persons from Ivangrad and near-by places who are not employed in

industry. Until a few years ago Ivangrad had no industry and the population was mainly engaged in agricultural activities. The study will cover a period of 7 years. There have been a number of benefits from industrialization at Ivangrad. Maladaptation problems have also been created. Examples are fatigue, neurosis, accidental injuries, and alcoholism. Better knowledge of the interrelationships between their problems and the way in which they develop under transition from rural agricultural to urban industrial is the primary goal of this study. Data were collected on the factory, the city, ethnographic, socio-economic, cultural, and biological characteristics of the population. Questionnaires were prepared and psychological tests given to measure physical and mental health. The entire group of 4,000 was interviewed. Currently work is under way on coding and programming data for machine processing. Particular attention will be paid to the state of mental health of members of both groups. The correlation of particular psychosocial, cultural, and ecological factors with the frequency of mental disorders will be established.

494

Nelson, Bryce. Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots. *Science*, 161(3838):246-249, 1968.

The Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University was founded in 1965 as a response to the assassination of President Kennedy. Riots are not new to the United States, but occurred several times in the 1800s. The Lemberg Center conducts research on the causes and consequences of violent behavior, transmits and applies research findings through consultation with public agencies and authorities responsible for social control, and trains researchers in methods for studying violence and conducts seminars for students and persons in public agencies. The Center also has begun making documentary movies and runs a riot data clearinghouse. The primary focus of the Center's research is a study of conditions in 10 cities—Akron, Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Cleveland, Dayton, Nashville, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. In each city, the survey is accumulating demographic material; assessing attitudes toward rioting, social injustice and social change by interviewing 500 black and 500 white residents of each city; conducting interviews with black militants, states' rights groups, and politicians; and monitoring events on-the-spot.

495

New Zealand Department of Justice. Social trends and our response. In: New Zealand Dept. Justice, *Crime in New Zealand*. Wellington, New Zealand: R. E. Owen, 1968. 417 p. (p. 397-407).

In a discussion of social changes within the New Zealand Community that are important not only to penology but also the structure and

future of society, urbanization is identified as the most significant. The impact of urbanization is even greater upon the Maori than the white population. The increase in the incidence of illegitimacy is one of the more conspicuous social phenomena of recent years. Despite the fact that adoptions are not keeping pace with the children available for adoption, very little is done to assist the unmarried mother. There is a growing need for organized help in the area of problem children in the schools. Social measures will never eliminate crime, although they may reduce it. Adequate penal measures will always be needed. A number of advances have been made in this field in recent years; hard labor, reformatory detention, corrective training, preventive detention—all variants of imprisonment—have been abolished, except for the last, which can now be imposed only in limited cases. Borstal training and detention centers for youths have been established. Separate borstal parole boards have been established and a scheme was developed to link community and inmate through regular visiting and development of personal relationships. The courts are now aware of the fact that institutional treatment should be a last resort. The increasing use of fines and probation and the new concept of periodic detention for adults as well as adolescents show how the law is moving away from the "deterrence and retribution" approach to crime and delinquency. Many approaches, much knowledge and a real effort by agencies and community resources are required to solve the problems of crime, delinquency and the criminal. Despite progress, New Zealand has yet to reach the standard of an alert, responsive, constructive society that can produce the solutions.

496

Nieburg, H. L. Violence, law, and the informal polity. *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 13(2):192-209, 1969.

The conceptual framework which views the social process, its institutions, prevailing norms, and the circumstances of social disorder as related phenomena is elaborated. The legitimate purpose of police power is to minimize and control the frictional violence which arises out of the ever present margin of antisocial acts by individuals and groups. It is asserted that many of the elusive qualities of the legal system are adjustments to the realities of interest group politics, the changing nature of the domestic balance of power, and the nature and priorities of social problems and solutions. The law ratifies the facts provided by the informal polity. Private violence and threat are part of the underlying social process, like other kinds of social bargaining power. To generate social change, new groups are formed which embody new values and behavior which are designed to show that the norms of behavior proposed are better than those already practiced by society. The logic of social change defies prediction. An illegal and

violent situation may be triggered by years of simmering dissatisfaction; the notion that events can be manipulated is therefore dismissed as naive. The web of action—reaction is seen as complex, defying scientific unravelling. The role of political violence to be understood must be seen as a part of the continuum of the total formal and informal polity. (18 references) (Author abstract modified)

497

Nowlis, Helen H. Historical and current factors which may make the recommended courses of action impractical. In: Wittenborn, J., *Drugs and Youth*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1969. 485 p. (p. 402-414).

Current and historical factors which may impede progress against drug abuse are discussed. An examination is made of some of the beliefs and assumptions that dominate thinking about drugs and the effects of drugs and contribute to difficulties in dealing with the drug problem. A distinction is made between 2 aspects of the drug problem. The first is directly concerned with drugs as substances which, by their chemical nature, affect the structure and function of the living organism. Basic aspects include the problem of extending scientific understanding of the action and effects of drugs, the problem of making available to those who require it scientific knowledge about drugs, and the problem of learning to live in an environment increasingly dominated by chemical substances of all kinds. The second aspect is concerned with people who use drugs, people who make judgments about people who use drugs, the propriety or impropriety of persons who use drugs, and the definitions of danger and safety, therapeutic effectiveness, utility, risk, and abuse. Other factors complicating the situation are technological and social change. (13 references)

498

Nowlis, Helen H. Defining the problem. In: Nowlis, H., *Drugs on the College Campus*. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1969. 144 p. (p. 1-3).

The problem of drugs on the college campus is discussed. The characteristics of the problem are: ignorance of the effects of drugs on the body, semantic difficulties stemming from the myth and emotion that surrounds the terminology used in discussing drug use, lack of communication among the groups of individuals involved, and lack of understanding of scientific method and concepts. The problem is further complicated by rapid social change, the changing role of education, the pill society, and a tendency on the part of the public to retreat in the face of difficult problems.

499

Ohlin, Lloyd E. The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement. *Notre Dame Lawyer*, 43(6):834-846, 1968.

Mass-media reporting of the F.B.I.'s uniform crime reports distorts the public's perception of the actual amount of crime in the United States. The public tends to assume that the publicized rise in "serious crime" refers to physical assault; in fact, however, burglary, larceny over 50 dollars, and auto theft make up 87 percent of the crimes covered by the F.B.I. index. Furthermore, there is a large amount of crime which remains unreported, because of police manpower shortages and inefficiency and because of the public's failure to report crime, because of low confidence in the possibility of effective police action. Certain social factors contribute to a rise in actual crime: the changing age distribution, important in this regard since most major crimes are committed by young men under the age of 25; the massive migration of rural dwellers to the cities, where the rates of crime are higher; increased prosperity resulting in more goods to be stolen; and general affluence, which has created careless attitudes toward the safeguarding of property. Relative deprivation in urban slum communities, combined with the rising expectations of the poor, has led to ghetto riots involving widespread looting and a general climate of hostility to law enforcement. Finally, the high crime rates traditionally associated with high density and low-income areas of residence will increase as low-income groups begin to occupy a greater proportion of the available housing within the city boundaries. If proper consideration were given to the effects of these social changes, the actual increase in crime would probably be negligible or nonexistent. The extensive programs to rebuild the cities, erase the slums, transform the patterns of race relations, and raise the level of economic, political, and cultural achievements of deprived persons must be effectively implemented in order to change the overall character of the crime problem. (41 references)

500

Parker, Seymour; Kleiner, Robert J.; Needelman, Bert. Migration and mental illness: Some reconsiderations and suggestions for further analysis. *Social Science and Medicine* (Oxford), 3:1-9, 1969.

The utility of the "culture shock" concept and several alternative social psychological factors in explaining variations in rates of mental illness among different migratory status groups are examined. The data provide little support for "culture shock" as an explanatory concept. Such variables as goal striving stress, reference group orientation, and self-esteem are found to be useful, particularly when the presence or absence of certain pathology linked characteristics in the same individual is considered. The findings suggest the importance of incorporat-

ing social psychological variables into the design of studies of social factors in mental illness. Such global variables as "migration" may be too varied in their situational contexts and effects to order data on mental illness. (15 references) (Author abstract)

501

Pattison, E. Mansell; Bishop, Lyall A.; Linsky, Arnold S. Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1968, 125(2), 160-167.

Investigated trends in public attitudes toward the narcotic addict by sampling articles on narcotic addiction from the popular magazines over the past 7 decades. Compared to the public view in 1900, the addict is now seen as less responsible for his behavior, and the social milieu is given greater significance. Public recommendations about coping with the problem of addiction have shifted in emphasis from punitive methods to medical treatment and social rehabilitation. These findings are consistent with concurrent changes in the popular view of the nature of man. Discussion by G. E. Vaillant follows. (21 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

502

Peacock, James L. Pasemah megaliths: Historical, functional and conceptual interpretations. *Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology Academia Sinica*, No. 13:53-63, 1962.

On the plateau of Pasemah in Sumatra is a group of megalithic monuments in which a static "primitive" style and a "more evolved" style showing "agitated movement" can be seen. The agitated quality of the "more evolved" images may be accounted for in three ways. An historical approach suggests the primitive statues are indigenous while the more evolved style resulted from Dongsonian and Chinese influences. A functional approach suggests two major stages of Indonesian history: before wet rice cultivation, and after. In prehistoric slash-and-burn agriculture everyone had to work in the fields. The megaliths were constructed as symbols of rank in feast-of-merit rituals, given on the basis of achievement in crop production. With the practice of wet rice cultivation, enough surplus was produced to allow full-time, specialized, non-working leaders, and authority was ascribed via heredity. This hereditary elite called for distinctively elaborate megaliths in the feasts of merit to emphasize further their special status. A conceptual approach suggests that the "agitated" statues expressed the contradiction between the principle "status is achieved" and the principle "status is ascribed" which sets limits on the people allowed to "achieve." The imagery of the "agitated" statues symbolizes men struggling with authority and might be interpreted as men trying to achieve status,

frustrated by the "status is ascribed" principle on which authority is based. (19 references)

503

Pettigrew, Thomas F.; Spier, Rosalind B. The ecological structure of Negro homicide. In: Cohen, B., *Crime in America*. Itasca, Illinois: F. E. Peacock, 1970. 506 p. (p. 69-76).

One of the most interesting characteristics of homicide among Negro Americans is the great range in rates across states. Negro homicide rates for 1949 to 1951 were over 4 times as great in Missouri as in Massachusetts and 2 times as great in such states as Texas and Florida as in New Jersey and Connecticut. The present paper is an exploratory attempt to account for these wide state rate discrepancies in terms of a variety of ecological variables. Within the general hypothesis that Negro homicide rates are ecologically patterned in direct and meaningful ways, 4 specific hypotheses are tested: 1) Negro homicide rates are positively related to the states' general traditions of violence; 2) Negro homicide rates are positively related to the amounts of Negro in migration to the states; 3) Negro homicide rates are negatively related to the states' socioeconomic levels of Negroes; 4) Negro homicide rates are positively related to the states' degrees of family disorganization. The present data suggest 2 factors. It might well be that the Negro turns to homicide because he is often a product of a region with a violent tradition, and because he is often a migrant in a new and threatening environment that makes it difficult for him to throw off this cultural predilection for homicide. Only future research using individual measures can properly evaluate the importance of these variables. (26 references)

504

Phillips, Leslie. Culture, life-style and pathology. *Human Adaptation and Its Failures*. New York: Academic Press, 1968. p. 176-191.

Dominant forms of pathology are held to be uniquely characteristic of the cultures in which they emerge, although cross-cultural universals in the relationship of psychological development to pathology are expected. A review of literature from a number of cultures shows that life-style continuity in health and disorder is a cross-cultural universal. Evidence of cultural effects on the expression of pathology is presented. Culture change and value change are shown to correlate with changes in pathological form. A review of changes in American pathology in this century from repressive hysteria, manic-depressive disorder, and other traditional forms to violent and self-indulgent pathologies is held to reflect rapid social and value shifts in the United States. (24 references)

505

President's Commission on Campus Unrest. Student protest in the 1960's. In: *The Report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 537 p. (p. 17-49).

As part of the report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, background information is presented on the development of student protest in the 1960's. The evolution of campus unrest is traced from the peaceful demonstrations of the civil rights movement to the terrorist bombing at the University of Wisconsin. It is stressed that in the early 1960's the vast majority of students were either apolitical or dedicated to peaceful change, and that the terminology campus unrest is too simple a term for the complex phenomenon that has evolved over the past 10 years. Analysis of trends, starting with the Berkeley Revolt of 1964, the civil rights movement of the early 1960's, and the formation of the Students for a Democratic Society, shows a gradual movement toward more disruptive, violent and terrorist tactics and a steady growth in the number of radical students and extremists. The revolt on the University of California's Berkeley campus indicates the beginning of student concern and demonstration and is characterized by a number of complex factors. Rapid escalation of the Viet Nam war brought further student concern and an escalation of protest to campuses all over the country, such as that at Columbia in 1968. Finally the events at Kent State, Jackson State, and the University of Wisconsin are briefly recounted as indicators of the spread of violent tactics and increased participation by growing numbers of students. It appears, however, that the majority of American students are not radical extremists, but merely desire to express growing disenchantment and alienation with the existing sociopolitical system.

506

Presley, Robert B. Law and order: Situation 1968. *Police*, 12(6):48-51, 1968.

Because of court decisions which inhibit the use of traditional methods, rising crime rates, civil disobedience, inability to attract and hold sufficient capable personnel, lack of public financial and moral support, and many other problems, police in the United States have been unable to maintain law and order. Crime includes a very wide range of behavior and involves a significant number of people. When significant numbers of people lack respect for the lives and property of others, the security derived from living in an orderly society is undermined. The most obvious threat to public order in recent times has been urban riots. Problems are also caused by mass demonstrations. The rapid pace of social change, permissiveness, mobility and apathy contribute to the problem. The Supreme Court, in trying to insure greater

individual freedom and rights, has been responsible for additional difficulties in enforcing laws. Strict adherence to the law by all citizens, active participation in government, and rehabilitation of those who have "dropped out" of society are necessary.

507

Pye, Lucien W. The authority crisis in modernization. In: Pye, L., *The Spirit of Chinese Politics*. Cambridge, Mass., M. I. T. Press, 1968. 255 p. (p. 1-11).

Political scientists who have been studying the evolution of politics in China have for the most part failed to appreciate that China is a developing nation. It has differed, however, from other nations in a similar stage of industrial and social modernization, by virtue of its cultural heritage. The Chinese always knew they were Chinese. They were Chinese in transition and in search of an authority to bring them safely through the series of pogroms and warlord states, not to mention the war with Japan. They have been plagued with the traditional emphasis on the family unit, and the divided regard for familial and extrafamilial authority. In addition, they have been forced to rely on leaders who, in the main, were ignorant of Western development and organization necessary for their own development. The phantom-republic under Sun Yat-Sen was characterized by poor economic planning, and by a topheavy bureaucracy which frustrated attempts towards social progress. Thus the Chinese model of development has differed critically from most other developing countries, not only in the absence of the identity crisis, but in the difficulty in achieving within their social and political life new forms of authority which could satisfy the need to reestablish the nation in the position of prominence earlier enjoyed, but in a context of Western modernization.

508

Pye, Lucien W. The political process in action: The communes. In: Pye, L., *The Spirit of Chinese Politics*. Cambridge, Mass., M.I.T. Press, 1968. 155 p. (p. 197-232).

A major departure from the traditional concept of social reform is seen in the Communist faith in voluntarism. The Communist political leaders, as typified by Mao, endorse the idea that social change can be implemented through process of will. Exemplifying this was the creation in 1958 of the agricultural commune. Here the control of the production of agricultural products became the direct responsibility of political cadres, and worked its way down to the level of production teams comprising some 20 village families. Virtually all private ownership of the means of agricultural production was abolished, except for a few domestic animals and household garden produce. The mobilization of the communes began gradually, but with characteristic rashness

was suddenly accelerated to a disastrous extent. The reaction of the peasant was not hostility in attempting to keep what he considered belonged to him, but to milk the system of free benefits for all it was worth. Thus in 2 years' time, what had been proclaimed to the world as a major communistic breakthrough became a retreat from disorganization and famine. The commune movement is typical of the thinking of Communist Chinese leaders, particularly Mao, because it is founded on political fantasy rather than economic and social reality. Its failure may well herald the ultimate failure of the Communist movement in China.

509

Quarantelli, E. L.; Dynes, Russell R. Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change. In: Dinitz, S., *Deviance*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969. 575 p. (p. 142-149).

The problem of looting, which has been seen in various racial disturbances since 1965, is discussed. Looting in such civil disturbances is highly selective; only certain types of consumer goods are looted while other and frequently more valuable property is generally avoided. Looting is often positively sanctioned by a segment of the population. While looting is often viewed as simply illegal or meaningless behavior, it can be seen as an index of social change since it signals the end of a past normative agreement concerning property rights within the community. Whether it means the initiation of more peaceful ways of instituting change remains to be seen. If not, the continuation of violence and looting may become normative among the lower class elements of the population. (1 reference) (Author abstract modified)

510

Rapoport, Rhona; Rapoport, Robert N. The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change. *Human Relations* (London), 22(1):3-30, 1969.

Societal implications of the dual career family, in which both husband and wife have jobs which are highly salient personally and require a high degree of commitment, are discussed. In the postindustrial era, more women are entering the work force. A study was conducted of 13 functioning dual career families and 3 in which the wife ended her career, at least temporarily. Interviews with these 16 families indicated 5 structural dimensions of stress: 1) role overloads; 2) dilemmas arising from the discrepancy between personal norms and social norms; 3) maintenance of personal identity; 4) social network dilemmas; 5) role cycling. It is suggested that the dual career family structure is likely to become more prevalent to the extent that 3 arenas of social change provide compatible arrays of factors to support the pattern: 1) the

arena of work role relationships; 2) the arena of domestic role relationships; 3) the arena of the built environment. (50 references) (Author abstract modified)

511

Roberts, Ben C. On the origins and resolution of English working class protest. In: Graham, H., *Violence in America*. New York: Bantam Books, 1969. 822 p. (p. 245-280).

In this study of violence in America, the origins and resolutions of English working class protests are investigated for purposes of comparison. In feudal England peasants angered by high taxes and feudal practices often revolted and were quickly suppressed. During the 14th century, civil conflicts continued, but when the Tudors came to power in 1485, a firm government and stable paternalism created a stable society. After the Civil War and the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660, there were many riots, that were mainly spontaneous, a major factor in these riots was a weakness in the central authorities and no working-class movement. A political system has not developed to the stage where major issues of social discontent could be resolved through a democratic process. The period from 1783 to 1867 has been called an age of improvement. Violent behavior by the poor changes to a pattern of orderly procedure in settling social and political conflicts. Industrial growth was a decisive factor along with strong trade unions. Throughout the 19th century, an interplay of constraint existed that was imposed by law and public concession to the idea of voluntary collective self-regulation. By the mid-1800's, a succession of factory and mine acts were passed to protect women and children from exploitation. These were the result of combined action of enlightened legislators and working-class leaders. During the latter half of the 1800's, discontents were met by piecemeal social reforms. The British trade union movement never faced the kinds of problems that confronted the labor movement in 19th century America or Europe. Revolutionary tradition was a fundamental fact in America, and waves of immigrants who had relieved pressure in Britain threatened the jobs of earlier immigrants in America. In the scramble for security, violence was inevitable. In Britain the population was relatively stable and the roots of the working class went deep. British employers took a more tolerant attitude and were less ruthless towards unions. The working class in Britain was not homogeneous; there were significant differences in economic interests between skilled and unskilled workers, rural and urban workers, and new immigrants and native-born Englishmen. Social groups in Britain managed to achieve a balance of relations that reduced violence to a low level. When conflicts arose before and after World War I, firmly established patterns of behavior enabled both sides to moderate their actions and reach an understanding of their differences. (22 references)

512

Ross, H. Laurence; Campbell, Donald T.; Glass, Gene V. Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British "Breathalyzer" crackdown of 1967. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 13(4):493-509, 1970.

The social effects of a legal reform are examined in a study utilizing the interrupted time series research design, a method of analysis that has broad potential use in studies of legal change more generally. The method has been applied to the British crackdown on drinking and driving. It is believed that the method has ruled out a wide variety of potential alternative explanations of the observed decline in casualties. The conclusion is that the crackdown, with its attendant publicity, did save lives and prevent injuries, and that it continues to have an important beneficial effect on British highways. Substantially, it has been shown that a relatively simple and inexpensive legal reform has produced the result for which it was intended. It is believed that the British act, with appropriate modifications, would meet the requirements of constitutionality in the United States; and although direct generalization is not possible, no reason is apparent why such action would not have a similarly beneficial effect in this country. Officials charged with the responsibility for highway safety might well be urged to consider this adoption. A technique for evaluating the effect of social changes generally and legal changes in particular has been demonstrated. Rules to be followed in adapting this technique to particular settings are suggested. (21 references) (Author abstract modified)

513

Roussopoulos, Dimitrios. The dimensions of dissent. *Journal of the Canadian Bar Association* (Ottawa), 1(2):24-28, 1970.

The individual citizen has traditionally had 4 courses of action to follow when he disagreed with government policies: consent, passive resistance, violence, or letter writing and voting. To the new dissenters none are satisfactory and a new fifth answer is nonviolent direct action or civil disobedience. The social context in which such dissent has emerged in postwar Canada and the U.S. is discussed and some examples of student dissent in Canada are described. It is concluded that it is foolish to hope that discourse, parliamentary procedure, and due process will be the only means for social change.

514

Rubinstein, Eli A. Paradoxes of student protests. *American Psychologist*, 24(2):133-141, 1969.

The paradoxes of student protests are discussed. Perhaps the most central and prevalent paradox is that in the very effort to uphold their individual freedom the student activists forcibly abridge the freedom of others. It is on a variation of this point that university administrators

have taken their stand. Another paradox is to be found in the intellectual anti-intellectualism and the dogmatic antidogmatism. The student protesters have a highly intellectual form of antiintellectualism by virtue of their own above average intelligence. A third paradox is that in the rebellion against what the activists see as an authoritarian and unresponsive politicized society they find themselves engaged in all kinds of complex political strategies and tactics. It is this aspect which troubles the extreme and very active core of the new left. The last dilemma concerns the struggle to find a basis for confrontation. On the one hand, the students do not want a confrontation. They want something definite and unyielding against which to resist. At the same time, if a college president takes a firm stand, the students view him as a perfect example of the entrenched establishment. The spread and impact of student protests make them much more a sociological and a political phenomenon than a psychological one. What seems to underlie much of the force and vitality of these student protests is the sense of drama, the feeling of participation, and the excitement of being caught up in a group experience. (19 references)

515

Rubinstein, Eli A. Stanford study of campus protests. *Science*, 163(3870):879-880, 1969.

Further clarification of an earlier statement calling for a national study of student protests is made. The statement was not to be regarded as a substitute for examining the underlying issues or to mean that problems of university governance are not of basic importance. Rather, an understanding of the process of confrontations could serve as an additional means for effective response to both the specific issues and the general need for reexamination of university governance.

516

Ruesch, Jurgen; Brodsky, Carroll M. The concept of social disability. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19(4):394-403, 1968.

The term "physical impairment" refers to permanent biological limitations, and the term "psychological impairment" refers to permanent mental limitations of the individual; both represent endstates of conditions listed in the standard nomenclature of diseases and operations. In recent years, however, a third type of impairment has emerged. The progressive specialization of modern life, the complexity of technology, and the existence of certain cultural, educational, and economic deprivations have called attention to "social impairment," which is characterized by a person's inability to communicate, to function socially, and to take advantage of the facilities available in any society. Physical, psychological, or social impairment is judged to exist when the patient, as compared to other persons of the same age and sex, exhibits limita-

tions of function. Depending upon the specific situational demands, impairment may or may not disable the patient. Disability exists when situational characteristics result in exclusion of the impaired patient, preventing him from pursuing gainful employment, recreation, or home life, and when that patient is unable to find inclusion in any other suitable substitute situation. If impairment is a function of the person, disability is a function of the social situation. The evolution of the notion of social disability, the characteristics of the impaired person, and the assessment of the actually or potentially disabling situations have been discussed, and the conclusion has been advanced that social disability is the end result of any impairment that leads to more or less permanent exclusion. It is the task of social psychiatry to prevent various minor impairments from becoming major disabilities. (37 references) (Author abstract)

517

Sarbin, Theodore R. On the distinction between social roles and social types, with special reference to the hippie. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(8):1024-1031, 1969.

The distinction between social roles and social types is discussed, with special reference to the hippie. Social types provide models of conduct that may be used to enculturate the young. The folk type is constructed out of exaggerations in expected conduct. The exaggeration serves as the focus for social typing. Social typing or folk typing is likely to be engaged in by nearly everyone. Under conditions of crisis and social change, newly created positions are filled, not by chance, but by recruitment from social types, when the public features of the type have some face validity for the emerging role. The purpose of psychological typing is to locate through a series of inferences all persons in an aprioristic linear dimensional scheme; the purpose of social typing is to place a particular person into a formed figural category with certain easily recognizable properties. Folk typing may best be understood as a cognitive process. Two conditions are required for folk typing: 1) the noting of individual differences in the public performance of roles, and 2) the recognition that a particular performance style is relevant to the values intrinsic to the life of the collectivity. The hippie is not enacting a social role. There are no complementary roles, no recognized social structures containing a position designated "hippie", no system of rights and duties that center on a status called "hippie". Rather, the hippie is a social or folk type. As an occupant of the undifferentiated youth status in contemporary society, his performance style is readily recognized by others. The cues that lead an observer to infer that a particular person is an exemplar of the folk type "hippie" are variations in dress, manner, demeanor, health and sanitation habits, content of speech, art preferences, and conduct presumably related to drug usage. (20 references)

518

Sax, Richard M. Why it hurts to be black and blue. *Issues in Criminology*, 4(1):1-14, 1968.

Unlike the military, the police and law enforcement professions have little or no appeal for Negroes. Before the Watts riots in 1965, integration in police departments was resisted by white police. Following the outbreak of violence, recruitment of black police officers was given high priority. However, by this time few Negroes were interested. Changes in the system will come only when internal strength is developed within the black community.

519

Schnore, Leo F.; Sharp, Harry. The changing color of our big cities. In: O'Brien, R., *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (p. 119-122).

Urbanization of the nonwhite population of the United States is one of the outstanding social trends of the twentieth century and profoundly relevant to an understanding of the contemporary urban crisis. In 1900 only 23 percent of the nonwhite population lived in cities; in 1960 72 percent were urban dwellers. During the same period the urban white population increased from 43 to about 70 percent of the total. This trend is even more marked in the very large cities but is evident in large urban areas in all sections of the country except in the South where 6 of 10 metropolitan areas had lower proportions of nonwhites in 1960 than in 1950. Central areas of the cities have received the greatest number of the urban nonwhites while the nonwhite population declined but grew rapidly in the suburban areas. While there are a number of causes for these shifts in population, the major factors in residential clustering by race are restrictive selling practices which ultimately create separate housing markets for whites and nonwhites. It is anticipated that the rest of the century will be marked by a continuation of these trends as well as a continuation of the accompanying social upheavals that have been experienced in recent years. (Author abstract modified)

520

Schur, Edwin M. Abortion. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 376(March):136-147, 1968.

As part of the increasingly open discussion of sexual matters in American society, new attention has been focused on the abortion "problem." In America, induced abortion, which medically can be a simple procedure, has been subject to legal proscription and administrative control. The current narrow legal exception for "therapeutic abortion" does not accord with accepted standards of good medical practice,

and is now being challenged by medical practitioners and organizations. Instead of curbing abortion, the criminal law ban simply diverts the demand for such services to illicit sources. The results are a thriving illegal business; subjection of abortion-seekers to the dangers of criminal abortion; a process of "criminalization"; and—for women in the lower socioeconomic strata—discriminatory treatment, according to their financial and informational resources. An important trend toward liberalization of abortion laws is related to broader currents of social change in society, involving norms governing private sexual behavior, fertility control, and the social roles of women. The keynote of such change is the extension of areas of free choice to women which were hitherto not accorded them. How far this trend will be carried with respect to freedom of abortion remains to be seen.

521

Schwab, John J. Psychosocial medicine and the contemporary scene. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 12(1):19-26, 1971.

An essay scrutinizes certain epidemiologic findings about mental illness, surveys the contemporary social scene, and points out some associations between mental illness and social forces that may have predictive value for groups in America today. Civilization is historically blamed for widespread mental illness but comparative transcultural studies cannot be made now to test this thesis. Investigation indicates that mobility, population growth, and social change may be responsible for increased mental illness. It appears that the age of anxiety is passing and we are in the midst of the decades of depression, comparable to the melancholia epidemic in England in the half century following the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Post World War 2 conditions in America are compared to those in Elizabethan England. Youth struggling to find identity, women, blacks, the elderly, and the poor are groups vulnerable to depressive illness. This illness may become epidemic because of the social climate in which withdrawal serves a protective function and is an adaptive reaction, and in which aggressive behavior is being socially repressed. (32 references)

522

Selih, Alenka. / Juvenile delinquency in industrialization and urbanization. / Mladinska delinkvenca v razmerah industrializacije in urbanizacije. *Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo* (Ljubljana), 21(1): 10-15, 1970.

Sociological implications of industrialization and urbanization with the impact of social changes brought along by both processes as sociological categories are discussed. Those characteristics of both processes which may have some influence on the existence of socionegative phenomena, e.g. juvenile delinquency, are especially stressed. The

problem of an individual's situation in urban environment in Slovenia is discussed and data on changes in urbanization of this area in the last years are presented. These changes are related to the consequences arising from them for different groups and individuals and it is emphasized that the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is to be studied in the frame of these changes. (13 references) (Journal abstract)

523

Sethi, B. B.; Thacore, V. R.; Gupta, S. C. Changing patterns of culture and psychiatry in India. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1968, 22(1), 46-54.

India is passing through a phase of far-reaching socioeconomic, sociophilosophical, and cultural changes. A "we" oriented society is facing extinction with the onslaught of "I" oriented individuals. Increased materialism, increased awareness, and heightened expectations are the current mode. This new society must in due course consolidate itself and mature. Until then society shall keep on witnessing a wide variety of emotional derangements and it is for psychiatry to develop itself and guide the emotionally vulnerable individuals to the best of its ability. (copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

524

Sharma, S. L. Structural continuity in the face of cultural change. *Eastern Anthropologist*, 22(2):177-186, 1969.

For reasons of varying orders, shifts in the religious allegiance of a group may have differential effects both with reference to its social matrix and cultural milieu. Religion naturally wields more influence on culture than on social texture. This is also true in the event of conversion. The Meos of Mewat, Hindus originally, are converted Muslims today. It is not determined whether their conversion was volitional, induced, or forcible. There may be 3 discernible consequences of conversion on group plane for the convert culture: amalgam, synthesis, and approximation. Analysis of findings reveals that Hindu elements persist especially in the spheres of Meo culture which relate to the cohesive aspect of institutional arrangements, whereas the Muslim element is discernible in the life cycle rituals. Meo society is structured along clan lines. Marriage is forbidden in the same clan, and inhabitants of the same village are not allowed to marry. The propulsive force now driving the Meos to Islam is the Tabligh movement whose aim is twofold: (1) to purge the Meos of the ethos of the Hindu element, and (2) to initiate the Meos in the ways of devout Islam. The Tabligh movement failed in removing the rules of exogamy. But it has made dents in the ritualistic aspects of the Meos' mode of living, with resultant strain on their cultural fabric. Clearly, the Muslim element is permeating especially in the realm of outward ceremonials, material

symbols, religious observances, awareness and the like. Meo culture is perhaps in the process of assuming a sort of Islamic complex. Yet, the exogamous practice among the Meos conclusively provides an instance of social structural persistence. (10 references)

525

Sinha, Jai B. P.; Stogdill, Ralph M.; Shartle, Carroll L. A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data. *Indian Journal of Psychology* (New Delhi), 45(4):281-294, 1970.

A cross-cultural study of values using college students from India and the United States as subjects is discussed. Background data were obtained in search of common and unique biographical correlates of value dimensions in their own societal settings. The Shartle value scale used is designed to measure to evaluate judgments about a wide range of practices which could or do occur in an educational organization. The study throws some light on several previous viewpoints. Parsons' (1951) concept of diffuseness of organizational functions in an under developed economy has been supported. The Weberian contention about the crucial role religion plays in affecting economy through values is also supported. Religious activities are associated with liberalism, progress and service orientation in the American, but with conservatism and backwardness in Indian culture. It was also found that although at a specific level the value patterns in the 2 cultures are quite different, at a general level the more common components of the value patterns emerge. This suggests the possibility of some cross-cultural invariance in organizational values. However, factors unique to each sample (e.g., traditional patriarchal orientation, fatalism, and discipline and control in the Indian sample; and aging, and family centeredness in the American sample) can be interpreted as indicative of real differences between the 2 cultures. The research is of particular interest indicating that values are much more highly related to social, economic, and political variables in India than in the United States. (16 references) (Author abstract modified)

526

Skolnick, Jerome H. *The Politics of Protest*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p.

An analysis is presented of the nature and causes of protests and confrontations in the United States, and their occasional eruption into violence. This study, which was prepared for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, describes what contemporary protest is and is not. The public response to protest is surrounded by misconceptions concerning the nature and goals of contemporary protest and the composition of protest groups. A major goal of this analysis is to challenge these misconceptions in order that responsible

discussions may take place unencumbered by misunderstanding and distortion. If the racial situation remains inflammatory, if the conditions perpetuating poverty remain unchanged, and if vast numbers of young people see small hope for improvement in the quality of their lives, this country will remain in danger. (109 references)

527

Skolnick, Jerome H. The politics of confrontation. In: Skolnick, J., *The Politics of Protest*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p. (p. 27-175).

The causes and effects of antiwar protests, student protests, and black militancy are examined in this report, which is part of a book on the causes and prevention of violence. Reasons for the existence of a broadly based and durable Vietnam peace movement must be sought in the reassessment of cold war attitudes; in the absence of a "Pearl Harbor" to mobilize patriotic unity; and in the gradual accumulation of public knowledge about the history of America's involvement. This movement, having no single ideology or clearly formulated goals beyond an end to the war, is dependent on government policy for its survival, growth, and tactical evolution. Still, the political consequences of the war may be profound, since, in its wake, there has been a continuing reassessment of American politics and institutions, especially among students at leading colleges and universities. The current student generation is more morally and politically serious than the generation of the 1950's. Their participation in the civil rights movement, in the Peace Corps, and in university protest reflects an idealism expressed in direct action. They have come to see the university as implicated in the industrial, military, and racial status quo. The introduction of police onto the campus, with its attendant violence, usually has reinforced these perceptions while decreasing support for the university outside the campus and diverting attention from substantive issues. Black militants are repudiating conventional American culture and values. The theme of independence is stressed rather than integration. Four factors have influenced this transition. First, the failure of the civil rights movement to improve the social, economic, and political position of most Negroes. Second, urban riots of the 1960's have been met with armed force, which in turn has mobilized militant sentiment within black communities. Third, a worldwide revolution against colonialism has induced a new sense of racial consciousness and pride. Fourth, the war in Vietnam has diverted resources away from urban needs. (50 references) (Author abstract modified)

528

Skolnick, Jerome H. White militancy. In: Skolnick, J., *The Politics of Protest*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p. (p. 210-240).

The characteristic form of violent white militancy in history (vigilan-

tism) and contemporary white militancy are discussed in this report, which is part of a book on the causes and prevention of violence. The most violent single force in American history outside of war has been a minority of militant whites, defending home, family, or country from forces considered alien or threatening. Historically, a tradition of direct vigilante action has joined with racist and nativist cultural themes to create intermittent reigns of terror against racial and ethnic minorities and against those considered un-American. It is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which violence, often aided by community support and encouragement from political leaders, is embedded in American history. Although most white Americans repudiate violence and support the goal of increased opportunity for blacks, there has been a resurgence of militant white protest, largely directed against the gains of the black communities. The roots of such protest lie in the political and economic sources of white marginality and insecurity. In this sense, white militancy, like student, antiwar, and black protest reflects a fundamental crisis of American political and social institutions. White protest is not simply the work of extremists whose behavior is peripheral to the main currents of American society. Similarly, capitulation to the rhetoric of white militancy, through simplistic demands for law and order, cannot substitute adequately for concrete programs aimed at the roots of white discontent. (678 references) (Author abstract)

529

Specht, Harry. Disruptive tactics. *Social Work*, 14(2):5-15, 1969.

The use of disruption is considered as one of the tactics or modes of intervention that may be chosen to bring about planned social change. R.L. Warren's typology of responses is applied to issues as perceived by participants and tactics which will likely be chosen for each. Thus, issue consensus leads to collaboration and tactics of joint action, cooperation and education. Issue difference leads to campaigning through tactics of compromise arbitration, negotiation, and mild coercion. Issue dissensus results in contest or disruption with clashes, violation of normative behavior and legal norms. Violence with such tactics as deliberate attempts to harm, to take over a government and guerilla warfare becomes the mode of intervention. The interrelationships between these various tactics and their moral, ethical and social consequences are discussed in order to clarify their use in promoting social change and, more particularly, to present a basis for understanding and solving the problems of violence in the world today. (28 references)

530

Stewart, Omer. Questions regarding American Indian criminality. *Human Organization*, 23:61-66, 1964.

A study of American Indian criminality was presented. American

Indian means a social-legal, not a biological, group. In most reports of crimes, Indians are not considered of sufficient importance numerically to be placed in a separate category, and they become lost among "other races." When a table is prepared showing the rate per 100,000 population, however, the amount of Indian criminality relative to population size seems to be exceptionally large. An examination of the causes for arrests indicates that Indians are particularly vulnerable to arrest for drunkenness and other crimes involving alcohol. Drunkenness alone accounted for 71% of all Indian arrests reported in 1960. The Indian arrests for all alcohol-related crimes is 12 times greater than the national average and over 5 times that of Negroes. Arrests for all suspected crimes for the nation as a whole has a rate 4 times higher for urban centers than for rural areas, but for Indians, the urban rate is 24 times that of the rural. The figures presented are consistent for all Indians of the nation, whether taken from the national uniform crime report of the FBI or from the records of individual tribal courts. All law enforcement agencies dealing with Indians have reported Indian criminality at rates much higher than the national averages and higher than those for other minority groups. Indians have been arrested and convicted for illegal acts while under the influence of liquor at rates several times higher than have individuals of other minority groups. Indians have a crime rate for non-alcohol connected crimes higher than the national average. The usual social and cultural conditions which are found to contribute to delinquent behavior in the general population, such as poor housing, broken homes, poverty, discrimination, segregation, lack of education, etc., operate among the Indians. (8 references)

531

Stimmel, Don P. Criminality of voluntary sexual acts in Colorado. *University of Colorado Law Review*, 40(2):268-281, 1968.

Sex laws in Colorado are archaic in language, and revisions of the laws have been few and far between. In many instances the laws are older than the state of Colorado itself. Colorado's recently liberalized abortion statute plainly indicates that the knowledge and attitudes of society and of its legislative representatives have evolved substantially from those that made up the environment in which these laws were originally passed. The incidence of at least technical violations that go either undetected or unpunished is far greater than that attending most statutes; hence, it is clearly time for a reevaluation. The recommendations regarding sex laws contained in the model penal code of the American Law Institute merit careful consideration. The initial concern, however, must be with the underlying philosophy upon which laws regulating voluntary sexual conduct are to rest. It is essential to ask if anyone is harmed or if anyone's rights are violated by many of the forms of voluntary sexual behavior currently deemed criminal.

532

Taft, Lawrence T. Parents of autistic children. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology* (London), 11(1):104-106, 1969.

The attempt to attribute the etiology of autism to the environment provided by the parents has been both confirmed and frustrated. Many inconsistencies exist in studies of class, intellect, personality traits and child-rearing practices. There have also been many disagreements on the biological or neurological status of the autistic child. Continuing studies into the interaction of the child and his environment are needed to understand the pathophysiology of infantile autism. Questions are unsettled regarding classification and sampling problems and overwhelming permutation and computations are inherent when experimental factors are compared with genetic and constitutional factors. Meaningful results can be derived only if variables are removed and if the measures, parameters and research designs are able to be replicated. A multidisciplinary approach would be invaluable. In a study population, details of the significant historical events, reports of careful developmental and neurological examinations, and a standardized assessment of family adequacy should be obtained. Thus, data to establish a numerically significant population could then be pooled. (19 references)

533

Tryon, Robert C. Comparative cluster analysis of social areas. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1968, 3(2), 213-232.

3 demographic dimensions previously isolated by cluster analysis procedures (using BC Try system computer analyses) and the social areas discovered were compared in different metropolitan areas for their stability over time and place. The dimensions (socioeconomic independence, family life, and assimilation) accounted for the generality of 33 census tract characteristics in 2 communities. It was also shown that the 3 basic dimensions were essentially unchanged during the decade which included World War II. The stability of these dimensions was retained even though there was considerable change in residents in each metropolitan area during the decade. The validity of cluster-search procedures is demonstrated by the stability of the 3 demographic dimensions. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

534

Tucker, Sterling. Black-white confrontation: The law and the lawyer. *Denver Law Journal*, 46(1):17-25, 1969.

Solution of the grave problems of the cities, particularly the black-white confrontation, requires understanding of the real problems. To date those in positions with the power to provide leadership in attack-

ing those problems have dealt only with symptoms. The existence of two separate communities, one for whites and one for blacks, creates the basic problem and a major social change is required so that the Negro can be fully integrated into society. The emotional use of the term "law and order" is often nothing more than a call for society to return to the status quo which perpetuates the concept of separate and unequal communities for blacks and whites. In application they seal off the ghettos even further from the rest of society and chain and enslave the ghetto people. The white community must come to understand that the current code of social morality that supports the separation is wrong and that every individual has a stake in breaking down the polarization. The legal profession has a large responsibility in supporting this change. If it is not made, the riots which have occurred will expand into real revolution. (1 reference)

536

U.S. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. *Progress Report*, January 9, 1969, Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1969. 52 p.

The President's Commission on Violence is conducting an extensive inquiry into many seemingly unrelated subjects in order to reach an understanding of the social context of contemporary domestic violence. The Commission's research work was divided into seven basic areas of detailed study by the following task forces: (1) task force on historical and comparative perspectives; (2) task force on group violence; (3) task force on individual acts of violence; (4) task force on assassination; (5) task force on firearms; (6) task force on the media; and (7) task force on law and law enforcement. More than 140 research projects have been undertaken by outside experts and scholars. From preliminary reports, testimony, and consultation, certain themes of challenge for the United States have been identified. Among these are: (1) Not all violence is illegitimate, but the existence of legitimate violence sometimes provides rationalizations for those who would achieve ends through illegitimate violence. (2) Individual violence may result, in part, from a deranged mind; but experts agree that most persons who commit violence are basically no different from others. The incidence of violence is subject to modification, control, and prevention through conscious changes in man's environment. (3) Historically, discontent and anger of groups and individuals has often culminated in violence. (4) Progress in meeting the demands of those seeking social change does not always reduce the level of violence. (5) The key to much of the violence lies within the young who account for an ever-increasing percentage of crime. (6) The existence of large numbers of firearms in private hands is complicating factors in the control of violence. (7) Additional complications arise from the high visibility of violence and social inequalities resulting from the effect

of mass media. (8) Social control of violence through law depends, in large measure, on the perceived legitimacy of the law and the society it supports. (9) The criminal justice system suffers from an under-investment of resources at every level. (10) More effective control of violence requires the active engagement and commitment of every citizen.

537

U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d Session. Judiciary Comm. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act. The sociology of the new left. In: *U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d, Judiciary Comm., the New Left*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1968. 246 p. (p. 21-23).

Sociological reasons for the emergence of the new left and its philosophy of futility and militant action are discussed. It is not a matter of time and place alone, but it is a matter of rapid change, achieved too quickly, and not yet assimilated to American culture values and world view. America has been transformed into an overwhelmingly urban society—a mass society. Young people growing up in such a changed society have found that the values they were taught in school do not always match the situations they face in their daily lives. This however, is only a minor part of the political phenomenon that exists. A more important part rests with the nature of decision making in our modern world, and the great distance placed between the maker of decisions and the man in the street. The new left cannot be considered simply as a rejection of the concerns that motivate other Americans. Rather it is a rejection of a society that has created such a situation. The new left is motivated by a desire for something better, and it believes that something better cannot evolve, but must come about as a result of a shattering revolution. Neither the new left, nor any other significant social force, exists in a vacuum. Such forces cannot be controlled without an understanding of the real nature of their existence. (1 reference) (Author abstract modified)

538

U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d Session. Judiciary Comm. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act. Other major activities of the new left. In: *U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d, Judiciary Comm., the New Left*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1968. 246 p. (p. 47-58).

A research memorandum of the U.S. Congress indicates that one of the basic goals of the new left, and consequently the activity which has called upon a great portion of its enthusiasm and passion, is that of becoming the dominant force in controlling the American university. Control by the traditional university establishment, together with

hostility to the selective service system, and to the war in Vietnam, seem to be the trinity of enemies against which such critics seek to do battle. Campus reform has as its long range goal not simply the creation of a politically involved college community but the total alteration of the social, economic, and political structure of society. Likewise, the new left's campaign against the military draft and the war in Vietnam are not ends in themselves, but are incident of the alleged corruption of the entire system. The issue of the war, an emotional and confused question to young people, is in their view a vehicle through which they can bring their more basic criticisms and programs to the attention of a mass of people. There is wide disagreement about how many students are involved in the protest and counterprotests concerning the administration's Vietnam policy and also about the motivations of the protestors and their long range goals. The protest activity has resulted in even more activity by students in support of the administration's policy and several reports indicate that the extent of the student revolution appears overrated and must be put into perspective; protest organizations represent only a fraction of the total number of students on each campus. It is pointed out that opposition to the selective service system and its operation has not all come from the new left, but the new left has played a major role in the opposition. (Author abstract modified).

539

U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d Session. Judiciary Comm. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act. The future. In: *U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d, Judiciary Comm., the New Left*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1968. 246 p. (p. 99-103).

A research memorandum of the U.S. Congress on its investigation of the new left indicates that in light of the past record of the new left, it would be folly to regard the revolutionary directives as merely words. The new left has always been outspoken about its plans and has invariably done what it has said it would do. It would be prudent on the part of our law enforcement authorities to prepare themselves for a nationwide epidemic of incidents of sabotage directed against selective service offices, military installations and equipment, and military personnel. Much student activism will appear on the college campuses. The hardened revolutionaries who make up the new left leadership plan to capture the souls of the idealistic innocents who joined their marches and demonstrations, by leading them progressively from one action to the other. Despite the best efforts of the leaders, many of the innocents and perhaps the majority, are bound to turn against the new left, as their eyes are opened to the fact that they are being used as revolutionary pawns. Our society can contribute to the process of disillusionment by differentiating between the leaders and the rank and file and by showing itself willing at all times to give

sympathetic consideration to the legitimate grievances of our young people. (Author abstract modified)

540

Usdin, Gene L. Civil disobedience and urban revolt. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(11):91-97, 1969.

The dynamics of civil disorder, clearly distinguished from civil disobedience, are analyzed. The nature of contemporary urban revolt, the American tendency to covertly admire violence, the effects of the rapid rate of social change and the relatively permissive attitude toward revolt are considered briefly. Using the model of adolescent rebellion as an aid to understanding the student and Negro revolts, he concludes that the most urgent task of society is to create the means by which dissident groups can express emotional rebellion within appropriate and well-defined limits. (2 references) (Journal abstract modified)

541

Wachtel, Paul. Change and resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations. *Columbia Forum*, 11(4):18-21, 1968.

There is a possibility that, like psychotherapy patients, many Negroes unwillingly strive to undo the changes they seek. This is not to suggest that what most Negroes need is psychotherapy. Negroes want a change in an oppressive social system, but many do wish that they could act differently, aside from how the white man behaves. The oppression to which the Negroes were subjected forced them to find ways of adaption in a world of restricted opportunity; these adaptive efforts may now be a great hindrance to the acceptance of changes that negroes desperately want. The opportunities now gradually opening for Negroes may be putting many into greater acute discomfort than the quiet misery to which they were accustomed. If unconscious resistance to change is part of the dynamics of the present racial situation, then riots are not only an angry warning to the white man, but they may also be viewed as a subconscious sabotage of the efforts that have been made. The single act of rioting could serve both wishes, the wish to speed change, and the wish to slow it down. The black man wants change desperately and that he also fears the change does not make the desire any less real, it only makes it human.

542

Walker, Nigel. Environmental theories. In: Walker, N., *Crime and Punishment in Britain*. 2d Ed. Edinburgh: University Press, 1968. 373 p. (p. 89-103).

A group of environmental theories which emphasize the economic, ecological or social conditions in which delinquents develop is dis-

cussed in an overall study of the British penal system. Dorothy Thomas constructed a British business cycle for the years 1854 to 1913 using statistics such as unemployment, exports, retail prices, railway freight receipts, coal production, provincial bank clearings, pig iron production and operating blast furnaces as indices. She found that drunkenness increased during periods of prosperity and burglaries increased during lean years. Another study conducted by Glaser and Rice between 1930 and 1956 correlated unemployment and arrests. Theories that stress the part played by human environment have been advanced by many, the most famous and simplest of which is Sutherland's principle of differential association. Merton's concept of anomie seems to explain the existence of deviant subcultural norms. He suggested that when a system of cultural values extol above all else, certain common symbols of success for all the population, while its social structure restricts or eliminates access to approved methods of acquiring these symbols, antisocial behavior is the result. Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin, following Merton, elaborated as to why different individuals choose different solutions for the dilemma. Merton's theory applies to societies which have no recent history of conquest, faction, or large scale immigration, thus it is applicable to controlled economies with comparatively full employment, of the kind exemplified by post-war Britain. (14 references)

543

Watts, William A.; Whittaker, David. Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students. *Sociology of Education*, 41(2):178-200, 1968.

A study was conducted among 151 non-students and 56 student controls at the University of California, Berkeley, in order to compare the 2 groups on a number of socio-psychological dimensions. Data were collected about the subjects' backgrounds, family relationships and social and political attitudes. In addition, the following scales were used: Srole's scale of anomie; the personal integration scale of the omnibus personality inventory; and the Thorndike vocabulary test. The non-students were found to be alienated from society and estranged from their families, oriented toward the creative fields, and less interested in a career than their student counterparts. They were not political in the conventional sense, and often expressed the views that political action for social change is futile; however, they turn out in greater frequency than members of the student body for civil rights functions and protests against the war in Vietnam. The non-student group was comparable in ability to college students and in general perceived the functions of the college to be somewhat similar; yet they were extremely dissatisfied with higher education. For some of the non-students, dropping out of college probably represents only a temporary

interruption in their education. (31 references) (Author abstract, modified)

544

Wedge, Bryant. Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 24(4):548-565, 1970.

Anticommunism in the United States is described as a dynamic complex that has grown from the impact of history on the anxieties and hopes of the American people. It is essentially negative and is based on fear and a sense of threat to the nation and to valued qualities of life. The principal elements of the complex are perceptions of Communist revolutionarism, atheism, expansionism, and subversion. In the 1960's there has been a gradual alteration in the image of Communism as a revolutionary threat, due largely to recognition of the inevitability of social change. The 1960's have seen substantial changes in the American response to Communist atheism, led by the churches themselves. The assumption of Communist expansionism can be tested and it will be found that it does not rank very high on the Soviet priority list. The panic concerning Communist conspiracy and subversion led by Senator McCarthy in the 1950's represented a species of mass psychopolitical hysteria. Rationality is returning to the assessment of Communism slowly. The antidote for a reality distorting psychopolitical complex is primarily its recognition.

545

Wiklund, Daniel. / Alkoholproblem bland invandrare i Sverige. / The alcohol problem among immigrants in Sweden. *Alkoholfragan* (Stockholm), 62(5):188-194, 1968.

Immigrants as a class are likely to include a fairly large proportion of unskilled, lonely individuals. These individuals are in danger of becoming rootless in the new environment. Finnish citizens who migrate to Sweden are a case in point: they are hemmed in by a formidable language barrier. Finnish people normally are heavy consumers of alcohol. In their isolated situation on foreign soil, they drink heavily. A Swedish public clinic reported in 1964 that 8 percent of its entire clientele were immigrants. Ten percent of all arrests for intoxication in Stockholm involve Finnish immigrants, who comprise much less than 10 percent of the city's population. Centers should be established for immigrants where they could obtain information in their own language concerning jobs, training, churches, social clubs. The ultimate goal should be linguistic, economic, education, cultural, and biological assimilation of the strangers into the Swedish population.

546

Wiles, Peter. Crisis prediction. *Annals of the American Academy*, 393:32-39, 1971.

The importance of the social sciences has been much exaggerated. The social scientists are particularly bad at prediction, and so at helping us to forestall the sociopolitical crises that occur more and more often. The rate of social change has gone up very sharply for a number of reasons, so surprises are more frequent. This rate should be reduced, at least in rich countries, which face far more unknown situations. Poor countries, on the other hand, face mainly situations known from those slightly more advanced. What poor countries mostly need, therefore, is better information of old kinds, not new kinds of information. Crisis anticipating information will mostly be valueless, since no one knows how to winnow it. It also requires many low level informers, and the identity of these people is a major problem of political power. So is the identity of the processor and publisher of their data. Substantial improvements in information and its use might abolish democracy. (4 references) (Author abstract)

547

Winthrop, Henry. The alienation of post-industrial man. *Midwest Quarterly*, 9(2):121-138, 1968.

An attempt is made to show that what is presently called "the generation gap" is not the traditional conflict of the generations but reflects a divide in human consciousness. The older generation, industrial man, lives by the values of the system of free enterprise: success, comfort, security, status-striving, competition, power, money, role-playing, the quest for distraction. The younger generation, post-industrial man, though, believes in: 1) the establishment of a personal identity; 2) authentic relations between man and man; 3) more decentralization politically, communally, and socially; 4) less alienation; 5) social and Christian values; 6) organization for social change; 7) the exploitation of science, technology, and affluence to improve the condition of man rather than to gain profit; 8) experimental attitude toward sex and marriage; 9) the necessity for learning to be relevant to life; 10) cooperation and mutual aid. The older generation makes a mistake when they group together all the young in one category. There are three sectors of the younger generation: first, the beats, hipsters, new bohemians, motorcycle jerks and bruisers—all those who reject society, usually mindlessly; second, the teen-age generation—junior "squares," who are essentially accepting of their society; third, the new left and the independents—those who reject constructively, recognize the new world that has been fashioned by science and technology, and wish to mold it nearer to their own goals. The way of life, the social values, and the quality of consciousness of the older

generation are contrasted with those of the new left and the independents.

548

Winthrop, Henry. Abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 35(1):28-41, 1971.

In a discussion of the abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus, the promises and expectations of the T-group, the characteristics of students, facilitators and faculty taking part, and the cause of the irrationality that crops up among students in a campus T-group atmosphere are explored. Distinctions are made among the 3 separate concepts of antirationality, irrationality, and nonrationality, which are extremely germane to the professional degradation that sometimes occurs in the basic encounter group and to the abuses in procedure and the improprieties of outlook that occasionally crop up in such groups. If facilitators and clients should come to a T-group with basically antirational attitudes and conduct their sessions irrationally, this is not the equivalent of opening oneself to the nonrational elements of being. It is more accurate to say it represents a species of "adolescentization," an irrational atmosphere which dovetails with the deficiencies and limitations of late adolescence. And, if during the conflicts and stresses of a T-group session there should be a not so subtle shift from the effort to immerse oneself in the nonrational dimensions of life to the expression of either an antirational posture or irrational modes of social intercourse, or both, nothing could be worse. Such a shift often takes place and it is a major factor in the dysgenic results of sensitivity training in amateur, campus T-groups and which seems to be a generational phenomenon. (17 references) (Author abstract modified)

549

Wintrob, Ronald M. Psychiatry in a developing country: The Liberian experience. *British Journal of Social Psychiatry* (London), 3(4):227-230, 1969.

An investigation outlines 3 basic factors that contributed to the etiology and ideational content of psychiatric disorders in Liberia, a culture area undergoing rapid transition. The factors are magic and witchcraft, endemic illness, and pressure for education. Mental disorders associated with witchcraft beliefs are characterized by sudden onset and florid symptomatology, which is usually paranoid. Chronic debilitating illnesses, chiefly intestinal worms, dysentery, and malaria, are contributing factors in mental illness. Tremendous stress is laid on education in Liberia. The older generation is hostile, as education represents a threat to their authority, whereas the young people look on it as the key to success in their evolving society. This can cause family and tribal ruptures. Students, often showing the strain of their

drive for educational achievement, represent 38% of the patients at the Liberian mental health clinic. (3 references) (Author abstract modified)

550

Wolf, Stewart; Goodell, Helen. Patterns of social adjustment and disease. In: Wolf, S., *Harold G. Wolff's Stress and Disease*. 2nd Ed., Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1968. 277 p. (p. 186-228).

Man needs a consistent relationship with his environment. When this is disturbed, he develops feelings of anxiety, fear, anger, loneliness, sadness and dejection which stimulate him to take whatever action is necessary to bring them to an end. Physical, chemical, physiological and psychological factors which affect the host play a more important part in the causation of disease than does the presence of a foreign organism. The challenges of routine early life weigh heavily in the balance toward health or disease. Rapid social changes which grow out of wars and catastrophies cause major disruptions in the relationships of man and are accompanied by epidemics of disease, hypertension, peptic ulcer and endocrine disorders. Stress producing factors in the American culture and in modern society in general are described. (121 references)

551

Wolfgang, Marvin E. Ferracuti, Franco. Substructure of violence: An integrated conceptualization. In: Arnold, D., *The Sociology of Subcultures*. Berkeley: The Glendessary Press, 1970. 171 p. (p. 135-149).

The theory of a subculture of violence does not include all aggression, socialized or not; it does not include all crime or even all criminal homicide. It does include most aggression manifested in physical assaults that are prohibited in criminal codes under such designation as homicide and assaults. The notions of a subculture of violence are built upon existing a) sociological theory on culture, social and personality systems, culture conflict, differential association, and value systems; b) psychological theory on learning, conditioning, developmental socialization, differential identification; and c) criminology research on criminal homicide and other assaultive crimes. It is suggested that the parameters of a subculture of violence can be partly established by measurement of social values using a ratio scale (as in psychophysics) focused on items concerned with the behavioral displays of violence. By means of these scale scores and techniques, it is possible to designate the personality and social attributes of the representatives of a subculture of violence, which in turn makes possible the identification of ecological areas and boundaries of the subculture that interact with the dominant culture. Therapy in correctional institutions is most effective with assaultive offenders from a subculture of violence if

a) the offenders are not permitted to retain their collective and supportive homogeneity in prison; b) values contrary to the subculture of violence are infused into their personality structure and into the prison social system with clarity and commitment by the therapists; c) these inmates are brought to the point of anomic anxiety; and d) they are not returned to the subculture or origin. (9 references) (Author abstract modified)

552

Wolfe, Dael. Concerning dissent and civil disobedience, *Science*, 161(3836):9, 1968.

Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas has just written a book concerning dissent and civil disobedience. The rights to dissent, to advocate social change, to oppose government policy and practice, and to change government itself are protected under the constitution, but no matter how nobly motivated, actions that endanger others or infringe on their rights are unlawful and subject to punishment. If the route of disobedience is taken, the consequences must be accepted. (1 reference)

553

World Health Organization. Prevention of suicide: Statistics and research. *World Health Organization Public Health Papers* (Geneve), 35:31-36, 1968.

A review is offered of currently available statistical sources on suicide and attempted suicide. Data collection methods are discussed. Differences in statistical tabulation procedures are considered. The reliability of data on suicide is discussed, with references to national differences in definition, ascertainment and recording of suicide. Social, cultural and personal pressures on agencies ascertaining suicide are noted. Differential efficiency in population censuses is considered. The need to improve statistics through improved methods of collection and treatment is stressed. Epidemiological and ecological research on suicide is discussed, with stress on the influence of urbanization, social change, social mobility, social isolation, and outlets for aggression. The need for improve methodology is noted. Clinical research on suicide is considered.

554

Winick, Charles. The Beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America. *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, 3(2):69, 73-74, 78, 80, 1969.

Specific examples of depolarization of sex roles include: (1) social aggressiveness is displayed by many contemporary teenage girls when it used to be found in men only; (2) men's clothing features non-padded jackets, scarcity of v neck sweaters, tight pants, low cut and laceless shoes; (3) participation of women in dominantly male sports

has increased substantially since World War 2; (4) social dancing became non sex related with the advent of contemporary dance modes; (5) there is much less resistance to hiring women, because of the decreasing need for physical strength on the job; (6) extremes of taste sensation in food and drink have diminished as part of our culture's larger homogenization; (7) color extremes are less welcome, beige becoming the most popular home color; (8) women are of great importance in the fine arts. The author cites depolarization as a necessary consequence of social change, influenced by industrialization as well as political, economic, technological, and demographic dimensions. The consequences of depolarization include increased flexibility and options of behavior, to such extents as to create ambiguity. (8 references)

555

Veith, Ilza. Creation and evolution in the Far East. *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, 3(4):528-546, 1960.

Chinese cosmogony defined creation as the interaction of impersonal forces of which Tao was foremost. Tao shaped the universe and maintained harmony between this world and the beyond. Man formed his Tao by emulating and adjusting himself to the course of the universe. The Chinese belief in a dual interdependent power, Yin (cloudy) and Yang (sunny), was expressed in many forms acting through 5 forces essential to life. Elements of Darwinian evolutionary theory were found in the works of Chuang-Tzu. Compositional equality and behavioral similarity of the products of creation were stressed by Chu Hsi (1230 A.D.). Man was viewed as the highest form of life from the dawn of history. Yao, Shun, Yu, and T'Ang were 4 legendary sages who were proponents of the concept of unequaled perfection and who ordered life upon the universe. Their influence on politics, art, and medicine was discussed. Darwinism contributed to China's great upheaval beginning in 1911. (16 references)

556

Zinn, Howard. Violence and social change in American history. In: Rose, T., *Violence in America*. New York: Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 70-80).

The thesis is presented that Americans have a double standard for the judgment of violence: there is a tendency to absolutize the value of social change at the expense of human life when the violence required is directed at other nations or races; and there is a tendency to absolutize the value of peace at the expense of social change within the national framework. Some important violent events in American history, such as the massacre of the Indians, the civil war, slavery, depressions, and labor violence are discussed. Elements of a single standard ethic of violence are presented.

Section V

New directions in human services; designs for cultural innovations; and social policy concerns in mental health program planning.

557

Albee, George W. Psychological point of view. *Amer. Psychiat. Assoc. Annual Meeting*, May 13, 1968, Boston, Mass. 22 p.

There is little substantial evidence supporting the hypothesis of an underlying organic defect in most functional mental disorders and the medical training of most psychiatrists is not especially relevant to their therapeutic abilities. Most psychiatrists have refused to practice medicine in any traditional sense. Anti-social behavior is the precipitating factor that leads to mental treatment. Social consequences to such behavior usually identify the underlying disease. The sickness explanation of the origins of disturbed behavior must be replaced with a social-development explanation before society will begin to do some constructive things about intervention and prevention of human misery. The intervention will emphasize the nurturance of strength rather than the search for an excision of weakness; and the prevention will take the form of social engineering to strengthen the family. The most fundamental contribution of Freud was his discovery of the continuity between the normal and the abnormal. The evidence supports a continuity model, a model which holds that the same mechanisms are operating in adaptive and maladaptive human behavior. A social-developmental model would replace our state hospitals and clinics with social-developmental intervention centers largely staffed with people at the bachelors' level—more like special education teachers and social welfare workers, available in vastly greater supply than present professionals. The nature of their intervention would take the form of selective strengthening of positive aspects of behavior, rather than diagnosing weakness. For prevention, people would be needed as teachers, researchers, and especially as radical social-activists proselytizing for changes in society to make it more supportive and less dehumanized. Prevention must take the form of strengthening the institution of the family. (18 references)

558

American Assembly on Law and the Changing Society. *Report*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago, Center for Continuing Education, 1968. 16 p.

Among the recommendations proposed in this statement issued by the American Assembly on Law and the Changing Society are that: the benefits of equal justice must be available to all; the systematic reexamination and evaluation of the substance of American law, with a view to its continuous improvement, are essential to the legal order, and are especially important in a period of sweeping social change; social justice will require far-reaching institutional changes; lawyers must assume an important share of the responsibility for the reform of institutions; access to legal services must be recognized as a matter of legal right; innovations are needed in legal services offered all segments of the

community; changes in legal education are necessary; research in analysis and evaluation of legal services and institutions is needed; and law enforcement must be provided the resources to carry out its responsibilities firmly, capably, and with sensitivity.

559

Anello, Michael. Responsibility for change and innovation in professional nursing. *International Nursing Review* (Basel), 16(3):208-221, 1969.

Change and innovation in professional nursing and nurses' training are discussed in relation to the rapid social changes taking place. Demography, sophisticated technological economy, shifts in the labor force, and research orientation are specific aspects of change that have important implications for all professions, including nursing. In view of these changes, the nurse of the future will have to understand society in the broadest possible context, to understand the use of computers, and to know more about human relations, management, control, and coordination within the context of her own profession. It is suggested that a liberal arts education come before professional training or be combined with it. The faculty involved in nursing education must serve a fundamental role in reorganizing curricula to fulfill the needs of the professional program, and, more importantly, the faculty must serve as good models in helping students to develop a sense of intellectual, ethical, moral, and social responsibilities for the profession. (12 references)

560

Auerswald, Edgar H. Interdisciplinary versus ecological approach. *Family process*, 7(2):202-215, 1968.

Despite the success of the interdisciplinary approach in solving many problems of living, some behavioral scientists have taken the radical position that these traditional disciplines are relatively useless in relation to other problems with which people need help. They advocate a realignment of current knowledge and a re-examination of human behavior within the unifying holistic model of ecological phenomenology that goes beyond the behavioral sciences to include the physical and biological sciences. To point up the successful use of the ecological systems approach in service programs, a case history of a run-away adolescent girl is offered. It dramatizes the difference between the two approaches and the need for a fundamental change. The ecological approach contains implications for a new technology of prevention and change that focuses not on those whom science has learned to help, but on those whom, as yet, it has not helped.

561

Australian Academy of Science. Education and the environmental crisis. *Medical Journal of Australia* (Sydney), 1(24):1186, 1970.

A conference on "education and the environmental crisis," sponsored by the Australian Academy of Science and its National Committee for the International Biological Programme, was held in Canberra, Australia in April, 1970. The following, passed by the conference, was the main resolution: this conference being of the opinion that the environmental crisis is due to economies based on unlimited growth in material and energy consumption, and to ineffective control of world population, draws to the attention of the academy of science the urgent need for educational and political means to bring about ethical and practical changes which will balance populations against their environmental resources through the following measures: replacement of profit derived from growth by profit derived from balance, education of economists who can work out in detail the economics of systems which balance human needs against resources; encouragement of intentions which reduce the use of materials and energy; encouragement of advertising and other social means of reducing ecologically harmful activities; encouragement of studies which predict optimal population sizes and devise socially acceptable methods of stabilizing populations; and encouragement of social and individual action which will improve human environment, especially the esthetic, social, biological and physical environment of cities. The conference accepted the reports of its 4 working groups on the following topics: environmental education in the schools; environmental education at the tertiary level; environmental education in the community; and education of environmental scientists. Each of these reports stressed the urgent need in view of the rapidly accelerating rate of environmental change, for radical improvements in educational programs.

562

Alderson, John J. The challenge for change in school social work. *Social Casework*, 52(1):3-10, 1971.

Innovation, change, and attempts to thrust into the future are characteristics of today's society. Affluence, technological advance, urbanization, bureaucratization, alienation, and the racial crisis are major societal crises and pressures affecting persons who are learning and serving in schools. Issues and challenges affecting school social workers and other pupil personnel workers are (1) the manpower problem, (2) the knowledge dilemma, (3) the impact of federal legislation, and (4) the role and functioning of the school social worker. Strong efforts should be made by schools, state departments of education, and individual school social workers to prepare themselves for necessary changes. School social workers must experiment respon-

sibility with new approaches in order to provide services capable of meeting current needs in a time of accelerated social change. (19 references)

564

Badalyan, L. O.; Novinskiy, G. D.; Mironov, A. I. *Lichnost' i tvorchestvo. Personality and creativity.* / In: Banskchikov, V., *Problemy Lichnosti*. Moscow, Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1969. 519 p. (p. 478-494). Vol. 1.

The roles of social and biological factors in creativity are discussed; the discussion is considered of use in the development of programs for purposeful encouragement of creative aptitudes. The influence of age and the role of sex in creative activity is considered. The influence of emotion, notably love, on the creative process is noted. Character and temperament are considered. Creative personalities are divided into thinking and artistic types, and the character traits which influence them are discussed. The question of genetic factors in talent is discussed. The influence of mental illness on creativity is noted, and creative thinking is compared with the thinking of mental patients. The relative roles in creative activity of conscious, logical thinking and intuition are discussed. The problem of identifying and training the creative personality, and the importance of systematic self perfection and environmental conditions are noted. A number of current theories about the mechanism of creativity are compared.

565

Barton, Walter E. Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(2):147-150, 1968.

The implications of social change for psychiatry are discussed. It is assumed that psychiatrists wish to participate in the social evolution and revolution that are today's reality. However, caution is urged against overenthusiasm for the new fashions in psychiatry and the need for careful evaluation and for the continuing pursuit of excellence is stressed. A number of areas and issues needing thoughtful study by psychiatrists are stressed, including abortion, conception control, and pornography. (5 references)

566.

Bennett, J. G.; Hodgson, A. M. The progress of educational technology. *Systematics*, 6(2):95-113, 1968.

The qualitative shortage of teachers will not be relieved by quantitative increases in teaching facilities. Automation helps but does not solve the problem. Communications interface is total only with cyber-

netic homeostasis. Structured communication has evolved from systematics. The study simplex is central; simplex compatability with an aim shows the concept of coalescence. It cannot be described in terms of factors within the system, but it requires definition at a higher order. This is systematics that can be applied to education. When the inner and outer limits of a curriculum and possible achievement are prescribed, and applied, we have coalescence. Success comes with a 6 term system. Communication and coalescent control are basic necessities. When learning is so structured, it is possible for the student to achieve the steps of learning without the aid of teachers and to reach insights better than if he had been coached. If the challenge of the next 30 years is to be met, we must experiment with education of a totally new kind, in which technology is used to stimulate the higher levels of consciousness and creativity.

567

Bloom, Bernard L. The "Medical Model," miasma theory, and community mental health. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1(4):333-338, 1965.

Current medico-biological theory views disease as developing out of the interaction of host, agent and environment. Appropriate modification of any one of these factors can aid prevention of disease. The biological model holds that etiology and treatment are disease-specific and that there are a large number of discrete uniquely caused diseases. In contrast, miasma theory holds that there are very few separate diseases, that they are interdependent and interchangeable. Disease prevention for the miasmatist centered on modifying the environment by removing sources of the miasma (removing and preventing the accumulation of filth), and alerting the potential victim to the dangers of the environment. Current concepts of primary prevention of mental disorders appear to be patterned after the model followed by the (now discredited) miasmatist in that the design is to remove existing accumulations of psychic sewage and to develop improved techniques to prevent further accretion in the individual and the community. Modification of the environment appears in the guise of mental health education, community organization, and administrative consultation; modification of the host can be seen in anticipatory guidance, crisis intervention, case-centered or consultee-centered agency consultation. (7 references)

568

Bordua, David J. Comments on police-community relations. *Connecticut Law Review*, 1(2)Q306-331, 1968.

Behind the pages of history, a powerful undercurrent of crime, violence, and public disorder was the force that directly and indirectly produced policy toward law and law enforcement. The modern police

cannot function simply as representatives of community culture—assuming it is coherent enough to be represented. They must stand aside from the culture and function as community managers. Chief among the needed innovations in police training and deployment are devices designed to produce the requisite cultural knowledge and to overcome the culture shock, especially when working in a ghetto, experienced by policemen. The following policy guidelines are recommended: (1) as community managers and monitors of social change, the police should enforce the law as vigorously as possible, but short of the point where vigorous enforcement produces more strain than the system can stand; (2) the police should pursue a policy of co-optation aimed at reducing their isolation as enforcers of order in the ghetto; (3) communication to police about the ghetto should be improved as should communication between police and ghetto residents; and (4) police should increase the amount of supportive service they perform. One recommended innovation in police organization is the establishment of the area team, comprised of detectives, youth officers, patrol personnel, and community relations people, which would be responsible for the public safety and order and most operations in a delineated area of the ghetto.

569

Brickman, Harry R. Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 127(4):413-419, 1970.

A discussion is presented on improving the mental health of society by stressing the human factors in psychiatry and community mental health activities. Psychiatry's usefulness pivots on its function in the social system of which it is an integral part. Through the community mental health movement, psychiatry has a chance to make an impact on the phenomenon of mental illness. But there is need to balance psychiatry's social control function with its function as an agent of social change. This can be done by means of a rehumanizing orientation. This concept has been applied by the Los Angeles County mental health program where emphasis is given to prevention of the assignment of the mentally ill role to those who are deviant. An attempt has been made to increase the community's acceptance of deviation while at the same time enhancing its ability to assist the deviant through life crises. (10 references) (Journal abstract modified)

570

British Medical Association. Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services—Annual conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine group. *British Medical Journal* (London), No. 5658:687-689, 1969.

Recent reports to the British government recommended reorganization and expansion of the national health service including psychiatric

units in district general hospitals, changes in staffing, medical administration both within the hospital and community, and increased involvement and responsibility for the social services. The implications of these changes for the psychiatrist were discussed. It was agreed that teamwork and cooperation between professions are necessary, as well as careful planning, to evolve a coordinated program of health care between the community, general hospital, and psychiatric hospital. Areas of responsibility were discussed without agreement. Some physicians felt that doctors should share a group responsibility and not demand or accept overall responsibility. Others felt that the ultimate responsibility must always rest with the physician and that medical responsibility could not be shared with the social services.

571

Brooks, Deton J., Jr. Manpower: An instrument for social change. *Public Welfare*, 26(3):200-206, 1968.

Manpower policy in the United States needs re-evaluation in terms of the realities of modern society in order to supplant archaic employment practices. Increasing technological sophistication and productive efficiency now make it possible to postulate a manpower policy based on human use of human beings and not confined to industrial needs alone; the physical needs of the entire population can be met with only a fraction of the human input formerly required. A comprehensive manpower policy involves a strategy of social change to provide solutions to problems of job proximity, transportation, health, housing, education, training, and day care, which would release the creativity of all human beings. This would involve a built-in strategy to modify institutions and environments that limit the realization of the full potential of human and material resources. Its effectiveness would be wholly dependent upon co-operative action by business, industry, all levels of government, private agencies, and individuals. (2 references)

572

Brown, Bertram S.; Sirotkin, Phillip L.; Stockdill, James W. Psychopolitical perspectives on Federal-State relationships. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 13(4):645-656, 1969.

The program of White House Governors Conferences of 1967-1968 had some success in meeting its objective of improving Federal State relations, particularly through changes in attitude. Because the National Institute of Mental Health was represented in most of these conferences, the National Mental Health Program benefited from the exposure to the governors and from changes in attitude on both sides. Federal State relations are really human relations; therefore, psychiatry and mental health in general may well have had a natural advantage in this forum and also found its proper place in the political arena. However, because

our whole Federal system is at such a crisis stage due to unprecedented rapid social change, a whirlwind program of Federal State visits could not really be expected to result in any improvement in the long-term effectiveness of the political system. Also, these conferences had a very basic weakness in that there was no representation from the local government level. The big cities at least should have been represented; today's urban crisis cannot be broached without a systems approach involving an integrated effort by all levels of government. (9 references)
(Author abstract modified)

573

Brown, Bertram S. *Mental Health and Social Change*. Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 27 p.

Approaching social change from comprehensive levels is a task for all human beings and one for which the mental health professionals are uniquely equipped. Mental health organizations must work to effect broad social purposes without forgetting the individual. Vigorous citizen participation is one of the central themes of the current social reform movement, and of mental health programs as well. Vast numbers of citizens contribute their time, talents, and interests in providing direct volunteer services to human beings in need of help. Many also serve as volunteer members on advisory boards to community mental health facilities. There are nearly 300 community mental health centers in America. They must provide inpatient and outpatient services, partial hospitalization, emergency services, and counseling and education. Subprofessional indigenous workers are very effective when working with professionals, particularly in deprived areas where they act as links. They have done much to help overcome the manpower problem. Mental illness is not always easy to detect. Schools are more concerned today and are adding more counselors and psychologists. Education should encourage the creative child rather than stifle him.

574

Brown, Bertram S. *Social change: A professional challenge*. Baltimore: Univ. of Maryland School of Social Work, June 4, 1968. 19 p.

Social change is the current in-pharse. Approaches to social change range from simple to complex. One approach is to say things are bad, real bad, and what is needed is more social change. Another approach to social change is to deny its existence. Social change is more than a professional challenge, it is a human challenge. The turbulence of social change is rocking the boat in many fields, including social work. Casework is springing itself from its psychoanalytic shackles, and moving out of the 4 walls of the agency. The community organizer, the administrator of social service agencies cannot forget that in the end, he deals with human beings. The need to develop meaningful linkages with

different domains is as true of the schools of social work as it is of any other agency. As dramatic as the crisis of the schools is so is the turbulence of the professional organizations. Each organization thinks it is going through its own unique identity crisis. Each organization has within it a militant social action group that feels that the time for justice, for equality, for decency, concern for black Americans and other minority groups has come. On the other extreme are the methodologists, the ritualists, who feel that no change is needed nor possible, and any change is certainly not within the purview of the professional role. In the middle are the large band of apathetic practitioners who are passive rather than active, but feel the buffets of the waves of social change. Each of the organizations has its own particular coloration in its metamorphic passion play. Each realizes that something must be done, dropouts must be brought back in, youth must want to enter. Social work practice is based on respect for the dignity of the individual, on self-determination, and on adequate opportunities for all individuals.

575

Brunstetter, Richard W. Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools. *Western Journal of Medicine*, 112(5):7-12, 1970.

The decline of a consensus morality in modern times has made sex education more difficult, and also even more critical for the development of functional adult personality patterns. In the past, sex education was somewhat hypocritical, avoiding 2 important areas: 1) any mention of the actual mechanics of sex, and 2) the fact that it is a source of pleasure. Management of sexual instincts then depended heavily on outright repression. Today, the child is often confused and overstimulated by the hypersexuality of our culture; his parents wish to educate their child, but because of their own sexual inhibitions and uncertainties, and their inability to adjust to changing values, they play a generally weak role in moral and sexual education. The movement towards sex education programs in the school is in response to this parental dilemma. There are problems inherent in this approach, too: educators may show a lack of restraint in supplying facts; a group approach may not be the most effective method of teaching a matter so individualized; psychological guidance and emotional support must be offered to those children experiencing conflicts; a child's need for privacy must be respected; and finally, programs of sex education may foster the trend toward precocity, inadvertently contributing to a simplification and constriction of personality that will be unfortunate in the long run. Parents and educators must rediscover that school and home are fundamentally interdependent and that one does not function well without the other, especially in the case of sex education. Sex education programs must be viewed in light of the process of social change. The purpose of sex education is not anatomy and how the act is accom-

plished, but the complex set of social understandings by which delay is accomplished and individual urges are transformed into social institutions, like marriage and the family. (4 references)

576

Burrows, W. G. Community psychiatry—Another bandwagon? *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal* (Ottawa), 14(2):105-114, 1969.

The author, from a background of Canadian, British and European psychiatry, reviews the development of community psychiatry in the evolution of psychiatry in the United States. The essential premises of the subdiscipline are examined, with special emphasis upon the concept that mental illness is preventable. Specific aspects of the characteristics of community psychiatry are examined from a critical point of view. Given the need for social change and the improvement of the lot of mankind, the author questions whether the psychiatrist, by reason of his special training, is necessarily the most competent person to plan and institute this social change; suggesting that in certain areas the efforts of the psychiatrist may even obstruct change. When viewed in the total context of psychiatric history community psychiatry may be yet another retrograde step in psychiatry's peculiar cyclical course. Finally, the author makes a plea for evaluative research to accompany, if not precede, the development of community psychiatry; and, on the basis of the more efficient use of manpower, to explore the possibility of training a new professional to do the greater part of the work currently being delegated to the community psychiatrist. (20 references) (Author abstract)

577

Butler, Ruth M. *Social Functioning Framework: An Approach to the Human Behavior and Social Environment Sequence*. New York: Council on Social Work Education, 1970. 52 p.

The social functioning framework is presented as a tool to guide curriculum building; it is derived from the educational objectives now proposed for the human behavior and social environment sequence courses leading to a Master's degree in social work. The central purpose of these objectives is to develop the ability to independently make assessments of social functioning potential. The social functioning framework consists of 6 content themes: (1) social functioning potential, linking the concepts of maturity and adaptability to social and biological determinants; (2) opportunity, or maturational expectancy, organized around the concept of the enhancing aspects of stress produced by maturational change; (3) multicausal aspects of behavior, making explicit the social worker's commitment to the essential wholeness of man; (4) variability in human behavior, content pertaining to behavior characteristics of social problems; (5) social behavior patterns,

used to acquire knowledge about the difference between adaptive and nonadaptive behavior characteristics of individuals and groups; (6) enhancement, directed learning toward developing understanding of self-directed activity in assuming responsibility for self, others, and social tasks. (76 references)

578

Butts, R. Freeman. Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education. *Comparative Education*, 3(3):155-168, 1967.

With 2 imperatives in mind, one a political and moral imperative for the advancement of human welfare in all nations, and the other an intellectual and scientific imperative for arriving at valid and reliable knowledge, a new rationale for the theory and practice of the history of education is sought. A wide range of social science writings are consulted in this search. Four themes presented in the social sciences are of fundamental importance for education. The first is plotting the essential characteristics of human civilization, including its historical development in various parts of the world. The second lies in the area of the direction of social change. The third theme is a widespread concern for comparative analysis. Finally, scholars devoted their attention to the interconnectedness and linkages among societies and cultures. In general, the history of education must be seen as the civilization building process. The civilization building process is appropriate as a theme for the history of education because it links together past and present, urban-rural tension; it brings together different societies historically, and is useful in interpreting the history of Western education. The civilizing process involves the education process. (9 references)

579

Carlson, Eric T.; Dain, Norman. The psychotherapy that was moral treatment. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 117(6):519-524, 1960.

The phrase "traitement moral" used by Pinel in 1801, broadly construed, included all non-medical methods of treating mental illness; more specifically it referred to therapeutic efforts which affected the patient's psychology. The most famous symbol of this new therapy was the unchaining of mental patients throughout Europe in the 1780's and 1790's. The doctor-patient transactions as they evolved between 1760 and 1840 evidenced the development of self-control and the elimination of symptoms through reward and punishment and the use of emotions and reason, as well as the practice of psychotherapy with emphasis on its relationship to the patients' and doctors' personalities. The most significant feature of the doctor-patient relationship was the gradual recognition by physicians that successful therapy required more active participation by the patient. Methods of therapy included demonstra-

ting authority over the patient, using firmness tempered with kindness, recognition of the value of tact, punishing the patient for lack of self-control, admitting the futility of reasoning with a patient about his delusions. The phrenologists suggested that the physician might learn much by observing the patient's behavior and encouraging him to talk about his past life. The phrenologist-physician tried to help the patient understand that he was ill because some of his motivations and faculties were over- or under-developed. Physicians recognized that therapeutic acumen was something of an art. The various therapeutic approaches arose from many sources, and by 1840 the trend was toward increasingly complex but more explicit psychotherapeutic methods. (32 references) within certain limits. (11 references)

580

Castiglione, Theodolindo. / La criminalite des "Favelas". / Crime in the "Favelas". *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique* (Geneva). 22(2):117-128, 1968.

Broken homes, alcoholism, and poverty as factors producing crime in the Favelas, the suburban slums of Brazil, should not be overemphasized. Despite their overwhelming presence, these factors affect only a very small portion of the total population of the Favelas. Rather than by environmental factors, crime proneness in the Favelas is to be explained by biological ones, manifested in the predisposition of some individuals to antisocial behavior. The community of the slums spontaneously establishes an order of its own which helps to keep crime

581

Cohn, Alvin H. Managing change in correction. *Crime and Delinquency*, 15(2):219-226, 1969.

The correctional manager is a change agent and a focal point in a complex field of forces. He is in a strategic position for managing change—change within himself, his organization, and the community. To be constructive and effective, however, he must first make the goals of his organization explicit and create a climate in which his staff is able to implement those goals. A commonly neglected resource in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of correctional programs is the client—the probationer, the parolee, the inmate—who is also in an important position to bring to the change process invaluable information and ideas that might otherwise remain unknown. The correctional manager should be concerned with the motivations for change, the responsibilities for change, and the conditions for change. He must take into consideration all factors and persons affected by change if he is truly to remain in control of his organization. (15 references)

582

Collinson, J. B. Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Un-solvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19(3): 290-299, 1968.

Growth and knowledge of any kind both appear to depend not merely upon specialization, precision, and adaptiveness to some increasingly specific purpose, but also upon a rupture of the bounds of experience and an extension of terms of reference into wider and more general fields of activity, with a failure of definition and an inevitable vagueness and ambiguity. It appears to be the special function of artistry and imagination to exploit highly general and nonspecific forms of activity which are capable of bearing multiple interpretations. The experience of artistry cannot be formalized, and contemporary science illuminates the failure of merely formal or well-defined procedures. The consequence for aims and methods in personal psychology are yet to be seen, but it is certain that the nature of society and the general quality of human life will both depend on the kind of answers found. An age of technology requires a context of human values which depend upon an appropriate approach to human nature. It is very far from clear that the present understanding of scientific method and procedure is adequate to this job, and if mental health means anything at all, the philosophical and ideological issues which are involved cannot be neglected. A legitimate union of abstract science and life science must provide a fertile source for the evolution of new and exciting systems of thought, and the "dim beginnings of biological mathematics" already show signs of bearing in an urgent and practical way upon the "life-long endeavor to make sense," upon the ultimate hope of understanding the nature of experience. (68 references)
(Author abstract)

583

Cowles, Arthur W. Businessmen and Negro leaders weigh their current concerns. *Conference Board Record*, 5(7):20-22, 1968.

While participation by business and Negro community leaders in meetings to solve common problems often reveals a tremendous lack of understanding of each other's viewpoint, it is nevertheless encouraging that such meetings are taking place. There seems to be a growing awareness by businessmen of the need to concentrate their efforts on the sociological problems of our lives. Business can communicate the need for participation and constructive action to not only its stockholders but also its workers, whose attitudes are often not as enlightened as the chief executive's. The objectives which must come first in our society have to be reexamined to concentrate on those which help mankind. The efficiency of business methods can be applied to creating

new public agencies and eliminating those no longer serving a useful purpose. Educational programs can be supported and evaluated by industry to help train future workers. New job opportunities can be developed. Opinion is divided on whether it is desirable to create business operations in the ghetto, for this may perpetuate rather than eliminate the ghetto. Social change and legislation can be lobbied for more effectively by business. Negro-oriented businesses can be supported financially and taught how to develop. While racial prejudice has held back progress so that it will not be overcome by the present generation of business, it is heartening that young people of both races are learning to look at the world differently.

584

Crowther, Carol. Crimes, penalties, and legislatures. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. 381(No number):147-158, 1969.

The California State Assembly requested its own office of research to report on the deterrent effects of criminal penalties. Previous assembly experience had indicated that information assembled by legislative technical staff could have a significant impact on legislation and social change. This paper summarizes and comments on the criminal-penalties study. It was found that there is no evidence that severe penalties deter crime more effectively than less severe penalties. Critical deterrents vary according to type of individual and type of offense. Prisons are more destructive than rehabilitative. Increased investments in community-level action, including improving the efficiency of police activity and of community rehabilitation programs, are probably more effective crime-control measures than reliance upon institutionalization of offenders. This paper focuses upon the arbitrary parole-decision process as a critical and representative defect in the criminal-justice system. More recently, study has led to the conclusion that the effects of "secondary" penalties, such as stigmatization, exposure to other criminals in prison, loss of civil rights, reduced job opportunities, and family deterioration, have been underestimated. The ultimate public costs of intake of most offenders into the present criminal-justice system may far outweigh its deterrent or rehabilitative effects. (20 references)

585

Crystal, David; Gold, Irwin H. A social work mission to hippieland. *Children*. 16(1):28-32, 1969.

In the summer of 1967 the Jewish community of San Francisco offered the service of a social worker to residents of the Haight-Ashbury district. Although the service was not limited to Jewish youths, the motivation of the offer was rooted in concern for them. The purpose of the service were to assess the extent of Jewish participation :

Haight-Ashbury, to cooperate with other agencies, to record and report the needs identified to community planning bodies, to gain knowledge of the causative factors disposing individuals to the orientation of the area, and to encourage youths to return to the modalities of community life. The social worker observed the character of the hippie group and tried to determine the kind of values and cultural change it represented. She found that the hippies did not use social agency help to an appreciable degree and that, with a few exceptions, they did not disrupt or interfere with community life. She confirmed reports that a large proportion of the hippies consisted of Jewish youths. Based on her observations, it is felt that the hippie movement may serve as a special ground for the expression of normal growth for many young people. (1 reference)

586

Daniels, David N.; Gilula, Marshall F. Violence and the struggle for existence. In: Daniels, D., *Violence and the Struggle for Existence*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970, 451 p. (p. 405-443).

A synthesis of issues and theory is presented that is tied together by concepts from adaptation, crisis, and coping theory. Man is naturally violent but in our complex, crowded, rapidly changing world violence is increasingly maladaptive. War is defined as man's unique recourse to mass genocide. The frustration view of aggression suggests that reduction of violence requires diminishing existing frustrations as well as encouraging constructive redirection of aggressive responses to frustrations. Changing social learning practices would emphasize human rights and cooperative group effort rather than excessive and isolated self-reliance, and would emphasize prevention rather than punishment of violent acts. Greater attention can be focused on understanding and implementing social change by emphasizing the social sciences in our educational system, by keeping societal groups and organizations responsive and informed through organizational renewal, and by making an intense effort to implement constructive programs in social change. (52 references)

587

Daniels, David N. *The In-Vivo Therapeutic Community Through Task Groups: The Dann Services Program*. Research Report, NIMH Grant MH-L4853, 97. 83 p.

The basic goal was to design an intentional social system that would improve the during and after hospitalization outcomes of chronic steady stay and revolving door patients through the experimental reorganization of a 30 bed ward at the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Hospital into a problem solving organization of task groups requiring

a division of labor and interdependence among patients and staff. This reorganization involved the formation of the ward into a nonprofit corporation (Dann Services, Inc.) for the delivery of psychiatric services in which patients participated in multiple levels of the organization including corporate directorships, management, and therapy. Typically the patients (all males) in the project were in their early forties, had several previous hospitalizations, showed poor and unstable work records, were alienated from significant others and the normal sustaining net work of human relations, experienced a basic unhappiness with life and high levels of emotional distress, and had multiple serious psychiatric diagnoses. Although evaluative data of the Dann Program cover the time before an industrial workshop and community housing were developed, they showed generally favorable results when compared to an active and independent control program. In addition, the report presents a theoretical model for milieu therapy, program evolution after termination of the formal research period, implementation efforts, an economic analysis, and studies of the treatment process based upon the concept of dimensionalized analysis process. The research points to the specific factors that appear to play a role in the success of milieu treatment, none of which can be overlooked in the quest for more effective treatments. (28 references) (Author abstract)

588

Daws, Peter P. The planned development of school guidance services. *Papers in Psychology* (Belfast), 2(2):40-48, 1968.

The planned development of school guidance services is discussed. The private residential school is able to concern itself with all aspects of a pupil's development without fear that serious moral issues are at stake. But the winds of cultural change are pressing hard upon our schools and there is no longer an unquestionably cogent argument for restricting their purposes to essentially scholastic matters. The school alone, of all the child rearing authorities, shows no sign of diminishing competence. Sex education was but the first step on what may prove a long and ambitious road. The secondary school will have no choice but to make provision for all the developmental needs of pupils. The imminent urgency, however, is such that there may occur a feverish haphazard development of discrete helping services for young people in which each unwittingly spreads into territory already occupied or earmarked by other equally ambitious services. This would be a very inefficient use of money. Not only must the development of school based guidance services be planned as a whole and on the basis of a full understanding of existing practices. The growth of these services must be undertaken also as part of the total pattern of development of all the helping agencies available in the wider community. The forms of help and the helpers include: pastoral care, vocational guidance, educational guidance, developmental guidance, personal counseling, and

parental guidance. The following people will be involved in the plans: the careers teacher, the youth employment officer, and the school counselor.

589

Dolmatch, Theodore B. Another look at what's ahead for management. *Management Review*, 57(5):32-42, 1968.

A forecast is given of the managerial environment for men and their companies in the year 2000. There will be new industries, new products, new ways of working and living in the future. Nuclear power, fuel cells, satellite systems, greater automation, and new materials will all affect our lives. Certain trends of the future are discernible today: increasing urbanization, growth in population, and an increase in leisure time. The computer will weaken middle management, thereby strengthening top management as its reliance on middle management decreases. In 2000, the executive will take a pill to relieve stress, use a computer to deal with office drudgery, and use picture phones to replace business travel. Work will become increasingly intellectual and the team approach to corporate jobs will become common. While technical innovation is inevitable, social innovation is not. If productive social changes do not occur, there is a risk that human problems will not be relieved by technical, scientific, and industrial growth. The business corporation must become concerned with the total environment and help society face up to a reconceptualization of the world. (5 references)

590

Dror, Yehezkel. Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 13(4):553-559, 1971.

The use of law as a tool of directed social change is discussed as a framework for policy making. It is noted that to understand the operation of law as an independent variable in social change, the social impact of changes in law must be studied within the context of the other components of the legal system and of other relevant policy variables. A broad approach to the use of law as one policy instrument in combination with many others required a new perspective on the relations between law, other legal system policy instruments and social policy instruments; a new methodology for designing and identifying preferable combinations of a multiplicity of policy instrument settings. The findings emphasize the necessity to base the study and practice of the use of law as a tool of directed social change on 1) a broad perspective of law as one of many policy instruments which must be used in combination, and 2) policy analysis as the methodology for identifying preferable combinations of such policy instruments. (14 references)

591

Drotning, John. Sensitivity training doesn't work magic. *Management of Personnel Quarterly*, 7(2):14-20, 1968.

Sensitivity training makes clear that there is a great difference between the knowledge and the skill inherent in man. A manager's ability to operate effectively in an organization may depend more on personal style than on knowledge. Sensitivity training is an emotionally tense experience that induces anxieties and stimulates introspection and evaluation. The effect of sensitivity training on executive performance and organization efficiency is not clear since there are few definitive studies on the subject. Sensitivity training's stress on egalitarianism conflicts with the competitive, autocratically administered environment of business firms. Organizational success requires direction which must emanate from a few rather than many sources. Egalitarianism is inconsistent with an unequal division of power within an organization. T-groups hope to break down the barriers to effective communications between people. Worker responses to unpleasant managerial decisions seem to require the maintenance, not the breakdown, of personal defenses. If individuality and independence are the significant elements of successful executive style, sensitivity training would seem inappropriate since these characteristics are acquired before participation in a T-group. Success for growing organizations requires relatively authoritarian leaders—men who are not easily swayed from their goals. Sensitivity training has a limited ability to improve executive performance and organizational effectiveness. Groups should focus on specific occupational problems of some common interest to all participants. There should be evidence of a reasonably strong need for such training before it is undertaken if the T-group is to maintain its therapeutic orientation. (18 references)

592

Epstein, Irwin. Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies. *Social Work*, 13(2):101-108, 1968.

A survey of 1,020 members of the New York City chapter of NASW was conducted to discover their attitudes toward various social action strategies for the profession and for middle- and low-income laymen. The findings reveal a general disapproval of protest as a strategy of social action for groups representing the profession. Social workers saw themselves as most effective when employing the traditional professional roles of expert testimony and coordination. Middle-income people were viewed as most effective in purely political roles: political campaigning and communication. Low-income people were regarded as most effective when employing non-institutionalized conflict strategies, such as protest demonstrations. Comparisons of respondents' attitudes in housing and welfare reform indicated that social workers are less likely to endorse

protest and more likely to monopolize leadership roles in issue areas such as public welfare, in which they have a greater institutional involvement. The negative implications of these findings for social worker participation in low-income social action movements are briefly discussed. (9 references)

598

Etzioni, Amitai. "Shortcuts" to social change? *The Public Interest*, No. 12:40-51, 1968.

Since the resources needed to transform the "basic conditions" in contemporary America are unavailable and unlikely to be available in the near future, shortcuts to the solution of social problems using technological improvements must be found. Some of the shortcuts to societal problems are the following: the prevention of crime in the streets, subways, or taxis by better lighting, special subway police, and "moonlighting" of armed off-duty policemen; the use of an antagonistic drug, antabuse, to make a drinker physically ill if he consumes liquor; the substitution of methadone to block a craving for narcotics; the symptomatic treatment of the mentally ill by tranquilizing drugs; and the introduction of teaching machines and television to alleviate the teacher shortage. The effectiveness of these efforts has been questioned. Shortcuts to social problems may be ameliorating, but rarely is basic remedial action likely to be undertaken. Hence, in the examination of the values of many shortcuts, the ultimate question must be: is the society ready or able to provide full-scale treatment of the problem at hand?

594

Fahr, Samuel M. Therapeutic abortion—The law. *Journal of the Iowa Medical Society*, 59(3):197-200, 1969.

Four considerations affecting legislation in the area of therapeutic abortion are: the state of the fetus, the mental and physical health of the pregnant woman, the effect on family life, and the needs of the community. States have regulated abortion practice in various ways, either by outright prohibition or by carefully limited exceptions. In addition to criminal penalties, administrative sanctions have been used to control abortions. Liberalization of the law appears imminent, since the law as it stands is ineffectual in preventing abortion. Two possible techniques could be used to liberalize the law: extension of the definition of "therapeutic" and a procedural change in criminal prosecution. It is suggested that a better approach than liberalizing the abortion law is adding statutes regulating doctors and hospitals. This would permit greater emphasis on medical considerations. Even greater freedom could be realized by placing the requirements for therapeutic abortions in the hospital licensing statutes.

595

Fenichel, Otto. The means of education. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1:281-292, 1945.

In considering any educational influence, it is necessary to distinguish 3 factors: 1) that which is being influenced, that is, the mental structure of the child; 2) the influencing stimuli which converge upon this structure; 3) the influencing process, that is, the alterations that occur in the child's mind in response to these stimuli. The first of these factors is, in the long run, determined by human biology, the second by the cultural environment in which the child is reared. It is thus appropriate to assume that the first factor is a subject for study by biologists, the second for sociologists, whereas the third would be in the realm of psychoanalytic research. In a science of education all 3 would have to be employed. In an analysis of these hypotheses, 3 basic means of all education are discussed: direct threat, mobilization of the fear of losing love, and the promise of special rewards. The second means can be applied effectively only if the child has previously experienced the fear of losing love. The adequate use of these 3 means in the education of the child will result in the adult who has achieved maturation in his concept of living with social reality.

596

Fleck, Stephen. Psychotherapy of families of hospitalized patients. *Current Psychiatric Therapies*, New York: Grune & Stratton, 1963. p. 211-218. Vol. 3.

Family therapy starts with only 1 designated patient and the family has to learn that all of them constitute the clinical unit; as a group the family has a biologically and culturally predetermined life span independent of treatment effects; there are 4 role parameters in the family according to the divisions into 2 generations and 2 sexes respectively; the family differs further from other treatment groups by virtue of its pre-existence as an intensely interrelated group with an idiosyncratic pre-existing communication pattern; family therapy need not be office-bound, and at least during emergencies it may take place in the home. At the time of hospital admission, the family as a unit usually needs attention and often therapeutic assistance, and some relatively long-range decisions about the service rendered to the family have to be made in at least a tentative way. A preliminary decision as to whether or not the patient is to be reunited with the family should be made actively and as early as possible, as it obviously will influence the composition of the family group to be treated as well as the issues to be focused on during therapy. It is an obligation to see to it that treatment services which focus on the family as the clinical unit are instituted and rendered on the highest level of professional competence, both in emergencies and as a routine mental hospital practice. (40 references)

597

Foster, Henry H., Jr. The future of family law. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 383:129-144, 1969.

In the nineteenth century, marriage and divorce became matters of judicial cognizance. Ambivalence toward divorce is shown by the propensity of the Anglo-American law to maintain a strict divorce law in theory, but to institutionalize divorce in practice, so that, in reality, divorce is readily obtainable when both parties desire it. Social change and a general rejection of hypocrisy have led to a reform of matrimonial law following World War II. Recent legal opinions agree on the necessity for reform, but differ concerning whether nonfault grounds should be added to fault grounds as a basis for divorce. Ferment and change are also occurring in laws concerning matrimonial property, alimony, and support. Juvenile courts may no longer deprive juveniles of due process on the theory that institutionalization is treatment for the good of the juvenile delinquent. Family law depends, in large measure, upon advances in behavioral science. However, the moral sense of the community is also a necessary element. Family law reflects changing social values and felt needs of the people, but there is a time lag between mores and law, which may be observed by noting the difference between "living law" and formal law. It is likely that legal aid and community legal services will give greater assistance to poor families with problems, and that welfare laws will eventually be changed in order to promote family stability. (50 references) (Author abstract)

598

Freeman, Howard E. Evaluation research and the explanatory power of social factors. In: Roberts, L., *Comprehensive Mental Health*. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1968. 339 p. (p. 79-96).

The current focus on evaluation stems from the influence within the Federal government of cost effectiveness analyses and the view that decision making processes can be applied to all areas of human endeavor. The problem of how and which variables to introduce as statistical controls in evaluation research have not been dealt with, and little is known about the relationships of social factors to mental health. Social variables (ecology, isolation, class, social change) should not receive primary emphasis as being etiological. Organizational variables, associated with treatment and program outcome and representing the differentiators in the provisions of services, are discussed. In evaluating community-wide treatment programs, it is imperative to look at the issue of social variables from the organizational standpoint. (52 references)

599

Freud, Sigmund. Letter from Freud (1933). In: Strachey, J., *Stand. Ed. of the Comp. Psych. Works of Freud: Vol. 22*. London: Hogarth Press, 1968. 282 p. (p. 203-215). vol. 22.

Freud wrote a letter to Einstein, dated September, 1932. It is a general principle that conflicts of interest between men are settled by the use of violence. Right is the might of a community. A violent solution of conflicts of interest is not avoided even inside a community. Wars will only be prevented with certainty if mankind unites in setting up a central authority to which the right of giving judgment upon all conflicts of interest shall be handed over. There is no use in trying to get rid of men's aggressive inclinations. For incalculable ages mankind has been passing through a process of evolution of culture. The psychical modifications that go along with the process of civilization are striking and unambiguous. They consist in a progressive displacement of instinctual aims and a restriction of instinctual impulses. War is in the crassest opposition to the psychical attitude imposed on us by the process of civilization, and for that reason we are bound to rebel against it; we simply cannot any longer put up with it. Whatever fosters the growth of civilization works at the same time against war.

600

Fuller, R. Buckminster. What quality of environment do we want? *Archives of Environmental Health*, 16(5):685-699, 1968.

Our environment is considered by examining our subjective macrocosmic and microcosmic apprehending processes and man's experimental explorations toward comprehending this environmental complex. Most changes that occur in our environment do so faster or slower than are realized by our sensory faculties. Our so-called "natural" environment is constantly changing and consists of accelerating rates of performance as well as inadvertently negative by-products of the change. Today's youth has been influenced by television, the "third parent." The TV generation sees that they must face up to the facts of the organic, omniinterdependence of earth's resources and people. The young have a great advantage over the old in that they have so much less to unlearn; our hope for humanity's survival and possible prosperity lies in the young. Ninety percent of humanity's problems can be solved only by comprehensively anticipatory design science reformations of the environment. By economical and more effective environment reforming means we have the greatest hope for achieving both physiological and economic prosperity for all humanity. We must realize the necessity for a revolution in our education which will result in an around-the-world design revolution to progressively rework our environment to favor humanity's innate potentials. World literacy of all the world's people regarding what the survival problems are must be placed on highest

priority of educational undertaking. If the design revolution is initiated by a few capable human beings, then the inevitable emergencies may bring the new tools into use which in turn will bring about the physical welfare of all.

601

Gardner, John W. Responsible versus irresponsible dissent. *Science*, 164(3878):379, 1969.

A major obstacle in achieving radical reforms is the indifference or hostility of the great majority for whose welfare dissenters believe themselves to be working. When dissenters confront the top of the power structure, they deal with secure people who are willing to compromise and yield without anxiety. However, when colliding with the lower middle class, dissenters find the opponent insecure, quick to anger, and unyielding. Young rebels thus find appeal in Herbert Marcuse's theory that democracy and tolerance are barriers to overthrowing an evil society. This doctrine assumes that people who share his idealistic goals will be in authority in a more directed society, but historically this has never occurred. In the same way, the irresponsible critic fails to subject his views to historical perspective, never faces tests of reality or limits himself to feasible options. In contrast, responsible social critics can clarify and focus issues, formulate goals and mobilize support for them. They understand the complex machinery of social change, find points of leverage, identify feasible alternatives and obtain real results.

602

Gear, H. S.; Ramalingaswami, V. Social change and scientific advance—Their relation to medical education. *Journal of Medical Education*, 43(2):169-181, 1968.

Social change and scientific advancement and their relation to medical education was the first seminar topic of the Third World Conference on Medical Education held on November 20-25, 1966, in New Delhi, India. Discussions by Erland Von Hofsten on the effect of social change and population growth on the health status of the nations and their implications for medicine and allied health professions, and by Sir Charles Illingworth on the effect of scientific and technological advance on medicine and its implications for medical education are presented.

603

Gear, H. S.; Ramalingaswami, V. Final seminar reports and final address. *Journal of Medical Education*, 43(2):247-319, 1968.

The final session of the Third World Conference on Medical Education, held on November 20-25, 1966, in New Delhi, India, includes final seminar reports on social change and scientific advance and their

relation to medical education by Arne Marthinsen, medical education and the national structure by Gabriel Velazques-Palau, organization of medical education to meet the changing needs of society by J. J. Guilbert, and planning new programs in medical education by Ishan Dogramaci. The final address by John Ellis is also included.

604

Germain, Carel B. Social study: Past and future. *Social Casework*. 49(7):403-409, 1968.

Examination of the evolution of social study reveals that the spirit of scientific inquiry on which study rests is more than ever necessary in the face of constantly changing social needs and conditions. Broadened conceptions of the helping process lead to new treatment modes, additional roles for the caseworker, and innovative uses of the social agency. The new tasks that emerge for client and caseworker require that social study produce data to highlight the mechanisms for restitution, coping, adaptation, and innovation in all systems. A general systems perspective can yield an accelerated, relevant study of salient material while maintaining a holistic view. Systems constructs provide access to environmental data by which various life processes and system linkages can be understood and utilized as helping media within a scientifically based practice. (20 references)

605

Gilbertson, Wesley E. Environmental factors in health planning. *American Journal of Public Health*, 58(2)358-361, 1968.

The large part played by environment in relation to health must be considered in comprehensive health planning. An environmental health program organizes and directs its activities to the promotion and preservation of an environment which will maximize man's wellbeing. Originally the purpose of such a program was to protect the population against disease or disability by changing or eliminating the factors which were detrimental to man's health. Today communicable diseases must still be coped with, but there are new hazards of physiological and psychological stress which do damage through long-term exposure. Modern environmental health programs must protect not only the present but also future generations from hazards associated with the environment. In planning such a program the close interrelationship of various factors must be understood. Often measures taken to mitigate a hazard pose a series of consequent problems that must be carefully thought out. Professional guidance is essential and health planning agencies at the state and local level should be assisted by specialists in such areas as engineering, physics, biology, sanitation, architecture, and chemistry.

606

Gilula, Marshall F.; Daniels, David N. Violence and Man's struggle to adapt. *Science*. 164(3878): 396-405, 1969.

Man is uniquely endowed both biologically and culturally to adapt to his environment. In the present technological age, the rate at which the environment changes appears to exceed the capacity for adapting to these changes because outmoded adaptive behavior, i.e., violent aggression, interferes. Aggression has three interrelated origins: (1) instinctual behavior resulting from natural selection; (2) response to frustration; and (3) childrearing practices and imitative behavior. Violent aggression (assassination, homicide, riot) is a form of attempted coping behavior used in America, as elsewhere, despite its maladaptive and destructive results. Factors promoting violence include mass media, mental illness, firearms and resistance to gun control legislation, and collective and sanctioned violence (war and capital punishment). Multidimensional research by behavioral scientists is needed to enhance understanding and initiate preventive techniques. However, the major obstacle to removing violence from society is man's slowness to recognize that an anachronistic, violent style of coping with problems will destroy him. (57 references) (Author abstract modified)

607

Gitchhoff, G. Thomas. *Kids, Cops, and Kilos; A Study of Contemporary Suburban Youth*. San Diego, California: Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p.

This book is a participant-observer's account of the investigation of an upper middle class suburban community, Pleasant Hill, California; and the effect of a social change on youth, values, and institutions. A primary concern is the phenomenal growth in drug use and abuse among teenagers. The prevalent "hang-loose" ethic in suburbia, an ethic located somewhere on the continuum between conformity and confrontation with the establishment is examined. The activities of the Pleasant Hill Youth Commission in providing a legitimate opportunity for participation of the young people in the affairs of their community are described and analyzed. The material discussed was obtained from impressions, reports, observations, values and field interviews with local citizens, agency officials, school personnel, and youth. Relevant literature and study techniques are discussed and evaluated. (Author abstract modified)

608

Gitchhoff, G. Thomas. Pleasant Hill's Youth: 1966. In: Gitchhoff, G., *Kids, Cops, and Kilos*. San Diego, Calif.: Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p. (p. 29-58).

A 1966 version of the youthful suburban stereotype is described and

discussed in an investigation into the effect of social change on youth in upper-middle-class suburbia. Pleasant Hill's youth were seemingly unaffected by events outside their narrow sphere; interests and activities were the traditional ones. A newly established Youth Commission designed and administered a questionnaire to high school students to determine the needs and interest of local youth. A sampling, randomly selected, of 20% revealed the greatest interests were in (1) a youth employment service, (2) a drag strip, (3) the development of a booklet on legal rights, (4) a youth night club, and (5) a coke shop. Leisure time activities were recorded and preferences solicited by the questionnaire. A pattern of "cultural deprivation" and a boredom emerged, and it was to this problem that the Commission began to address itself. (31 references)

609

Gitchoff, G. Thomas. Pleasant Hill's Youth: 1967. In Gitchoff, G., *Kids, Cops, and Kilos*. San Diego, Calif.: Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p. (p. 59-92).

A profile of the community's youth in 1967 is presented and discussed in an investigation of the effect of social change on youth in upper middle class suburbia. Changes that became apparent at the end of 1967 included more interest in spontaneous activities and less in structured ones like sports, greater physical mobility, greater concern and involvement in social and political affairs, and a greater tendency to be vocal. Style of dress became more "hip," the "sexual revolution" was taking place, and official agencies were swamped with runaways, curfew violators, and increasing drug problems. Concomitantly, local government was including youth in decision-making, and the Youth Commission's office became a favorite meeting place for all segments of the population. The drug abuse problem became so serious that local agencies were unable to control it, and mass arrests were made by the police. (7 references)

610

Gitchoff, G. Thomas. Pleasant Hill's Youth: 1968. In: Gitchoff, G., *Kids, Cops, and Kilos*. San Diego Calif., Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p. (p. 93-108).

The changes in Pleasant Hill, California's youth observed over a 2-year period are examined in an investigation of the effect of social change on youth in middle class suburbia. In 1968, as compared with 1966-1967, youth in this community continued to assert themselves more, and increasing numbers have espoused the hippie philosophy of "tune-in, turn-on, drop-out." The 1968 version of the suburban youth stereotype, compared with the 1966 version, (1) exhibited a greater independence of thought, action, and sophistication, (2) reflected ele-

ments of the hang-loose ethic, such as irreverence, humanism, experience, spontaneity, and tolerance, (3) showed less interest in finding jobs and preparing for the future, and (4) exhibited considerable change of views with respect to sex and dating. Arrangements between the sexes were very forthright, and suggestive foul language were very common for both girls and boys. Whereas in 1967 marijuana was the principal drug used occasionally, the 1968 trend was toward more potent drug use and abuse. The drug scene transcended every social strata and included greater use of LSD, amphetamines, and barbiturates. It is felt that much relevant data can be obtained on drugs from youth, who are available and even anxious to talk. (6 references)

611

Gitchoff, G. Thomas. Kids vs. Cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function. In: Gitchoff, G., *Kids, Cops, and Kilos*. San Diego, Calif.: Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p. (p. 109-125).

The problem of delinquency prevention is discussed in a study of upper-middle-class suburbia and the effect of social change on youth. Since police represent the first social agency to see the juvenile offender, it is suggested that discretionary use of their power can prevent the appearance of first offenders on police records. A police-youth discussion group, originally formed to deal with riotous lower-class youth, was extended in scope to include middle class youth in Pleasant Hill, California. Sessions were held in an informal, unstructured atmosphere, in which the only rules were that of confidentiality, and although any language could be used, no one was to be allowed to touch anyone else in anger. Modified group therapy techniques are used such as psychodrama or role-reversal in addition to a question-answer format. The success of such programs, although not empirically tested, has been their popularity and support throughout the state. The need for a major socioeducational revamping to insure the application of justice and equality for all is stressed. (7 references)

612

Gitchoff, G. Thomas. Historiographs: The suburban youth's own story. In: Gitchoff, G., *Kids, Cops, and Kilos*. San Diego, Calif.: Malter-Westerfield Co., 1969. 260 p. (p. 127-156).

Personal accounts of the lives and thoughts of three types of boys are recorded for three youths, representative of three distinct youth groups identified in an investigation of upper middle class suburbia and the effect of social change upon youth. A "hip type," a "hard type," and a "straight type" boy, each discusses his childhood, school experiences, and his thoughts and values on a wide range of subjects, such as religion, sex, the draft, and the police. (6 references)

613

Glidewell, John C. New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management. In: Carter, J., *Res. Contrib. from Psychology to Community Mental Health*. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1968. 110 p. (p. 101-110).

Psychosocial competence and temporary social systems for tension management are discussed in this symposium. The traditional pair is only one of many such systems operating in the social network. Such tension management enables experimentation to develop which is needed to resolve conflicts or create new resources within the system. Following this, the individual must return to the society which initially rejected his unusual behavior. Ideally, his adjustment period has taught him new skills which increase his ability to alter and influence his social system. However, this causes more problems, for if this new psychosocial competence is accepted, he gains new power and status. Such change in social power causes environmental uncertainty and consequent tension. The community psychologist must aid the individual in these additional problems as well as maintaining systemic interaction between the temporary and permanent systems. This continuing linkage between the systems allows greater innovation in tension management and fewer judgements of what comprises a "good" system and consequent system changes. (9 references)

614

Golann, Stuart E. Emerging areas of ethical concern. *American Psychologist*, 24(4):454-459, 1969.

Emerging areas of ethical concern are discussed. The community psychologist attempts to substitute new strategies of intervention in place of preoccupation with selection of the method of treatment for direct services to patients. There are several important ethical issues that emerge from or are highlighted by developments in community psychology. The following 4 may be especially important: 1) Is there a basic conflict between community oriented attempts to prevent personality disorder and growing concern for human rights such as privacy and informed consent? 2) Is consent required from consultees, such as teachers or public health nurses, before an attempt is made to change their attitudes or feelings toward clients with whom they work? 3) What guidelines should be followed if a psychologist is actively participating in programs of social change within a field of conflicting values, either in our own rapidly changing areas or in foreign countries? 4) What guidelines are required to deal with problems that may arise in various types of studies when the needs and objectives of the research sponsor conflict with those of the investigator at some point in the research process? A major cluster of ethical issues, where complex new considerations face psychologists, concern practices in psychological research with

615

human subjects. The following areas were considered: stress, consent, unnecessary imposition, confidentiality, privacy, and deception. (16 references)

Goldin, Paul. Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants. *Professional Psychology*, 1(4):343-350, 1970.

A description is given of a training program whose goal was to provide relevant experiences to enable mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers) to assist school personnel in coping with personal and interpersonal problems related to race and ethnicity. Mental health professionals have begun a process of self-examination to determine what role they might play in easing racial tensions and in improving intergroup relations. The Committee on Minority Group Children of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children has recently issued a statement to Congress which is, in effect, a dramatic call to action in citing racism as the number 1 public health problem confronting our country today. It is clear that racism is a social problem and that it cannot be basically ameliorated on an individual treatment basis. It is imperative that innovative ideas and practices be blended with proven bases for professional activity in such a manner that genuine social change is achieved. Innovation without change (Graziano, 1969), in which control is referred to the existing power structure, presents a constant danger which must be avoided. (3 references) (Journal abstract modified)

616

Gordon, Jesse E. Counseling the disadvantaged boy. *Counseling the Disadvantaged Youth*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1968. p. 119-168.

The recent emphasis on overcoming poverty has made it necessary for counselors to cope with disadvantaged clients whose needs were often ignored in the past. A rather detailed description of key characteristics of disadvantaged boys is given, with attention to the motoric emphasis, verbal style and language use, sex imagery, lack of introspection, and weak ability to assume an objective posture vis-a-vis the self and the external world. Counseling should be made as concrete as possible for this type of youth if it is to be successful. Discussion is offered of the outlook on time, and the tendency to seek immediate pleasures rather than to delay gratification. In light of the facts presented, it is held that counseling for disadvantaged youth should be made an integral part of the employment process, rather than a precedent element. The freedom from verbal logic often encountered in disadvantaged youth is considered in light of the difficul-

ties it poses for the mainly verbal counseling procedure. Difficulties experienced by disadvantaged boys in following written or spoken directions are considered. The element of creative freedom which may go with the otherwise disadvantageous lack of logical thought is analyzed. The difficulties presented by a lack of intellectual and cognitive resources for coping with new situations are outlined. Role-taking, environment and family background characteristic of many disadvantaged boys are described. The differential development of conscience processes in the disadvantaged is discussed. Difficulties of attaining an appropriate sex role image in the absence of useful adult models and with the omnipresent pressures of the peer group are introduced. The educational disabilities of the disadvantaged are given brief treatment. Powerlessness, strong peer group loyalty, dependency, localization, and aggression are considered as key elements in the structure of interpersonal operations among the disadvantaged. The testing of limits and approaches to the mastery of work roles are discussed. Difficulties encountered by the counselor and the client due to client inability to easily take the traditional role of counselee are considered. The social change agent aspects of the counselor's job are discussed. (17 references)

617

Grant, Joan. The arts and youth development. In: Jordan, D., *Delinquency*, Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts, 1970. 288 p. (p. 159-181).

A survey of arts programs involving youth was made with the aim of evaluating their implications for delinquency prevention and youth development and 3 proposals for action built on some of these ideas are discussed. Some of the programs were recreational, some aimed at personal and personality change, some at social change, and some at delinquency reduction. The point is made that young people need a creative way of expressing themselves and that they have something worthwhile to say. The 3 proposals all intend to use the performing arts for opening communication between youth and community; all suggest that youth can fill important roles in community development; and all look toward a community self-study as a way of developing power. A theater and film making program in North Richmond, California, involving boys from an impoverished black community, although still in existence, has not developed into the hub of intra-community communication originally planned, partly because of inadequate funding and partly because of new outside staff. A similar idea never developed in the South Bronx because it was not funded. The third proposal is to provide youth with an alternative to delinquency or dropping out by paying them to participate in workshops, using the performing arts for expressing, communicating, and perhaps for changing the community itself rather than their own behavior. (4 references)

618

Greenblatt, Milton; Emery, Paul E.; Glueck, Bernard C., Jr. Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health. Washington: American Psychiatric Association. 1967. 175 p. No. 21.

The relationship between poverty and mental health was discussed. An analysis of who the poor are and how they live was presented. The needed mental health services were enumerated. The implications for research and training were presented. Between 65-70% of recipients of support through the aid to families with dependent children program are now dependent because of divorce, separation, desertion, unmarried parenthood, or imprisonment of the father. They live in neighborhood slums, or regions where the environment limits opportunities and perpetuates handicaps. A majority suffer from cultural deprivation, anomie, or alienation. They lack verbal facility to participate in predominantly middle-class culture and become psychologically as well as socially and economically underprivileged. Low self-esteem and minimal motivation are the prevailing attitudes and are passed on to the next generation. It was agreed that the existing assistance mechanisms are failures that institutionalize dependence. The conference also dealt with the vagaries of the process of socialization and the contesting forces that resist as well as lead to social change. There was agreement that if psychiatry has a function to contribute, it is as a change agent. The mentally ill patients, especially those in tax-supported institutions, are poor in many respects. They come from socio-economic circumstances that are often deplorable. They succumb to emotional and medical disease which makes earning a living difficult or impossible. They are treated in environments that are physically and socially impoverished. If they are fortunate to return to the community, they meet poverty once again. Mental health workers now ally themselves more than ever before with social actionists. Often there is an aura of unacceptable foreignness about the middle-class professionals whose perception of needs and priorities derive from a different value system. One route around this class barrier favors the employment of indigenous workers who function as guide-interpreters.

619

Grinker, Roy R., Sr. A struggle for eclecticism. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 121:451-457, 1964.

The rigidity and the circumscribed nature of a psychiatric training program based exclusively on internal dynamics conflicted with an attempt to develop teachers and investigators, and seriously impeded attempts to add the teaching of milieu therapy, group therapy, family dynamics, family therapy, basic principles of biology including genetics, and social psychiatry to the training program. For an eclectic program, there are various requirements and problems that arise. The staff model

becomes important in order to indicate what kinds of psychiatry are operational and conducted by people in positions of authority. Another problem, preselection, is difficult to overcome because the medical school student views psychoanalytic psychiatry as the magical hope. There is a need to select short-term acute patients rather than long-term cases, and research conferences need to be emphasized. It is necessary to make periodic evaluations and assessment of goals and positions.

620

Grinker, Roy R., Sr. Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(7):865-869, 1969.

The medical point of view is presented in a discussion concerning the emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment. The truly medical model is one in which psychotherapy is only a part. The total field in terms of therapy includes differential diagnosis involving consideration of organic brain disease and other somatic afflictions: diagnosis of specific nosological categories about which something of the natural history and prognosis is known; the choice of therapeutic environment such as home, clinic, or hospital; the choice of therapy such as drugs, shock, and psychotherapy; orientation toward individuals, groups, and families; and such choices as behavioral therapy or psychoanalysis, etc. The biopsychosocial field cannot be fractured into separate parts. It was proposed that the solution to what has become an endless and sometimes bitter verbal controversy, with threats and lawsuits, is not revolutionary change but rather evolutionary experimentation. All the mental health professionals—psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and nurses—should be cooperatively involved in the processes of allocated individual as well as overlapping functions. The 1964 position statements of both the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association include the mutual recognition of competence and genuine collaboration. Collaborations between psychology and psychiatry as well as between psychiatry and medicine require study, not explosive disruption. (18 references)

621

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Committee on Preventive Psychiatry. Training and education in community psychiatry. *Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry Reports and Symposiums*, 6(69): 896-897, 1968.

The setting for training community psychiatrists should permit observation and participation in the full range of community psychiatric activities. The study of social reality as well as the study of

psychopathology must be stressed. Ability to understand and work with social change and shifts in organization is important and must be included in the training program. Heavy emphasis on on-the-job development of professional knowledge and skill is deemed valuable. However, the development of scholarly perspectives and a research orientation should be given sufficient stress as well. The need for more training centers and experience in participative and collaborative aspects of community psychiatry is noted.

622

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Committee on Preventive Psychiatry. The dimensions of community psychiatry: Introduction. *Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry Reports and Symposiums*, 6(69):877-882, 1968.

The emergence of community psychiatry as an important orientation is discussed. The report is concerned with principle and approaches applicable to a model of community practice. An ecological perspective is utilized. Emphasis is given the need to consider the interaction of social, environmental, and bio-psychological forces in psychopathology and adaptive strivings. A brief review is given the history of the development of community psychiatry since World War II. Both social changes and changes in the attitudes of psychiatrists are considered. A diagram is presented charting the clinical and non-clinical elements in the spectrum of community psychiatry. The psychiatrist's role as therapist, consultant, administrator, collaborator and participant in community programs is discussed.

623

Hahn, Harlan. Violence: The view from the ghetto. *Mental Hygiene*, 53(4):509-512, 1969.

A comparison of attitudes and behavior reported by residents of urban ghettos in 2 separate surveys indicates distinct basic differences of opinion between those who live in areas that have experienced violence and those who live in areas that have remained untroubled. The first survey was made in the Twelfth Street district of Detroit, Michigan, shortly after the 1967 riots. Responses showed that black citizens who experienced a major disorder tended to be 1) more optimistic about the positive effects of violence; 2) inclined to support black separatism; 3) more likely to become passively or actively involved in civil disturbance; and 4) without respect for, or faith in, government and its leaders, particularly at the local level. The second survey, conducted in 15 cities of which only 5 had experienced a serious riot, indicated that a larger number of respondents 1) saw the consequences of violence as negative; 2) did not support separatism; 3) suggested preference for formally sanctioned methods of protest and

redress; and 4) had greater confidence in government and leaders at all levels. The most important implication drawn from the comparison of the surveys is that the importance of sentiments of special segments of the population should not be underestimated, particularly where such sentiments concern demands for social change. (2 references)

624

Hamilton, Charles V. The politics of race relations. In: Daly, C., *Urban Violence*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969. 81 p. (p. 43-55).

Three ways in which the political system can respond to urban violence are discussed. They are: 1) control, 2) equitable distribution of goods and services, and 3) equitable distribution of decision making power. The third is considered very important, since "equal" to Negroes means not only being equal recipients of the system, but being participants in the system. Ways of involving blacks in housing, education, job, law enforcement, health, welfare, and recreation decisions are discussed.

625

Hancock, Parker L. The ordeal of change. *Federal Probation*, 33(1):16-22, 1969.

America is suffering from the "ordeal of change" and the difficulties encountered in a technological revolution. The nation will survive the ordeal of change and correctional workers have a responsibility to help the country adjust to the changes that are now being experienced by striving for realistic innovations in the overall correctional field.

626

Hansell, Norris. Casualty management method. An aspect of mental health technology in transition. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19(3):281-289, 1968.

The mental health professional technology has been in rapid change in the twentieth century, and in the last 10 years, can be regarded as entering a new phase: deployment to a whole society. Psychiatrists are developing catchment area casualty management programs emphasizing more effective management of established casualties and reduction of residual disability. Each of these professional growth areas involves an evolving new technology. The growth edge of the art looks a little different in each place. Five areas on that growth edge of the art concerned with a more effective management of established casualties were presented. 1) A group of mental health professions is deployed against a territorial description of its responsibility. It has no option to decline any members of the risk group for which it has accepted responsibility,

and it declines the option to export its difficult patients to another administrative auspices or to a place outside its own professional scrutiny. 2) A group of mental health professionals becomes clustered into a unified body which can describe its objectives, design its operations, and systematically deploy and evaluate them within a corridor of responsibility and accountability to patients, to professional peers, and to all citizens who have a call on the group's skills. 3) The expectation of the observer is the principal ingredient in care. Even for the most severely troubled psychiatric casualty, expectation is the most powerful instrument. 4) Management in position is best. There is no special magic in incare or in hospitalization except for the the briefest possible time. Treatment in situ is the most effective, most reasonable, and generally least costly method. 5) Mental health professionals must learn the skills of linking and of supplying transitional social objects. Care-giving professionals must not, as a tool of their trade, establish permanent or semipermanent relationships with patients. (23 references) (Author abstract modified)

627

Hartford, Robert J. The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services. *Mental Hygiene*, 54(1):97-100, 1970.

At least 3 roles are usually assigned to the voluntary mental health association. As an agent of social change, the agency serves simultaneously as a critic and a prod to the public sector; it informs the community about the nature of mental health and mental disability and directs citizens to necessary services, playing a vital role in communications; and it is an innovator, a vanguard, and a pioneer. Five projects conducted by the United Mental Health Services of Allegheny County, centered in Pittsburgh, Pa., are discussed here. These are: an aftercare study; transitional living facilities for newly released mental patients; a day school for emotionally disturbed children; a preschool for mentally retarded children; and a teacher training program. These projects and studies served as prototypes for new or improved mental health services in Allegheny County; their administration was subsequently assumed by other agencies. (Journal abstract modified)

628

Himsworth, Sir Harold. Medical research: The last hundred years and the future. *Practitioner* (London), 201(1201):172-178, 1968.

Support is adduced for the platitude that medicine has advanced as much in the last hundred years as in all previous time. The rapid advances made rested on, among other things, hundreds of years of painstaking observation and recording of empirical facts of disease and health. Intellectual confidence, first developed in efforts to understand the natural environment in the physical sciences, spread to other

fields rapidly. Work of Lavoisier and Wohler, among others, rested heavily on their ability to believe their results and form their hypotheses in the new atmosphere of confidence and freedom. Mistaken concepts are termed the greatest obstacles to progress. The search for positive disease agents inhibited for a long time conception of deficiency as a causal factor. The microbial theory of infection, Bernard's concept of constancy of internal environment and the work of Mendel in genetics and Garrod in genetics and biochemistry are mentioned. New therapy against infective conditions in the form of antibiotics and the sulphonamides is said to have had the most public impact. Preventive vaccination and nutrition have had comparable impact on society but have less appreciation. Understanding of, and progress toward controlling, conditions in which the body contains an apparently self-sustaining abnormality has been slower than that concerned with outside agencies. Cancer, aging, and some psychoses are internally sustained abnormalities of function. Research must be directed to identifying the factors that sustain the pathological process. Molecular biology is essential for understanding these ills. Wider ranging attacks and increased cooperation between medicine and biomedicine are needed. Separation into fundamental and applied knowledge is termed meaningless. Understanding of organ failure has increased. Computer applications have been crucial. Population control and mental health are fields in which medical progress has brought a need for increased interdisciplinary cooperation.

629

Hinkle, Lawrence E., Jr. Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment. *Archives of Environmental Health*, 16(1):77-82, 1968.

The concepts of sociology and psychology seem to describe a world that has often been called the social environment. Social and behavioral scientists developed concepts of their own sometimes derived from the introspective or philosophically "idealist" points of view which are different from the points of view common to the natural sciences. But intellectual developments of the present century are gradually making it possible to understand many phenomena of human society and human behavior in terms familiar to the natural scientist. The time is already at hand when many biological, social, and behavioral scientists have taken a unitary view of the man-environment and have abandoned the needless dichotomy of a "physical" and a "social" environment. The constant and intimate interaction of organism and environment is a fundamental feature of life. The man-environment relationship has always been a major determinant of human health. The present elaborate culture and extremely complex society have already become part of the environment to which man must adapt. No small number of environmental threats to men arise from physiological effects of

adapting to the demands of various social roles. Medicine, in the future, will need to spend more time seeking to understand man-environmental relationships that determine the occurrence of disease. It will no longer be able to limit its interests primarily to the efforts to repair the effects of disease, or to reverse the course of disease after it has already appeared.

630

Huxley, Julian. Transhumanism. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1968, 8(1), 73-76.

Proposes that the vast increase in knowledge during the last 100 years allows a total realization of man's potential and that a fully developed and integrated personality is the highest evolutionary product. Assuming that a proliferating population is controlled, a more favorable social environment will allow humanity to transcend itself. In transhumanism man reaches his destiny, remaining man but realizing the capacity of human nature and ingenuity. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

631

Hyttén, Eyvind. Is social development possible? *International Review of Community Development* (Rome), 16(87-90):3-30, 1969.

The concept of social development is in need of reassessment of its goals, the social values by which it is guided, and of the realities in which it operates. Heretofore, social development has been mainly a technical economic process in which the Westernized developed nations sought to help backward countries become self-sufficient. The social aspect has actually been an auxiliary service to assist international planners in remedying errors brought about by only partially thought out developmental plans or in making basically disapproved plans more acceptable to the population. Actually, the social considerations are as much a part of the ends as of the means. Social development proponents should no longer allow themselves to be auxiliaries of technical and economic proponents but should demand to be part of basic policy formation. Real social development requires interdisciplinary effort and the evaluation of possible objectives of planned social change. Political considerations become necessary in defining objectives.

632

Jenkins, Herbert. Segregationists versus integrationists. In: Jenkins, H., *Keeping the Peace*. New York: Harper and Row, 1970. 203 p. (p. 33-49).

Segregation is a way of life in the South. This chapter deals with the initial desegregation of Atlanta's public golf courses and public

transportation. The efforts of the city officials and Negro leaders of Atlanta made a successful, nonviolent, social change possible. A student protest march brought the city close to violence but a firm stand by the police and an understanding mayor averted trouble. But confrontation occurred often. Aware that business would suffer and that confusion could end in violence, the power structure of the city sat down with the Negro leaders and settled a lunch counter desegregation issue with mutual benefit.

633

Jones, Maxwell. *Beyond the therapeutic community: Social learning and social psychiatry*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University, 1968. 150 p.

This book provides a detailed account of the problems involved in setting up a therapeutic community and offers practical solutions to many of these problems. The social structure of the institution is shown to be closely related to the caliber and success of treatment. It is suggested that social learning, the most effective way to modify behavior, makes it possible for conflict and crisis to become important tools for treatment and teaching. The principles of the therapeutic community are applied to the society at large, producing conclusions for social psychiatry. One of the main conclusions of the book is that social and environmental dimensions must be added to the familiar psychiatric treatment, both psychological and physical. Contents: social structure, change, and evolution; leadership; decision-making by consensus; social learning; the therapeutic community in the community; the future.

634

Jones, Stanley L. Inner city: The university's challenge. *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 6(3):155-163, 1968.

The inner city was depicted as the university's challenge. The traditions of American university life have been strongly agrarian, middle class, Protestant, and white. They have reflected the prejudices dominant in the influential sectors of American society. America's intellectual traditions, which have been so strongly focused in its universities, have been hostile, or at best unresponsive, to the city. The first task of the university is to stop teaching the students to suspect or dislike the city. The universities should develop faculties with competence in urban affairs. There is, and increasingly will be, a need for the university to produce specialists in urban affairs, particularly in the fields of the physical and social sciences. There is a shortage of people who are informed about and trained to work with urban pollution, sanitation, water supply, transportation, housing, social welfare, community and human dislocation, and community planning. The greatest need of all is to produce teachers with the skills, understandings, and

sympathies required to plant and nurture new gardens of educational opportunity in the gray educational wastelands that spread over vast areas of America's cities. The university's dilemma in dealing with education in the ghetto is that it knows so little about the ghetto child, about his environment, and knows so little about social change and how it may or should be controlled. (7 references)

635

Kelman, H. Kairos: The auspicious moment. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 29(1):59-83, 1969.

Kairos implies a right time in the course of events to do certain things that will favor a crucial happening; the necessity to be aware that there is such a right time so that it might be prepared for; and that it is an opportunity which must be immediately recognized and seized upon. Kairos involves total participation of being in a succession of shifts, minor and major, in the meaning of existence and of illuminations of wider and wider aspects of a unitive world view. Those aspects of environmental intervention which are under some measure of control, such as those coming from the therapist, require optimal timing to be effective. Interventions may be made at a wrong as well as a right time, which also may never come. Kairos is a living palpitating process having direction leading to a peak of heightened tension following the relaxation of which new patternings obtain which have the characteristics of being more open, more flexible, more dynamic, and more spontaneous. The therapist's effectiveness with regard to Kairos requires that he has learned and experienced personally and with patients the value and limitations of theories regarding the nature of man which are dualistic and teleological, and of the techniques developed on such premises for the alleviation of sickness. With such experience and training, such a therapist would earlier and more often sense when the possibilities for a Kairos would be greater. (42 references)

636

Kelman, Herbert C. Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues. *International Journal of Psychology*, 1967, 2(4), 301-30.

Research needs to be directed towards: (1) meeting human needs and expanding participation of people the world over in political, economic, and social processes; and (2) finding ways to minimize destructive consequences of rapid social change. Participatory and reciprocal cooperation among research workers of various nations ought to be developed. (French abstract) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

637

Kobrin, Solomon. The Chicago area project—A 25-year assessment. In: Stratton, J., *Prevention of Delinquency; Problems and Programs*. New York: Macmillan, 1968. 334 p. (p. 313-324).

The Chicago area project, founded in 1929 and directed by Clifford R. Shaw, was a delinquency prevention program that attempted from the beginning to relate its procedures in a logical manner to sociological postulates and the findings of sociological research. Studies of the ecology of delinquency showed that high delinquency areas were areas of rapid social change and disruption of cross-generational control. They were predominantly immigrant communities in the decaying heart of the city. Studies of the social experience of delinquent boys lead to the conclusion that delinquent behavior was socially adaptive behavior in these areas, often representing efforts of the individual to find and vindicate his status as a human being. Thus, delinquency was regarded in the area project as a reversible accident of the person's social experience, and in its most general aspect, a product of the breakdown of the machinery of spontaneous social control. The action program of the project was based upon the assumption that active participation of area residents in a delinquency prevention program or any other welfare program was prerequisite for success. The organization of various groups within the communities are described; the neighborhood organizations programs included to varying degrees, recreational programs, community improvement programs, and direct activity with delinquent children and gangs. In assessing the achievements of the program after 30 years of activity, three major contributions are pointed out: (1) demonstration of the feasibility of creating youth welfare organizations among residents of delinquency areas; (2) demonstration of the effectiveness of establishing direct and personal contact to help delinquents establish acceptable norms of conduct, and (3) demonstration of the need and benefits of tempering the impersonality of the machinery of control and correction of deviants. (8 references) (Author abstract modified)

638

Kolasa, Blair J. Political and legal behavior. In: Kolasa, B., *Introduction to Behavioral Science for Business*. New York: John Wiley, 1969. 654 p. (p. 537-572).

The study of behavior in political and legal areas rests on inquiry into the fundamental nature of normative and control system of systems of a society. The relationship of personality to politics, since power underlies the process, has fascinated observers of political behavior. Recent approaches have focused on the authoritarian personality and its functioning in a political framework. Political officials are likely to be products of favored educational and social backgrounds.

People are apt to vote as their family and friends do. When the concept of law as a form of social control is at the core of research and action, the results may have greater meaning for a society. However, the basic philosophy of control colors the actual activity of social agents. Social change and legal change may lag behind each other and the resulting gaps produce social discord. Present and future conditions may call for an accelerated alteration of concepts and techniques and legal functioning. Behavioral science can play an active role in serving as the basis for determination of policy. Business firms, colleges and universities, or labor unions may have greater impact on the course of an individual's life than any agency in the public sector. (51 references)

639

Kunen, James S. Haight-Ashbury swings from violets to violence. *Washington Post*, 92(283):Section B, p. 2, September 14, 1969.

The medical director of the Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic expresses his views on the drug scene in that area. In the past 2 yrs., 40,000 people were treated in the free clinic, a direct affront to organized medicine. During that time the district has changed from an LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide, acid) to a speed (methadrene) subculture. The differences in the type of person that takes one or the other are given. He has a relatively high opinion of LSD when compared to some of the drugs that are being used. All of the 200 babies of LSD users he has seen were healthy. He discounts the theory that acid causes genetic damage. In a psychedelic culture, treating the acid head (a frequent or exclusive user of LSD) is like treating a member of an accepted religious institution. Psychological problems are likely to arise only if the acid head attempts to reenter the mainstream of American society where there is a profound conflict in value systems. The psychedelic scene cannot survive in the city. Haight was a big city experiment. It is over.

640

Lambo, T. Adeoye. Experience with a program in Nigeria. *Community Mental Health, An International Perspective*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers, 1968. p. 97-110.

Experience with a program in Nigeria since 1954 has been favorable for village care of the mentally ill. Within the framework of the community, 4 large villages are utilized comprising indigenous people and their relatives. A 200 to 300 patient therapeutic unit adjoins the villages. This treatment approach is based on the African sense of social security in closely knit society, well-organized and well-defined kin groups with definite traditional roles and culturally prescribed mutual obligations. Relatives are in constant contact with the sick person

providing no break in the relationship. This hospital at Aro, 60 miles from the Federal capital, takes responsibility for the administration and public health of the villages surrounding it. There is a recognition of specific environmental factors inherent in psychological phenomena in the African and of group social experience as an essential route to healing. No selection is made on the basis of acceptability of symptoms; schizophrenics, the most numerous group in Africa, with indecent exposure or inaccessibility have participated in this home care successfully. Psychotic children with organized play therapy, accompanied by many relatives, have made progress. A patient may be admitted to a village, treated by the most appropriate method (psychotherapy and/or drug regimen, etc.), and discharged to convalesce, without having entered any type of formal institution. These therapeutic communities have certain clinical advantages over hospital care programs in evaluating the influence of social and environmental factors on the illness. Some evidence of reduced chronicity is available. Unbroken contact with the social environment has been the most therapeutic factor. A further study, scheduled to start in June 1966, will not focus on epidemiology but on comparison of 2 schizophrenic samples to evaluate hospital care and community care. The interdisciplinary approach of the biological and social sciences was stressed. (4 references)

641

Levine, Murray; Levine, Adeline. The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics. *Journal of Social Issues*, 26(3):19-33, 1970.

Potent social forces determine not only the organization and delivery of mental health services, but also the forms of service which are delivered and even conceptions of the nature of the mental health problem. Helping forms in periods of social change will emphasize the environmental determinants of problems in living; in periods of conservatism or of consolidation of change, personal determinants will be the focus. New forms of mental health services and certain institutional changes are in order because of ongoing social change, and when institutions are out of phase with social change, they can contribute to problems in living. The most effective helping forms will be those which promote new, acceptable modes of libidinal and aggressive expression. The older mental health facilities stressing adaptation to existing social conditions are less relevant. Changes in emphasis in child guidance clinics are used to illustrate these hypotheses. The privately supported, community child guidance clinic originated in 1921 as part of a program to prevent delinquency, then as now viewed as a problem among the poor. The clinics were meant to assist other child welfare agencies to develop a mental hygiene outlook, thereby improving their services and eliminating a cause of delinquency.

Within 10 years, the clinics focused on in-clinic, psychoanalytically oriented therapeutic treatment, with a concomitant shift from lower to middle class clientele, and from difficult to easier problems. The social forces making for the change in orientation include the conservative political milieu of the 1920's, changing social class backgrounds of social workers, and the professionalization of social work. (36 references)

642

Levinson, Harry. Mastery needs. *The Exceptional Executive*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. p. 199-218.

The sense of mastery an individual possesses is of importance to an organization because the greater this sense, the more flexible and innovative he is likely to be. There are 3 components to mastery needs: the need for ambitious striving and realistic achievement, the need for rivalry with affection, and the need for consolidation. In order to get employees to face reality straightforwardly, there must be emphasis on the reality of task problems. A subordinate should be given a challenging problem to solve, together with such supportive conditions as room in which to maneuver, freedom to make mistakes, set limits and known expectations. Reality-testing can also be fostered by creating conflict by posing unresolved problems. McClelland feels the achievement motive can be taught. Training programs which have helped increase motivation are based on the concepts of identification, expectation, the individual's assessment of the situation he is in, and practice techniques. The conditions for the achievement motive have been summarized as "expect, support, respect, leave them alone." The executive should evolve effective ways of maintaining motivation while simultaneously diminishing the pressure toward power which can result in autocracy. Competition is destructive when it is between competing individual males one of whom wins a dominant position over the other who is thereafter submissive, or when the rivalry results in the defeated man's feeling he is "finished." Competition directed to real problems, together with support from superiors and organizational resources, alleviates the pressures of the superego and lessens defensiveness and interpersonal hostility. The quality of a man's integration will be reflected in the quality of his functioning. The effective leader will have integrated his life's experiences into an effective pattern for adaptation and survival. External circumstances, the development of ego skills, and ego ideal are factors in facilitating consolidation. (56 references)

643

Levinson, Harry. A psychologist diagnoses merger failures. *Harvard Business Review*, 48(2):139-147, 1970.

Business executives have been preoccupied with the strategies and

tactics for merging, acquiring, or selling—yet the crucial factor, people, has been superficially dealt with. Many mergers have had disappointing results. These failures have been attributed largely to rational financial, economic, and managerial problems. Psychological reasons for merger constitute a major, if unrecognized, force toward merger and constitute the basis for most disappointments and failures. These mergers flounder because of hidden assumptions the senior partners make and the condescending attitudes toward the junior organization which then follow. These result in efforts at manipulation and control which produce disillusionment and the feeling of desertion on the part of the junior organization and disappointment, loss of personnel, and declining profit, for the dominant company. In coping with these issues, senior executives of the dominant organization should: (1) probe their motivations for merging, (2) review the psychological assumptions they have about the other party, (3) assess the psychological assumptions and attitudes of the people in the junior organization, and (4) in open discussion of these motivations and differences, create an atmosphere in which problem solving mechanisms are set up and operating modes can be evolved rather than imposed. These suggestions depend for their validity on the recognition and power of feelings and particularly on the fact that both organizations are equal in psychological power. Either the senior management understands the psychological power of its partner and acts on it, or it stands to lose what it sought in a merger. (5 references)

644

London Medical Group. Diseases of civilisation. *Nursing Times*, 66(8):251, 1970.

At the Seventh Annual Conference of the London Medical Group, held February 6 and 7, 1970, members discussed the diseases of civilization and heard 3 major speeches. The first major speaker, Sir Max Rosenheim, President of the Royal College of Physicians, listed problems resulting from medical advances (the survival of children with genetic defects and the problems of geriatrics), problems of autogenous diseases (smoking, drug abuse, overeating, pollution, and selfish driving), decay in family life, and insecurity and stress symptoms. Although he felt future generations would solve these problems, he suggested that young people, who now feel frustrated but who possess a growing sense of service, must be shown how to help. The second speaker, Margot Jefferys, Professor of Medical Sociology at Bedford College in London, pointed out that more knowledge is needed of the way life styles are influenced by environment, leading to ill health and propensity to disease. She also noted that the expertise of many professionals, including behavioral scientists, should be used in preventive and curative medicine; and professions should

cooperate to solve problems. The final speaker, Dr. W. T. Jones, General Director of the Health Education Council, suggested that the areas most responsive to health education were not being attacked and that the major effort in health education should be made in the primary schools.

645

Lopez Ibor, Juan J. Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society. *World Medical Journal*, 15(1):15-17, 1968.

Medical education must refocus to respond to the acceleration of social change in the contemporary world. Notable characteristics of this social change are: (1) changes in the number and structure of populations, (2) a powerful migratory current to the cities or their suburbs, and (3) the secular life of the big city. The consequences for medicine are revealed in the prominence of health needs for the public and the mass media. The affluent society is a consumer society which demands the most perfect health facilities possible. This super-technological medical service must not be limited to the few or to any social class, despite its cost. The socialization process has begun in the form of "medicare" for persons over 60 years old, in spite of the resistance of organized medicine. In most European countries, medicine is mainly socialized. These changes require a new type of doctor; therefore the traditional medical curriculum must adjust through a preliminary experimental period. Medical studies have appeared too long for the impatience and restlessness of an accelerated youth. Economic problems during school and remuneration in socialized medical plans are concerns. Young people in a society of well-being seek well-being in work and leisure. The doctor-patient relationship has become more neutral, technical or functional to evade the heavy moral and material responsibilities involved. The medical curriculum must be based on the biology of illness; normal and pathological anatomy, structure and function, homeostasis and its pathological disturbances, immunological chemistry in relation to human infections, and experimental and clinical pharmacology, etc. Discrimination in diagnosis and therapy must be stressed; modern medicine requires specialization, which has deteriorated in the exuberant growth of technology. The physician must accelerate his growth in maturity, stability, and security. Most important, he must understand that sickness is a human phenomenon which reaches beyond the boundaries of physics, chemistry, and biology itself. The interplay of the individual with his environment is an essential consideration. The psychological, social and anthropological sciences should be required studies. The intrapersonal aspects concerning sickness as a human experience and trauma require attention. The "psychologization" of medicine is significant in considering the individual and human aspects of illness.

646

Lorenz, Konrad. The enmity between generations and its probable ethological causes. *Psychoanalytic Review*, 57(3):333-377, 1970.

The ethological causes of the current generational conflict are analyzed, emphasizing the cultural and social problems that create enmity between the adult and youth populations. It is stressed that today's cultural situation is paradoxical to the point of lunacy. On the one hand, established culture is busily destroying humanity by encouraging it to persist in several satanic vicious circles, population increase, commercial competition, destruction of biosphere, etc. The powers that be flatly ignore these dangers, not because they are too stupid to see them, but because of their indoctrination which keeps them strictly on the wrong path. On the other hand, there are the rebelling youth. Some of them are guided by a mere feeling that all is not right with the world, some have a very sound idea of what is wrong with establishment, and some are even sufficiently enthusiastic to justify the highest hopes. Culture is in immediate danger of extinction by a complete break in its tradition caused by a tribal war between 2 generations. This war, in turn, is caused by phenomena clearly recognizable to the psychiatrist as those of a mass neurosis. This matter-of-fact diagnosis is less pessimistic than it seems, because neurosis, in principle, has a chance of being cured by making its subconscious roots accessible to conscious understanding. It should be possible to make the intelligent and unindoctrinated among the rebelling youth understand the causes of the disturbance. Hope thus rests with education, but not with the kind dictated by the doctrinaires who are in power politically. To influence these is possible only by the overwhelming power of public opinion. (Author abstract modified)

647

Louchet, Pierre. Educational activity of the O.S.P. counselor in France: Evolution in the last 15 years. / L'action educative du conseiller d'O.S.P. en France: Evolution au cours des quinze dernieres annees. / *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1967, 20(10-15), 681-691.

Discusses the development of the aims and methods of the Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle (OSP) counseling service. It is believed that rapidly changing social, economic, and academic structures, in a scientifically and technically progressive world, demand a modern, psychologically oriented approach to educational problems. From 1955-1965, OSP proposed radical changes in the education system: (1) conduct individual and collective psychological exams on students entering high school, (2) substitute social evaluations for academic exams as the criteria for accepting candidates for secondary education, (3) create an observation cycle (on 13-14 yr. old levels) to determine academic maladjustment problems and follow student evolution, and

(4) create a guidance program on the primary school level. It is hypothesized that helping the child to adapt to change in early academic life would help to make him a better balanced, socially well-integrated adult. (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

648

Lowin, Aaron. Participative decision making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research. *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1968, 3(1), 68-106.

Develops a model of organizational participative decision making (PDM) which emphasizes equilibrium and social change. Using attitudes as a mediating variable, the analysis explores organizational homeostatic reactions to an experimental PDM program. Various mechanisms are described by which PDM may contribute to motive satisfaction of managers and subordinates and to organizational goal attainment. Using this approach, the effects of several mediating variables on PDM are entertained. The PDM literature is summarized briefly and criticized in depth. It is suggested that future research focus on mediating factors in PDM. (6 p. reference) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

649

Lowinger, Paul. The doctor as a political activist. Progress report. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 22(4):616-625, 1968.

The doctor is discussed as a political activist. The role of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), the Committee of Responsibility (COR), the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), and the Student Health Organizations (SHO) are examined. PSR is formed in Boston in 1961. PSR is an activist as well as a study and educational group. The most recent activities of PSR include a 1968 statement against participation in the war in Vietnam, a position paper on medical ethics and the military and a manual which discusses alternatives to the draft for doctors. COR was incorporated in New York in December 1966, using many PSR physicians on its regional and national committees. It has brought over 29 children who need plastic surgery and other treatment to the United States as a moral and humanitarian responsibility. MCHR came into existence during the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer at the direct appeal for medical support and presence from the civil rights movement. MCHR has proceeded from the recognition of the inferior quality of health care given to poor people in both the North and South, many of whom are Negroes. The most enduring result of the individual physician's commitment to human rights is to provide an alternate ideology to the conservative or passive attitude of American medicine toward social

change. SHO may offer the greatest opportunity to the future of the physician as an activist. The student involvement with poor people and the human relations of medical care began by working with the Spanish speaking migrant workers in the valleys of California during the summer of 1966. The students are encouraged to criticize, circumvent, and reform the dehumanized, ineffective, and unavailable health and welfare programs. (47 references)

650

Luckey, Eleanore Braun. Changing values: Effects on parents and children. *Child Welfare*, 47(4):201-206, 1968.

Social changes that reflect technological changes are accompanied by many basic value changes. This provides discomfort but also offers the unprecedented challenges to which youth are responding in different ways than did their parents: they are emphasizing individual action more than social organization. Yet the quest is the same, i.e., to establish a sense of selfhood that permits the extension of the self into the social group, the community, the nation, and the world. The social agency must concern itself with parents, helping them to define their own values and to understand what it is their children are attempting. It must help youth in their efforts toward self-fulfillment and mature adulthood by giving them opportunities to assume responsibility, take leadership, and make contributions that are meaningful to a society in transition. It is imperative that social planning permit intimate, trusting interaction among generations, races, religions, and sexes. Emphasis must be upon prevention and education rather than cure. (4 references)

651

Lumbard, Eliot F. State and local government crime control. *Notre Dame Lawyer*, 43(6):889-907, 1968.

In the past the states have not assumed their full role in the control of crime. However, it is now imperative that they undertake that role because they are solely capable of incorporating the elements peculiar to 20th-century crime control: legal power; intimate local knowledge and involvement; financial resources; geographic spread; and political leadership. Strengthened state action, including new state agency structures and stronger leadership of local efforts, represents the most promising direction for major improvement of crime control in America. The formula for crime control should be the same as that for public education: (1) state standard setting; (2) state inspection to insure compliance with those standards; and (3) some form of substantial financial aid from the state. Control and administration would be included in the domain of the locality, responsive to local conditions. America's systems on all government levels are characterized by a lack

of direction, leadership, or regulating mechanism. State departments of criminal justice should be established as a first step in focusing responsibility and jurisdiction. Such departments could serve as the agents for mandatory statewide planning and federal funding. Higher standards and more uniform quality of service could result from this new entity; and additional objectives, such as prevention, analysis, and guidance, could be realized for the whole crime control field. Other steps in the modernization of the fight against crime should include: (1) ending the proliferation of new police agencies; (2) pooling of data about crime and offenders; (3) full-time, qualified prosecutors, locally elected and subject to state standards; and (4) large local governments developing an official agency for local planning. Additional funding through block-grants to the states under new Federal programs can also lead to more effective crime control. (59 references)

652

MacLennan, Beryce W.; Felsenfeld, Naomi. Introduction. The group as an agent of change. *Group Counseling and Psychotherapy with Adolescents*. New York: Columbia University, 1968. p. 1-33.

The universality of the processes of socialization and rehabilitation is noted. The similarity of the goals of the two processes, separation of the processes, establishment of parallel institutions for them, and the consequences of this bifurcation are discussed. The separation is seen as a process of extrusion of talented personnel, with their special knowledge, techniques and orientations, from the dominant, or "normal" social processes aimed at "normal" young people into a domain stressing pathology. Questions of effective resource use are raised. Individual and social change processes, through attempts to change and improve individuals, change structures of group pressure, or change in community structures and institutions are considered. Ways of producing group conditions which provide constructive experience, assist in changes of feeling, support attempts at change, facilitate discussion and foster personal analysis of impact on other persons are analyzed. The dynamics of group development, communication, interaction, recruitment, extrusion and termination are described. Such individual and group elements as names and naming, physical assessment, sub-group formation, individual and group defenses, group belonging, and stages in the development and disintegration of groups are outlined. Dynamic interaction is treated as a primary element in fruitful change. Physical environment, size, modes of participation, communication styles, leadership, decision-making and influence processes are treated. Such elements of the individual's group role as flexibility, reversal, stereotyping, clowning, and scapegoating are related to the change process. Levels and means of group study are presented. (23 references)

653

MacGregor, Gordon. Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity. Springfield, Va.: NTIS, PB-180308, 1966. 30 p.

The services and guidance given to the American Indians by the United States Government which was intended to bring about their assimilation into the general society are assessed. The abject poverty of the Indians is noted and the relationship between the Indian and the Federal government is explored. Although resentful of their relationship to the Federal government as subordinate and dependent people, many Indians feel that the government has an obligation to provide for their welfare over and above the government services which any citizen in this country ordinarily receives. This attitude, coupled with the fear that they could not live and compete in the outside community, has constricted their efforts to attain self-sufficiency and a greater degree of control over their own affairs. It is the thesis of this report that the cultures of American Indians have been overwhelmed, leaving the people stunned and disorganized because they must adapt to and live within the context of surrounding American Society. This is a proposal to restructure reservation communities and societies to meet the essential biological and social needs normally provided by a culture. It would recognize and utilize cultural forms that continue to be meaningful, functional, and cherished, so as to form an amalgamation of Indian and American ways of life. The pressure for assimilation which the Federal government has exerted on the Indians and the imbalance between their acceptance of material aspects of American life and their confusion about American social institutions and values, have led to serious psychological problems. This report has focused on the psychological problems of this group and not on the comparatively small measure of success achieved by individuals. A new course of action is recommended for the administration of Indian affairs toward fuller and more satisfactory participation of Indians in American life, and a healthy and adapted community life on the reservation. (5 references)

654

Maesen, William A. Teaching introductory sociology within a reformatory: Some notes. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 21(4):10-13, 1969.

Reported are thoughts and impressions of teaching introductory sociology for college credit within a state maximum security reformatory. Discussed are the course format, students, pedagogical assumptions and procedures, surveys, student problems, and conclusions with recommendations. Comparisons are offered between reformatory and non-reformatory introductory sociology sections. Emphasis is given social change conflict theory as pedagogical strategy. Included are the inmate

students' apparently hostile reaction to an inclass political science pretest, and criticism, in an exam, of an article concerning call girl training. (15 references) (Author abstract modified)

655

McClelland, William A. The process of effecting change. Springfield, Va.: NTIS, AD-677980.

In this Presidential address to the Division of Military Psychology of the American Psychological Association, the process of effecting social change is examined. In so doing, the importance of improving the understanding of the process of change has been indicated, and some of the relevant literature on the diffusion of innovations has been summarized, which includes the material drawn from studies in rural sociology, cultural anthropology, industrial settings, education and psychology. Two paradigms or premodels of change have been outlined. These may have utility to practitioners as well as value in suggesting to scholars the large gaps in present knowledge which must be filled before a theory of change can be formulated. The urgency of this need for improved practice and better theory is great. (59 references) (Author abstract modified)

656

McCulloch, W. S. Brains, machines, & mathematics. *American Scientist*, 52(3):318A, 1964.

A review of "Brains, Machines, and Mathematics" is offered. In less than 150 pages Michael A. Arbib romps through the thickets of neural nets, finite automata, turing machines, the relation of structure to randomness, the reliability of brains and similar devices, the crucial notions of cybernetics, with an appendix on set theory, linking it to modern secondary school education. The author gives his reader a sparkling primer of one of the fastest growing fields of science. It follows the development of all of the crucial ideas, conveying their substance to the uninitiated, and displays them in their logical relations. The style is fluent and informal, but the definitions are crisp and the argument sharp. Perhaps its most remarkable achievement is that even a high school student can set the book down and come away with a knowledge of Godel's theorem, a realization of its relevance, and an understanding of its proof. The notes from which it sprang were the substance of a dozen popular lectures recorded and still in vogue in adult education in Australia. The text will be used as the basis on which to build courses in which biology and technology are married to fit students for the challenge of our age. They will enjoy the brevity of its wit and be grateful for the critical hints of other things worth reading. (Author abstract enlarged)

657

McKeown, Thomas. The social function of medicine. *Scottish Medical Journal* (Glasgow), 12(11):401-402, 1967.

The social function of medicine lies in its achievements and possibilities, only limited by restrictions from the organization of the society it serves. There has been a history of past improvement in health which may be expected to continue into the future. For example, mortality has been declining since around 1870 in England and Wales, which has been attributed to the decline in deaths from infectious diseases through medical advances. However, it can be seen that population had already been significantly rising in the 18th and 19th centuries before accurate statistics were being recorded. The reasons would seem to be improvement in health due to rising standards of living, improvements in the external environment, and thirdly to medical measures. The important advances in British agriculture may serve as one illustration. In man's evolution, natural selection has weeded out the genotypes of low fertility and early mortality. Health, and thus death, depends on external environmental factors which are post-natal and more or less subject to control: food, heat, oxygen, and water. Only food has been lacking to a large enough extent to affect evolution. To achieve a balance of food and population, restricted population growth is essential. Morbidity which is not associated with lowered fertility or affected by natural selection or environmental factors has not been reduced overall. Environmental measures, mainly external, are the important tools for health promotion. But present medical knowledge does not allow grounds for believing a reduction in conditions such as mental subnormality and congenital malformations, or geriatric diseases may occur. The medical task should be seen as the care of the sick, from this viewpoint, rather than the cure of the sick. (2 references)

658

Meadows, Paul. The cure of souls and the winds of change. *Psychoanalytic Review*, 55(3):491-504, 1968.

Psychotherapy, or *cura animarum*, the caring for the health and well-being of the human psyche, is discussed in contexts of other times and cultures as well as our own. The therapeutic tradition involves the healer, the sufferer and a circumscribed series of contacts between healer and sufferer, in which the healer tries to produce changes in the sufferer's emotional state, attitude and behavior. Faith in the process, the components of the influencing theme, the social role and status of the healer are discussed, as well as the evolution of psychotherapy from priestly to more scientific attention. The therapeutic context not only considers the individuals involved, but also operates in a definable social milieu. Dilemmas concern therapeutic means and ends, hostilities among adherents of various philosophies and practices, and the

allegiance of the healer either to the patient or the agency. The multitude of methods and the "influencing context" which tolerates the diversity enables the prospect for the curing of souls to look good, at least superficially. However, it is concluded that, while the therapeutic arts and sciences have increased, the total therapeutic situation has not. (23 references)

659

Meltzer, Jack. A new look at the urban revolt. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 34(4):255-259, 1968.

Federal assistance programs to cities should be reviewed because (1) there are no appreciable differences among cities as to the nature of their common problems, (2) existing programs have not accomplished their goals, as evidenced by urban conflicts and violence, and (3) the role of cities, as the setting for the struggle of the disadvantaged to fulfill their ambitions, is being diluted by the programs. Urban renewal has heretofore vitiated social change, when it should be a facilitator of such change. The best alternative to the unsuccessful government programs is an extension of those programs that tend to reinforce individual endeavors and facilitate upward mobility. Government intervention must be directed to programs that permit individual choice of expenditure, such as rent supplements and the guaranteed annual income. Inner-city administration must be reorganized to provide residents with the opportunity for public expression and influence. (1 reference)

660

Menninger, William C. Contributions to postwar psychiatry. *A Psychiatrist for a troubled world. . . . Papers of W.C. Menninger*. New York: Viking Press, 1967. p. 568-601.

Two papers directed toward problems of postwar adjustment and the important role of science in American life are included. Statistics on war service, the numbers of returned veterans, the supply and demand for psychiatric services, and the role of psychiatry are given. Future developments of psychiatry are predicted. Elementary questions concerning social change and scientific progress, including happiness levels, the impact of materialism, personal satisfaction in living, and anxiety arousal are discussed. Commentary on the incidence of mental ill health is offered. The status of psychiatry as a profession, and the basic tenets of the profession are discussed. A review of findings on the relevance of psychiatric data to understanding social change is given. Impacts of stratification are discussed. The development of feelings of hostility and aggression in modern society is analyzed. The need for improved communications between persons and groups in society is considered. (36 references)

661

Miernyk, William H. Appalachian development: The long-run view. *Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts*, 2(3):37-43, 1967.

Investment, although indispensable, will not alone assure an adequate growth rate for Appalachia; political and social change are desperately needed if its economic development is to progress adequately. A current project is reported on the development of input-output tables based on a series of assumptions about future trends in the West Virginia economy, which will be used to predict the impact of certain investment improvements. From them a measure will be made of the direct and indirect impacts of an adequate highway system; a similar analysis will be made of the impact of increased spending in health and education. In theory, use of this model is important for an effective long-term redevelopment program. But the entire effort will amount only to an exercise if the results are not translated into action. Unless sizable proportions of the population are redistributed to towns and cities, the stimulation of economic activity in populated areas is economically unsound. For changing many of the values of the Appalachian people a considerable educational task in noneconomic areas lies ahead. (12 references)

662

Miller, Delbert C. Using behavioral science to solve organization problems. *Personnel Administration*, 31(1):21-29, 1968.

The results of 3 longitudinal attitude surveys given to employees of the Detroit Edison Company in Michigan showed that the amount of feedback from the surveys to employees and supervisors through meetings and discussions determined the amount of attitude improvement over a period of more than 2 years. Major factors in conflicts studied were (A) judgments concerning the propriety of conflicting requests, (B) anticipated penalties for failing in pursuit of one or the other speculations, and (C) the personalities of the persons involved in the squeeze. Stress level was found to be highest for middle managers in interviews of 26 managers of various levels to measure amounts of aspiration and job related tensions. Highest occurring stress for all managers comes from having to make decisions that affect the lives of others. Next highest stress factors are related to an upward focus on the immediate supervisor and superiors and making effective adjustments to their demands. The behavioral scientist can function as researcher, consultant, or trainer. There is real need for a working partnership between the personnel executive and the behavioral scientist. The personnel man can identify and relate problems as they realistically arise and face the organization. The behavioral scientist can interpret new possibilities and play other appropriate roles. Behavioral science can help the manager to take the long view toward himself and his

organization. New approaches are possible to problems of morale and stress inducing conflicts. There is much yet to be learned and the place to learn is in the factory and office, not in the laboratory. (18 references)

663

Morison, Robert S. Where is biology taking us? *Science*, 155(3761):429-433, 1967.

The rising prestige of institutionalized education and the increasing responsibility of society as a whole toward the individual have led to a concomitant diminishing of the prestige and influence of the family. The results of this evolution will be of biological, psychological, and sociological significance. There are 3 main reasons for the decline in the family's prestige. First, the family is relatively poor at assimilating and transmitting new knowledge. As science becomes an ever more important determinant of good and bad behavior, traditional determinants will lose their influence. Second, the prestige of the family as the basic unit of human reproduction is declining as sexual behavior and reproduction become more separated. Once this separation becomes complete, the nature of interpersonal relationships having no long-term social point other than individual satisfaction will have to be determined. A means of ensuring care for infants and children in an atmosphere in which basic sexual and parental drives no longer provide biological reinforcement will have to be found. Third, the increasing invasion of the home by society in order to provide children with a better formative environment will diminish family responsibilities. Certain functions of the family, such as the maintenance of a stable emotional atmosphere, will persist, but society will usurp many family prerogatives in order to assure all children equal opportunity and to cultivate plasticity of the human nervous system. Thus parents will lose much of their pride of parenthood and sense of worth. Society must provide an expanded sense of loyalty and responsibility through cultural evolution. (1 reference)

664

Morris, Peter; Rein, Martin. The underlying assumptions. *Dilemmas of Social Reform*, New York: Atherton Press, 1967. p. 33-55.

The interplay between means and ends in the projects supported by the Ford Foundation and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency in the community action area is reviewed. Initial and evolving purposes of programs in Boston, Oakland, New Haven and North Carolina are presented and analyzed. The importance of a general theory of poverty as a factor in social pathology, including juvenile crime, is discussed. The difficulties presented by juxtaposition of administratively weak organizations and the need for major institutional and social change are discussed. The impact of conservatism and institu-

tional inertia on changed neighborhoods is reviewed. The tendency of radical reform groups to morbid introversion is noted. The influence of the dominant social classes, mediated through the bureaucracy, and the irrelevance of many social services to the poor is discussed. The tendency to keep social services to a minimum, and differential treatment of the poor and the better off by public institutions is considered. The ambiguous approaches of community action projects to the problems of class conflict are reviewed. The problem of the powerlessness of the poor is stressed. The need to give social service institutions an outward looking, client-centered point of view is discussed. The projects are faulted for underemphasizing institutional weaknesses and overemphasizing the apathy and defeatism of the poor. (14 references)

665

Morris, Robert. The city of the future and planning for health. *American Journal of Public Health*, 58(1):13-22, 1968.

Today the study of urban problems and poverty has focused attention on the total urban environment as the medical milieu. This new approach involves the familiar demographic descriptions of a population as well as the symbiosis of the individual and his environment. Two aspects of this broad subject include the problem of continuous and accelerating change and the dilemmas which this presents to the health service systems. Changes are occurring in the basic units of the urban region—the neighborhood. The personal community has been replaced at many points by the organizational community. As life interests and capacities alter, people are likely to move into new communities which fit their new aims in order to clothe themselves with a relevant community environment. The result is an erosion in the capacity of the old neighborhood concept to sustain its members by simple tolerant acceptance. Four elements play major roles in the erosion process: 1) nature of population growth, 2) pace of technological and scientific change, 3) social mobility, 4) changing role of women. The result has been the introduction of a level of services for all citizens which was once only available to the elite. The urgency to equalize services is already exerting great pressure on established systems of health care. The young and the old, the disabled, the poor, and the mentally ill have inflated the demand for health services. There is a contradiction between personal mobility to disperse throughout a metropolitan region and the institutional tendency to care for those who are less mobile. Medical and social institutions are becoming more centralized and consolidated. To make a mobile policy possible, 2 developments are feasible: 1) elaboration of a denser network of health and social facilities in urban areas as opposed to present centralizing trends; 2) evolution of new health roles to assure community care and supports for the long-term ill.

666

Muses, C. The emerging image of man; nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry. *Journal for the Study of Consciousness*, 4(1):5-12, 1971.

The solution of the basic and pressing human problems of war and crime is discussed. Man currently faces the threat of a science/technology becoming humanly irresponsible that seeks to control people instead of helping them to become more self-directive and that does not take effective action against ecological destruction. The roots of crime and war are intertwined with those of paranoia and criminal insanity. Nature itself is seen as cruelly predatory. The basic conflict between the highest human ideals and the actual state of natural affairs will have to be resolved by the systematic search for contacts with a stage of more advanced evolution extending throughout nature. (1 reference)

667

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. *The Arts, Youth, and Social Change*. Washington, D.C.; Dept. of Health, Ed. and Welfare, 1968. 307 p. app.

This project, *The Arts, Youth, and Social Change*, grew out of a commitment to the idea that both individuals and communities must be actively involved in their own development and that art is a means of reaching the young and mobilizing a community. A survey was made of performing arts programs which promoted active participation of the community and concerned changing the individual through his participation as either performer or audience. Reactions to the survey material by a group of social scientists whose papers were reacted to in turn by a group of performing arts consultants provide the basis for a dialogue between the two. The survey team interviewed 47 groups most of which were located in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York. An additional 18 groups were contacted by mail. The social scientists were asked to review the interview and study group reports and to discuss the implications of the programs for delinquency prevention and youth development. Their papers dealt with the goals of the different performing arts programs and problems caused by lack of clarity about goals; the effect of participation on individual youth and what this might mean for both personal and social change; the characteristics of effective programs for resocializing youth; the performing arts in terms of their role as a means of communication; and ways in which the arts might be used to create new roles for youth in society. Descriptions of the programs appear in the appendix.

668

Nieburg, H. L. Violence, law, and the informal polity. *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 13(2):192-209, 1969.

The conceptual framework which views the social process, its institutions, prevailing norms, and the circumstances of social disorder as related phenomena is elaborated. The legitimate purpose of police power is to minimize and control the frictional violence which arises out of the ever present margin of antisocial acts by individuals and groups. It is asserted that many of the elusive qualities of the legal system are adjustments to the realities of interest group politics, the changing nature of the domestic balance of power, and the nature and priorities of social problems and solutions. The law ratifies the facts provided by the informal polity. Private violence and threat are part of the underlying social process, like other kinds of social bargaining power. To generate social change, new groups are formed which embody new values and behavior which are designed to show that the norms of behavior proposed are better than those already practiced by society. The logic of social change defies prediction. An illegal and violent situation may be triggered by years of simmering dissatisfaction; the notion that events can be manipulated is therefore dismissed as naive. The web of action-reaction is seen as complex, defying scientific unravelling. The role of political violence to be understood must be seen as a part of the continuum of the total formal and informal polity. (18 references) (Author abstract modified)

669

O'Connor, William A.; Ramchandani, Kamla. Community mental health: Training for innovation. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* (London), 16(3):194-200, 1970.

Community research psychology and the role of the community psychologist are discussed in terms of innovation and implementation. The community psychologist concerns himself with the multiperson unit and with group resources. The traditional social programs are no longer relevant to produce significant social change. In a multiperson unit, the psychologist must focus on behaviors which are milieu respondent. A positive environment includes any aspect of the social system which maximizes the broad range of available experiences from which the individual learns to relate to others. Emphasis is placed on innovation by the social psychologist and utilization of his capacity for independent thought and change. (13 references)

670

Ohlin, Lloyd E. The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement. *Notre Dame Lawyer*, 43(6):834-846, 1968.

Mass-media reporting of the F.B.I.'s uniform crime reports distorts

the public's perception of the actual amount of crime in the United States. The public tends to assume that the publicized rise in "serious crime" refers to physical assault; in fact, however, burglary, larceny over 50 dollars, and auto theft make up 87 percent of the crimes covered by the F.B.I. index. Furthermore, there is a large amount of crime which remains unreported, because of police manpower shortages and inefficiency and because of the public's failure to report crime, because of low confidence in the possibility of effective police action. Certain social factors contribute to a rise in actual crime: the changing age distribution, important in this regard since most major crimes are committed by young men under the age of 25; the massive migration of rural dwellers to the cities, where the rates of crime are higher; increased prosperity resulting in more goods to be stolen; and general affluence, which has created careless attitudes toward the safeguarding of property. Relative deprivation in urban slum communities, combined with the rising expectations of the poor, has led to ghetto riots involving widespread looting and a general climate of hostility to law enforcement. Finally, the high crime rates traditionally associated with high density and low-income areas of residence will increase as low-income groups begin to occupy a greater proportion of the available housing within the city boundaries. If proper consideration were given to the effects of these social changes, the actual increase in crime would probably be negligible or nonexistent. The extensive programs to rebuild the cities, erase the slums, transform the patterns of race relations, and raise the level of economic, political, and cultural achievements of deprived persons must be effectively implemented in order to change the overall character of the crime problem. (41 references)

671

Opler, Marvin K. Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework. *Group Psychotherapy*, 9(4):290-300, 1956.

A theory of individual and group behavior was presented which emphasizes that culture is a means of regulation and control of human behavior and therefore affects the strivings of human beings, on conscious or unconscious levels. Biologically and culturally derived needs must be assessed in terms of the variety of life-ways and social experience developed in man's historical and cultural evolution. The term "human" has both individual and group connotations; an understanding of individual behavior in the group setting is essential to beneficial modification of that behavior. Subcultural groups, such as ethnic, class and regional groupings, affect the individual's life course. Culture influences types of family organization and the social experience and role position of its carriers; it favors certain stress systems and sanctions given styles of emotional expression. Culture thus influences norms of behavior and types of psychopathology. Physiological processes such as

cognition, perception and analysis, as well as concomitant psychological systems of activity, communication, and expression, are affected by the culture in which the individual functions. A series of more dynamic categories should replace the static concepts of social psychiatry, e.g., social mobility phenomena may be more useful than static notions of class, and acculturation phenomena and intergeneration conflict may be more expressive than individual value conflicts occurring in presumably unchanging cultures. (17 references)

672

Ozarin, Lucy D.; Levenson, Alan I. The future of the public mental hospital. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(12):1647-1652, 1969.

The future of the public mental hospital is discussed. It was suggested that their emerging role lies in joining the community's network of human services by adapting present organizational structures to permit flexibility and change. Mental hospital staffs can provide leadership and support to local, regional, and state mental health programs if they incorporate current scientific, technological, and social changes in their operations. (13 references) (Author abstract modified)

673

Parloff, Morris B. Group therapy and the small-group field: An encounter. *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 20(3):267-304, 1970.

Because both proponents and opponents of the small group field or encounter group have made exaggerated claims, a review of the available evidence is undertaken to assess whether or not the dramatic innovations made by encounter groups represent a valid breakthrough in psychotherapy's body of theory and practice. The new varieties of small groups are differentiated in terms of the relative emphasis they place on study of group dynamics as contrasted to the study of individual dynamics within a group. The encounter groups, which emphasize direct action, freedom, growth, and direct expression of feelings, are seen as reflections of social changes belonging to a counterculture. Achievement of goals in encounter groups and dangers and negative effects of such therapy are discussed. Contributions of the encounter group to group psychotherapy, including the training of therapists, is considered. The role and responsibility of the professional group therapist are described and 3 principles basic to sound clinical practice are emphasized: informed consent, freedom of choice, and establishment of safeguards. (52 references)

674

Patterson, C. H. Divergence and convergence in psychotherapy. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 21(1):4-17, 1967.

Psychotherapy is characterized by a wide diversity and divergence of

theory and approach to the therapeutic situation. The single basic difference in the various psychotherapeutic schools seems to be in the image of the nature of man. There are three possible ideas: 1) man as a reactive being, a biological entity reacting to his environment (behavior therapy), 2) man as a reactive being in depth, reacting to innate and inner drives, needs, desires (depth psychology, psychoanalysis), and 3) man as a being in the process of becoming (existentialism). All the various schools of therapy which have derived or evolved from these philosophies claim successes for their modes of therapy; is there among them any common denominator? Each of these approaches recognizes a state of conflict or neurosis, etc., in a patient which causes him pain and warrants efforts to effect a change; each approach recognizes man's capability of changing; each recognizes the influence of future hopes and anticipations. These common factors contribute to the characteristics of the therapist-client relationship the characteristic of all good human relationships, the so-called placebo effect. There remains a possibility of integrating these seemingly conflicting and contradictory views, by keeping in mind that each is really only a partial explanation of the complex that is man. This genuine and concerned, empathic relationship which is developed between therapist and client is what contributes to the specific treatment of psychological disturbances, this it is which becomes the necessary and sufficient conditions for psychotherapy. (29 references)

675

Pattishal, Evan G., Jr. Department of behavioral science. *Pennsylvania Medicine*, 71(5):75-77, 1968.

The need for behavioral sciences in medical school curriculums is stressed. Behavioral science includes areas of psychiatry, psychology, sociology, anthropology, linguistics, statistics, economics, physiology, genetics, history, mathematics, political science, geography, ecology, biochemistry, and zoology. The fields of the humanities and community and family health are also related. Behavioral sciences is a basic science department at Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine. The objectives of the department are to foster an understanding of human behavior, to accumulate more knowledge of behavior, and to foster research. (8 references)

676

Pattison, E. Mansell; Bishop, Lyall A.; Linsky, Arnold S. Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125(2):160-167, 1968.

Investigated trends in public attitudes toward the narcotic addict by sampling articles on narcotic addiction from the popular magazines over the past 7 decades. Compared to the public view in 1900, the

addict is now seen as less responsible for his behavior, and the social milieu is given greater significance. Public recommendations about coping with the problem of addiction have shifted in emphasis from punitive methods to medical treatment and social rehabilitation. These findings are consistent with concurrent changes in the popular view of the nature of man. Discussion by G. E. Vaillant follows. (21 references) (Copyright, 1968 by the American Psychological Association, Inc.)

677

Pauker, Guy J. *Black Nationalism and Prospects for Violence in the Ghetto*. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1969. 17 p.

A review of the literature on Black Nationalism covers a wide range of points of view. Kenneth Clark and Talcott Parsons maintain that the use of force for the maintenance of class, racial, economic, or national distinctions is no longer tolerable or possible. Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown and "Peking Review" represent the opposite point of view. Walter Williams observes that the blacks are moving from caste status to ethnic status, and that while doing so, are taking new pride in themselves and also assimilating into the greater society. In deploring the use of violence, Nathan Wright appears to be a moderate proponent of Black Power. It is suggested that, if the prospect for violence is considered serious, special attention must be devoted to the future attitudes of the black veterans returning from Vietnam. These veterans are not only returning to a frustrating environment, but to one in which they will experience extremist appeals. Special constructive measures for black veterans are needed, not only because justice demands it, but to counter the influence of the radical element in the ghetto. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Postal Service, and other state and local agencies can assist with training and employment. The Department of Defense has set up Project Transition, which aids with counseling, education, and job placement for veterans. (21 references)

678

Pepper, Max; Redlich, F. C. Social psychiatry. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 118(7):609-612, 1962.

A review of the literature on the developing field of social psychiatry was made. The field was divided into 7 major areas: 1) population surveys; 2) investigations of culture and its relationship to psychiatric conditions; 3) studies of culture change; 4) studies of biologically determined social groups; 5) studies of special situations; 6) studies of personality, community, and their interaction; and 7) social aspects of treatment. The literature was reviewed in the light of social theory, epidemiology, social systems and culture, and various applications possible. (34 references)

679

Pettes, D. E. "New times demand new customs . . ." *British Journal of Psychiatric Social Work*, 9(3):116-122, 1968.

Current demands for change in social work practice arise from a deep dissatisfaction with the present American situation. In the face of the enormity of the need for social change, controversy centers around the efficacy of casework versus group work and social action. The rapid developments in community organization point up its sharp differences not only in practice but in philosophy, values, and ethics; its methods, such as the manipulation of people seem to violate generally accepted social work values. Whether community organization will remain within the discipline of social work and radically change its concepts or whether it will ultimately be incorporated into a different profession remains to be seen. Controversy also rages among caseworkers on whether to concentrate on consultation and teach the method to others or on direct service. Caseworkers are being charged with failing to understand the culture of poverty and failing to reach the poor, clinging too narrowly to Freudian theory and resisting knowledge from the behavioral sciences, and selling out to the establishment by working in agencies that not only fail to understand clients' needs but attempt to restrain those seeking to relieve them. These charges are largely unwarranted. They point up, however, that education for social work demands new learning, and the sorting, searching, and combining the new with that of value in the past.

680

Pinderhughes, Charles A. The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists. *Science and Psychoanalysis. Vol. 13: The Dynamics of Dissent*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1968. p. 56-81.

Dissent is viewed as an instrument of social change. Pseudodissent is seen as a reaction to something other than the issue of dissent, while true dissent is a response to the issue. Both pseudodissent and true dissent are to be found in varying mixtures in the psychological makeup of individuals. It is hypothesized that the number of patients engaged in dissenting social action will be small when the social order is relatively stable and larger when the social order is unstable. A study of the clinical records of fifteen years of private practice of psychotherapy and psychoanalysis provided the data of the study. During the relatively stable period 1952 to 1962, 8 patients were known to have engaged in no social dissent, but 4 of these did engage in social dissent after 1962 when conditions were less stable. Eight other patients who were dissenters during the 1952-1962 period are discussed. Significant themes from the case histories of dissenters from the 1962-1967 period are set forth. Excerpts from interviews with these persons are also given. Discussion of the impact of social change on psychodynamics of

patients is given. The childhood origins of feelings about civil rights are discussed. Conflict in the family is analyzed as a forerunner of active social dissent. Attention is given to Negro self-image formation and the formation of white person images of the Negro. The ways in which dissenters relate to the issues they are concerned about are analyzed. The essay is discussed by C. Eric Lincoln. (7 references)

681

Pollak, Otto. Social change and psychotherapy. *The Contribution of the Social Sciences to Psychotherapy*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1967. p. 25-40.

A discussion of social changes relevant to psychotherapists is offered. Stress is given to elements in the changing social order which tend to make women appear strong and self-assertive, men weak and dependent. Connections between these change phenomena and passiveness in men and aggressiveness in women are pointed out. The changes in the division of labor have taken from men the dominant role of provider and removed the element of helplessness from many women. Men are now more likely than in former times to cook and do housework, while women are increasingly active in the labor force and are finding more places in ranks of respected economic performers. These conditions are viewed as irreversible, and the therapist is challenged to develop strategies for problems which emerge when sex role ego props are removed. The tendency, biological in origin but exaggerated by current social arrangements, for women to lead men in maturity is stressed. The role of ideologies, especially conservation and progress, are discussed. The reactions of Americans to world politics, and to the notion of not being loved and respected by persons from other countries are analyzed. The bad news emphasis of the mass media is considered. The impacts of the new recognition of poverty, and the determination to overcome it, are discussed. A brief discussion based on the paper is reported. (21 references)

682

Prindle, Richard A. Environmental health: Clinical and epidemiological considerations. *Archives of Environmental Health*, 16(1):69-74, 1968.

Belatedly, this nation is beginning to face up to the harsh truth of a rapidly deteriorating environment. Whether important biological consequences will result from chronic low-level exposures to toxic substances already experienced by large population groups may not be known for years. Here and now we are faced with a situation of grave importance to the health and productivity of our society. All we need to do is consider present knowledge of environmental causation and association in such areas as accidental death and injury, lung cancer, emphysema, and certain cardiovascular illnesses. Across-the-board co-

operation is required to help the public health community seek out evidence of important hazards in the environment and then pressing on to establish standards, control methodology, and public realization that such controls are needed. Because some toxic agents in the environment have their values for society as well as being harmful, a new equation has come into being in public health problems. It is "benefit vs' risk." No longer can the health professions pursue single-mindedly the goal of rigorous control over every proven or suspected health hazard. Creators of the hazards and guardians of health must answer to the makers of public policy. But control is needed if this country wishes to continue to enjoy the fruits of technology and industry while avoiding its hazards. The clinician plays a vital role in laying the basic foundation for epidemiological studies. He should also participate more actively in environmental epidemiology.

683

Prokop, H. Sociology and psychiatry. / *Soziologie und psychiatrie.* / *Hippokrates* (Stuttgart), 38:236-239, 1967.

Focal points of sociology that are significant for the psychiatrist are summarized, beginning with Le Bon's theory of crowds and Cooley's primary groups. Social change, occupational neuroses, and problems of social adaptation, all are reflected in the individual as seen by the psychiatrist. Special reference is made to migration as social mobility, and to the concept of the marginal man. Sociology should be included in the curriculum for training of the psychiatrist. (35 references)

684

Psychiatry Symposium. *Psychiatry in Transition*. Trenton: Div. of Mental Health and Hospitals, N.J., 1968. 68 p.

The first paper of this symposium presents a historical outline of major events related to psychiatry that have occurred since World War II. The next 3 papers discuss psychiatry in transition, each with a different focus, but also with a common trend—that psychiatry must expand its usefulness in treating the psyche not only from a biochemical, genetic and psychopathological basis but also from a social and cultural basis. The present and projected lack of medical manpower and facilities has led to an increasing awareness of and, indeed, need for community psychiatry as well as related community education.

685

Quinney, Richard. The future of crime. In: Quinney, R., *The Problem of Crime*, New York: Dodd, Mead, 1970. 227 p. (p. 191-203).

Concerning the future of crime in America 2 things seem certain: 1) crime is undergoing change in American society; and 2) the problem of crime will always be with us no matter how much change takes place.

Crime is becoming more political in American society. That is, the behaviors of the criminally defined are increasing in their politicality, and the actions of the state in labeling behaviors as criminal are becoming more political. Another trend that seems to be well underway is the decrease in the use of the criminal law for the regulation of certain other behaviors. The sanctions that are attached to the existing criminal laws are also undergoing change. Crime can be viewed as a normal part of society. From this perspective, crime is important to the functioning of society. Much of a society's crime initiates, as well as represents, important social changes, changes without which a society might otherwise cease to have any semblance of order (16 references)

686

Rapoport, Lydia. Creativity in social work. *Smith College Studies in Social Work*, 38(3):139-161, 1968.

Social work, which is both science and art, has placed its major study emphasis on the scientific method, whereas the creative and artistic aspects have not been subjected to serious inquiry nor endowed with dignity and institutional supports. Art and social work in their institutionalized aspects have many similarities as to social purpose and the functions of social control, social change, and social advocacy. Both represent the humanistic side of man and the conscience of society. Social work, like art, is concerned with solving problems of expression, communication, transformation, and change. The creative impulse that governs both is related to the ego drive toward mastery calling forth order, predictability, and the creation of harmonies. This involves imagination and intuition, leading to the development of fresh insights. Conscious and cognitive processes follow for testing and validation. The artistic elements in social work practice have a visible and articulated sense of purpose and reveal a design based on the penetration of the structure of the problem, the choice of limits, and the formulation of a series of ordered goals. Elegance in work reveals an economy of professional intervention in which specified goals are achieved by the application of relevant techniques within propitious time dimensions. The development of creativity in social work requires explicit attention in professional education and in the organization of practice. (56 references)

687

Raymond, L. M. / Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968). / Reflexions sur la fonction de la justice penale a propos du IXe Congres Francais de Criminologie (Montpellier—26-29 Septembre 1968). *Revue Penitentiaire et de Droit Penal*, 93(2):345-367, 1969.

The problem of making criminology and criminal justice more

humanistic was discussed at a conference at Montpellier, France, September 26-29, 1968. Interest must be taken in the individual offender, his psychological make-up, and his personal circumstances in a major effort to rehabilitate him and to prevent recidivism. While the pace of social change dictates that new directions be taken in criminal justice, conflict exists between the traditional repressive approach and the newer humanistic approach. Criminal and legal authorities, as well as the general populace, must be made aware of the need for change. Although repressive means of punishment have not been abandoned, the contemporary trend is to move away from singularly arbitrary standards of justice. The problem of misleading crime statistics is also discussed. From 1960 through 1966, overall crime increased at annual rates of 50 to 73 percent, with the index of criminality rising from 100 to 240. The population increased at a constant rate. Dismissed cases, such as those involving automobile accidents, showed the largest percentage gains. (1 reference)

688

Richter, Curt P. Rats, man, and the welfare state. *American Psychologist*, 14(1):18-28, 1959.

The question of a causal relationship between the development of a welfare state and the increased incidence of various noncurable diseases and other evidence of defective physical and mental health is considered in light of observations on the domestication of the Norway rat. Comparisons were made between wild rats trapped in alleys and yards of Baltimore, where they had to struggle for existence, and domesticated rats in a 36-year-old colony, where food, water, mates and shelter were provided and the struggle for survival no longer existed. In domestication of the Norway rat the following trends stand out: the adrenal glands have become smaller and less effective; the thyroid has become less active; the gonads develop earlier, function with greater regularity and produce greater fertility; and the brain weighs less and is more susceptible to audiogenic and other types of fits. These changes were brought about by "natural selection," but in the protected environment of the laboratory, it is the tamer and more gentle rats that survive. In the case of human beings, the survival of the less strong, less vigorous individuals has been aided by legislation, hygienic practices, the recent widespread use of antibiotics, and devices such as air conditioning and easy means of transportation—all calculated to reduce stress to a minimum. The Federal Government or a large foundation should have a commission of men well versed in genetics to advise legislators about the possible biological effects of laws on future generations, to study the effect of the development of a welfare state in other civilizations, and to support research on the changes that occur in all types of living organisms under different conditions of natural selection. (60 references)

689

Ripley, S. Dillon; Buechner, Helmut K. Ecosystem science as a point of synthesis. *Daedalus*, 96:1192-1199, 1967.

An approach toward solving our ecological crisis is described. By viewing and organizing knowledge and problems in terms of ecosystems and various points of view, our needed resources can be best mobilized toward dealing with radioactive fallout, pollution, exploding populations, the greenhouse effect of increased atmospheric carbon dioxide, and intersocietal aggression. The ecosystem approach stresses the interaction of the living and the nonliving world, and emphasizes the energy pathways and steady state phenomena. Any subject can be viewed from the following points of view: components; structure; functions; distribution in time; distribution in space; relationship to environment; and classification. These points of view can be applied to the ecosystem to which man belongs. If we are to solve the problems of our day, man must be considered a part of nature, not a separate and divine entity. (2 references)

690

Roberts, Robert W. Social work: Methods and/or goals? *Social Service Review*, 42(3):355-361, 1968.

An attempt is made to define briefly the dimensions of the conflict between goals and methods within the social work profession. The historical interpretation of the problem as a means-versus-ends argument is rejected in favor of finding an efficient and compatible merger of goals and methods. The 1962 effort of Rein and Morris to explicate the overall goals of social work as social change and social integration has possible negative implications for the profession. It is inconsistent in its definition of goals and, at times, appears to be a restatement of the argument that professional intervention aimed at social institutions is incompatible with intervention aimed at individuals. Their attempt to articulate goals and methods is of little practical value because of the lack of empirically validated social work theory and the reality constraints imposed upon the profession by the community and client groups in the selection of both goals and methods. (18 references)

691

Rome, Howard P. Human factors and technical difficulties in the application of computers to psychiatry. *Computers and Electronic Devices in Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1968. p. 37-44.

No significant differences in the basic principles of computer use in clinical medicine and clinical psychiatry are noted. The need for economic, value, and medical information is noted. The important role of hospital communications and medical information systems is stressed. The rate of growth and integration of medical information systems and

subsystems requires an increased degree of cooperation and integration. Social and professional changes of equal importance to those which followed the success of the infectious theory of disease are expected. The use of the principles of systems engineering, information theory and computer technology is shown to be delayed by social and psychological resistances. The changes in medical education brought about by Flexner are discussed as an example of major system change. The need to move from high cost pilot programs to efforts of a scale which will make electronic data processing in medicine economical is discussed. (38 references)

692

Rome, Howard P. Psychiatry: Circa 1919-1969-2019. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 71(4):845-853, 1969.

A brief review of the circumstances of the past 50 years which directly and indirectly shaped the psychiatry of yesterday and today is given. The necessity of changing from a categorical approach to the solution of problems engendered by social change to a systems-approach to the social pathology of the future and the technology and sociopolitical prerequisites to accomplish such a plan, is discussed in detail. Predictions of some of the developments of a technological society of the future, as determined in a computer study, and the problems of society which will stem from such development stress the importance of collective, cooperative planning by all of those in the social sciences and health disciplines on a national scale which, until now, has not been possible. (45 references)

693

Rosen, George; Wellin, Edward. A bookshelf on the social sciences and public health. *American Journal of Public Health*, 49(4):441-454, 1959.

A bibliography is presented to illustrate the role of the social sciences in public health, particularly sociology, social psychology, and cultural anthropology. Many of the current problems of public health require alterations of personal habits and ways of living, which require an understanding of human behavior, the factors and conditions that govern it, and how such knowledge may be applied. Further advances will require the consent and cooperation of the people and will depend on an understanding of how to approach and motivate them. Such action will be based on knowledge developed through the use of the relevant concepts, tools, and methods of the social sciences. (2 references)

694

Rosenblith, Walter A. Physics and biology—Where do they meet? *Physics Today*, 19(1):23-34, 1966.

The problem of how to use physical instruments and methods to meet the challenges of medicine and biology was discussed. The desire to

study living systems is usually motivated by 1 of 3 considerations: to help man; to help such organizations as NASA; and to perform basic research. Contemporary biological research makes use not only of man's normal sensory, motor, and logical capabilities but enhances them by the tools that the species has developed in the course of cultural evolution. Without electron microscopes, micromanipulators, and computers, there would be little hope of inquiring successfully into the mechanisms of multi-component systems with many degrees of freedom. The physiological and acoustical events of speech production can be studied by modeling an appropriate mechanism. Computers have been used to help in the arduous task of dealing with the structure of really large molecules. Students who are interested in working in the life sciences from a physical viewpoint should not expect to find prefabricated programs of study that will lead them to clearly labeled "career slots" as painlessly and expeditiously as their fellow students who elect more monochromatic majors. Among the tasks that will have to be completed before technologically up-to-date health systems can be engineered are the following: 1) an operations-analysis type of job needs to be done on health care; 2) most industries do not possess the biomedical competence required to qualify as prime contractors, and most health institutions are staffed by people whose education, training, and experience has left them barely acquainted with the resources of industry; 3) a systems-managing organization might assume responsibility for formulation of specifications, procurement of subsystems, and components, appropriate market surveys, acceptance testing, and the certification of new devices and systems; 4) schools of management and engineering must prove responsive to the need for trained personnel in these areas. (9 references)

695.

Ruesch, J. Psychotherapy in the computer age. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* (Basel), 16(1-3):32-46, 1968.

The individualistic orientation that dominated the Western world for over 2,000 yrs. gave rise to the psychological view of human affairs. However, with the advent of the atomic age and the use of computers as auxiliary brains, individualism began to decline. As man and machine became somewhat interchangeable and automation replaced people in a variety of tasks, a system orientation developed in which people, machines, and the environment are considered as a unit. These technological, economic and social changes forced the psychotherapist to shift his emphasis from individual to group, from psychodynamics to social dynamics. Consequently, his methods of intervention have shifted from one to one relations to multiperson interactions and from treatment to prevention. As a result, the psychotherapist is cast into a new role and he is fast becoming a change agent for smaller social systems. Within such a framework, of course, theory, practice and

education of the therapist will have to undergo significant changes. (52 references) (Author abstract modified)

696

Saper, Bernard. Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 43(1):72-84, 1969.

Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change are discussed. Forecasting and planning have become fashionable, prestigious, and expensive preoccupations of the mental health endeavor. Fundamental to any system of forecasting or prediction are the assumptions about mental health which comprise the substantive ingredients of the system. Although these assumptions remain highly controversial they nevertheless are powerful determinants of the decisions that are being made about the future. These assumptions are: 1) the present incidence and prevalence of mental disorders will continue at current rates; 2) the present proportion of the general population at risk will be constant; 3) the attitude of the community toward the mentally disordered will remain about as it is today; 4) the philosophy of prevention, detection, and management of mental illness will persist as expressed by present day mental health authorities; 5) the stated aspirations of the agency for which the planning is undertaken represent what the agency now desires and will continue to desire in the distant future; 6) management and control methods will remain relatively unchanged in the years to come; 7) manpower resources will be available for future programs in the same or greater proportion as they are now; 8) finally, there is the assumption that money will continue to be available to carry out the programs and build the facilities which are planned. (25 references)

697

Schrag, Clarence C. Culture and the normative order. In: O'Brien, R., *Readings in General Sociology*. 4th Ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (p. 43-88).

Social norms of judgment, belief, and conduct that prescribe the behavior expected of members of groups, communities, societies, and other social systems are essential to any kind of sustained and organized interaction. Several elements of these systems and their interrelations are reviewed. Rational organization is, however, infrequently observed even in modern societies. In fact, to a considerable extent, rational organization is discouraged by groups and individuals having a vested interest in the status quo. Many people especially in traditional societies are taught that social assessment and planning are immoral or disloyal activities. Faith in traditional authority is difficult to maintain in a pluralistic culture, and the current reassessment of basic goals and values, apparent in nearly all societies around the world, is evidence of

a search for a higher degree of normative integration. It is suggested that the concept of social systems, if elaborated and corroborated, may facilitate that search. Eight research papers are selected to illustrate research in this area. Those of G. P. Murdock, Ruth Benedict and E. T. Hall examine cultural uniformity and variation. Specific conflicts and subcultures are analyzed by M. Komarovsky, C. D. Berreman and Jesse Bernard. Aspects of social change and modernization are studied by W. F. Cottrell and R. N. Bellah. (2 references)

698

Schwab, John J. Enlarging our view of psychosomatic medicine. *Psychosomatics*, 12(1):16-20, 1971.

New concepts in psychosomatic medicine are discussed, emphasizing the trend toward examining the totality of environmental, social, cultural, biological, and psychological factors which interrelate to cause illness. It is also stressed that thinking of illness in such broad terms is not scientifically exact, and that the approach must be acknowledged as working with levels of ambiguity and uncertainty. Researchers in addition must move from hospital and laboratory facilities into the community to learn sufficiently of a patient's emotional problems. Further, clinicians' differential perceptions of their patient's emotional distress appear to be distinctly related to the patient's sociodemographic characteristics. Research data to support this evidence are reported in which an epidemiologic investigation was made in a southeastern area undergoing rapid social change to determine the prevalence of mental impairment. The data indicate a substantial amount of illness of all types and support the view that sociodemographic conditions must be taken into account when generalizing on symptomatology, as well as rising new moral, social, and humanistic value systems. (14 references)

699

Skolnick, Jerome H. The politics of protest. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p.

An analysis is presented of the nature and causes of protests and confrontations in the United States, and their occasional eruption into violence. This study, which was prepared for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, describes what contemporary protest is and is not. The public response to protest is surrounded by misconceptions concerning the nature and goals of contemporary protest and the composition of protest groups. A major goal of this analysis is to challenge these misconceptions in order that responsible discussions may take place unencumbered by misunderstanding and distortion. If the racial situation remains inflammatory, if the conditions perpetuating poverty remain unchanged, and if vast numbers of young people see small hope for improvement in the quality of their lives, this country will remain in danger. (109 references)

700

Skolnick, Jerome F. The racial attitudes of white Americans. In: Skolnick, J., *The Politics of Protest*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p. (p. 179-209).

Reactions and opinions of white Americans anent black are discussed in this research study, which is part of a book on the causes and prevention of crime. Recent studies indicate a long-term decrease in anti-Negro prejudice since the 1940's. Although the social roots of prejudice are complex, it is especially characteristic of the less-educated, older, rural segments of the population. Major trends in contemporary society, including urbanization and increasing educational opportunity, have undermined the roots of prejudice and may be expected to have a continuing effect in the future. Although surveys show continuing rejection by many whites of the means by which blacks attempt to redress their grievances, most whites express support of the goal of increased opportunity for black Americans. Blacks express less satisfaction with the quality of their lives and are less optimistic about their opportunities than are whites. Correspondingly, whites feel the need for change less urgently than blacks. Nevertheless recent studies show that a clear majority of whites would support Federal programs that would tear down the ghettos and would provide full employment, better education, and better housing for blacks, even if they would have to pay more taxes to support such programs. (57 references) (Author abstract)

701

Skolnick, Jerome H. White militancy. In: Skolnick, J., *The Politics of Protest*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p. (p. 210-240).

The characteristic form of violent white militancy in history (vigilantism) and contemporary white militancy are discussed in this report, which is part of a book on the causes and prevention of violence. The most violent single force in American history outside of war has been a minority of militant whites, defending home, family, or country from forces considered alien or threatening. Historically, a tradition of direct vigilante action has joined with racist and nativist cultural themes to create intermittent reigns of terror against racial and ethnic minorities and against those considered un-American. It is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which violence, often aided by community support and encouragement from political leaders, is embedded in American history. Although most white Americans repudiate violence and support the goal of increased opportunity for blacks, there has been a resurgence of militant white protest, largely directed against the gains of the black communities. The roots of such protest lie in the political and economic sources of white marginality and insecurity. In this sense, white mili-

tancy, like student, antiwar, and black protest reflects a fundamental crisis of American political and social institutions. White protest is not simply the work of extremists whose behavior is peripheral to the main currents of American society. Similarly, capitulation to the rhetoric of white militancy, through simplistic demands for law and order, cannot substitute adequately for concrete programs aimed at the roots of white discontent. (678 references) (Author abstract)

702

Smith, David E.; Sternfield, James L. Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 3(1):120-124, 1970.

The nature of the contemporary psychedelic commune is defined and the techniques of childbirth and cooperative child rearing which are evolving within the framework of these communes are analyzed. The nature and organization of the psychedelic communes vary greatly, but they can roughly be grouped in the following 6 categories: crash pad type, non-drug family commune type, drug family commune type, non-drug group marriage commune, drug group marriage commune, and large self-contained rural commune. In general the communes can be viewed as a response to the popular theme of alienation and dehumanization in American industrial society. Commune dwellers tended to be anti-intellectual, and believed in and practiced natural, almost primitive techniques of childbirth with natural childbirth and home delivery in the presence of a midwife or a physician who could be induced to make a house call. Paradoxically, a subculture, known for its drug use, shunned drugs during childbirth with the exception of marihuana. Birth certificates, like production line maternity wards, were rejected because communards felt they were a method of accounting for the individual by society and felt that they only put them in line for military conscription, social security, taxation and indoctrination through compulsory public education. Most commune babies were breast fed as long as the mother was able. The young child was in constant communication with the adult and it was felt that the majority of the education could occur within the framework of the communes. Communal schooling for the young was associated with extensive folk art, music, singing and organic gardening which were, of course, important practices in the communal situation. The commune dwellers appeared to be trying to minimize birth trauma utilizing Freudian interpretation, and to provide an early life for their infants that was much more psychologically healthy than the ones they experienced with their own families. Unless the dominant culture in the United States comes to grips with the psychological stress and alienation experienced by mechanized, dehumanized mass industrial society, more and more of the younger generation will seek this mode of behavior as a means of psychological survival and individual fulfillment. (6 references)

703

Smith, Jean Paul. Current alternatives for action. In: Wittenborn, J., *Drugs and Youth*, Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1969. 485 p. (p. 389-401).

Alternative courses of action are presented regarding solutions of drug abuse problems. The following are recommended: analysis of drug terminology used by all groups concerned to promote clearer formulations of the problems and the attempted solutions; studies of the effects of drug abuse and of dosage forms and routes of administration on man's conception of himself; evaluation of the effects of different fields of experience, such as those of educators, enforcement personnel, physicians, and social scientists, on approaches to drug problems; educational programs in pharmacology, drug education, and social sciences should be established; records and data obtained in routine investigations by law enforcement agencies should be made available to the research community; regional centers for the study of drug abuse control should be established; a rational plan for the direct control of drugs through legal and administrative channels should be developed; drug laws and regulations should be evaluated at 5 year intervals to insure their responsiveness to scientific findings and social changes; empirical, well controlled research in health education is needed to determine what processes will reduce drug abuse; educational information should be coordinated to make better use of the experience and information available. (1 reference)

704

Soddy, Kenneth; Ahrenfeldt, Robert H. Individual aggressiveness and war. *Mental Health and Contemporary Thought. Volume 2*. London: Tavistock, 1967. p. 84-104.

A report of the discussion of individual aggressiveness and war is offered. The question whether destructive and aggressive behavior is innate, learned, or socially conditioned is discussed, with an inclination to stress social and cultural, rather than biological factors. War is regarded as a political invention, subject to control and eventual elimination through political reform and enlightenment. Problems of re-educating populations to the futility, perhaps the terminality, of war are reviewed. The experiences of Norway, Great Britain, and India vis a vis military service under varied circumstances are reconstructed. The influence of child-rearing practices on the development of individual and social violence and aggression are considered. The need to distinguish destruction and aggression is noted. A survey of attitudes toward violence in different cultures and historical periods is given, with emphasis on Hinduism, the British occupation of India, changes in Balinese attitudes under Japanese occupation, and changes in British attitudes toward mob violence, internecine strife, and individual vio-

lence over several centuries. The applicability of understanding of control of aggressiveness in animal populations to human problems is reviewed. Infanticide is considered as an example of reversal, or failure, of maternal instincts. Other potential or actual human distortions of instincts are discussed. Violence in connection with mass protests against nuclear testing is analyzed. Problems of violence in populations in transition from tribal life to urban life are reported. Studies of aggression and intra-species killing in animals are set forth. The need for healthy, self-protective aggressiveness is considered in relation to childhood and the difficulties of ego development and self-control. The possibility of eliminating war is considered. It is held that problems of considering the end to war are related to undue use of analogical thinking. The need to build a culture which makes the learning of peaceful, intelligent behavior possible is stressed. Adoption of the attitude that warlike behavior is not innate is regarded as a needed first step.

705

Soddy, Kenneth; Ahrenfeldt, Robert H. Social change. *Mental Health and Contemporary Thought. Volume 2*. London: Tavistock, 1967. p. 22-38.

Distinction is drawn between the effects of social change on man's relation to himself, and his relation to his material culture. It is asserted that modern man has increased his insight into his own nature, and is essentially closer to himself than in times past. On the other hand, much is made of the increasing separation of man from his material culture. Such aspects of life as communication, transport, work relationships, and dependence are discussed in this frame of reference. Mead's conception of the changing valuation of slow and rapid change is presented, with emphasis on the increased possibility of rapid change, and the desirability of such change when it is wanted by the people concerned and when it is possible through planning and careful management to assure relatively uniform change in different aspects of life. Differing rates of change in various sectors, rather than the absolute rate of change, are seen as harmful. The differential impact of social change on persons from different levels of experience, as between tribal, peasant, and urban people, is considered. The difficulty and importance of planning are discussed, with emphasis on the need to assure consideration of social and cultural factors, as well as technological and economic factors in planned change. The finding that in most changing cultures and economies, a group of 5 or 6 percent of the population is likely to give a disproportionate amount of social and medical problems is discussed. Work motivation, seen in light of Maslow's hierarchy of physiological, belongings, ego, and self-actualization needs, is related to developing areas. Special attention is given to problems related to leisure, changed pace of existence, retirement, and the morbidity and

sense of uselessness which tend to accompany idleness. Morbid degrees of strain in special environmental and social situations are discussed.

706

Specht, Harry. Disruptive tactics. *Social Work*, 14(2):5-15, 1969.

The use of disruption is considered as one of the tactics or modes of intervention that may be chosen to bring about planned social change. R. L. Warren's typology of responses is applied to issues as perceived by participants and tactics which will likely be chosen for each. Thus, issue consensus leads to collaboration and tactics of joint action, cooperation and education. Issue difference leads to campaigning through tactics of compromise arbitration, negotiation, and mild coercion. Issue dissensus results in contest or disruption with clashes, violation of normative behavior and legal norms. Violence with such tactics as deliberate attempts to harm, to take over a government and guerilla warfare becomes the mode of intervention. The interrelationships between these various tactics and their moral, ethical and social consequences are discussed in order to clarify their use in promoting social change and, more particularly, to present a basis for understanding and solving the problems of violence in the world today. (28 references)

707

Thayer, Lee. On communications and change: Some provocations. *Systematics*, 6(3):190-200, 1968.

There are 3 different types of change: (1) coping; (2) doing; and (3) understanding. We cannot understand change because we have inadequate communication. The function of communication is to maintain or create relationships between the individual and the environment, maintain or create invariant realities. Control is not change; communication is a tool of control. Change is not intended; this raises many, many philosophical questions on life. To the extent that we do not perfect our communications, we do not control our environment. It is paradoxical behavior; we create change but refuse to adapt to, or tolerate, it. The question is would we communicate and behave differently if we wished to control our growth, evolution and diversity. There is, within the frame of reference, another basis for the pursuit of change. That is our inherent need, as complex systems, to achieve a state of invariance between ourselves and our environments which provides us the comfort of least rate of change. We intrinsically need to map our environment enough to be freed of the need to recurrently adapt to recurrent events or conditions. It is an issue of risk tolerance; if we cannot tolerate unlimited change, we must be able to control. (12 references)

708

Thursz, Daniel. The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers. *Social Work*, 16(1):27-34, 1971.

The desire for social change is not sufficient. Irrationality in social action must be replaced by careful planning as to which strategies are selected to attain specific goals. Various social action strategies are discussed, and significant ethical boundaries are suggested. There are certain ideological limits that exist for social workers engaged in social action. Even if a method is certain to bring about the desired goal, it still may not be used. The bases for rejecting a social action method are not the myths that have plagued social action supporters, such as the limits of the Hatch Act or the false issues of the profession's expertise, professional status, or dignity. The decision to participate should be made on more substantial grounds and involves such issues as civil disobedience, the use of violence, and the worker's alliance with clients who may choose more violent actions than he would. Administrative rule making and the election process are highlighted as priorities to be considered by social workers. (11 references) (Journal abstract modified)

709

Ulrich, Roger. Behavior control and public concern. *Psychological Record*, 17(2):229-234, 1967.

Manipulation of the environmental conditions to which an organism is exposed so as to cause a definite behavioral result constitutes behavior control. Although potential dangers are inherent in the control of human behavior, the control of humans by other humans, it is necessary that society accept the assumption that man is a lawful organism and that the control of human nature is a fact. Many arguments arise as to the practical and moral implications of this fact. This control must be exercised so as to benefit our own effective evolution. Psychologists must recognize and utilize the powers of their science to this end. Although it is often regarded as morally wrong to control human behavior, it must be recognized that allowing the perpetuation of the present ill defined and ill structured evolution of cultural practice is also morally wrong. Only when a full knowledge of the factors which control us is obtained may we achieve a meaningful behavioral freedom; only then may we free those who live in bondage to conditions which dictate their lives. (10 references)

710

Usdin, Gene L. Civil disobedience and urban revolt. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. 125(11):91-97, 1969.

The dynamics of civil disorder, clearly distinguished from civil disobedience, are analyzed. The nature of contemporary urban revolt,

the American tendency to covertly admire violence, the effects of the rapid rate of social change and the relatively permissive attitude toward revolt are considered briefly. Using the model of adolescent rebellion as an aid to understanding the student and Negro revolts, he concludes that the most urgent task of society is to create the means by which dissident groups can express emotional rebellion within appropriate and well-defined limits. (2 references) (Journal abstract modified)

711

U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d Session. Judiciary Comm. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act. The future. In: U.S. Congress, 90th, 2d, Judiciary Comm., *The New Left*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1968. 246 p. (p. 99-103).

A research memorandum of the U.S. Congress on its investigation of the new left indicates that in light of the past record of the new left, it would be folly to regard the revolutionary directives as merely words. The new left has always been outspoken about its plans and has invariably done what it has said it would do. It would be prudent on the part of our law enforcement authorities to prepare themselves for a nationwide epidemic of incidents of sabotage directed against selective service offices, military installations and equipment, and military personnel. Much student activism will appear on the college campuses. The hardened revolutionaries who make up the new left leadership plan to capture the souls of the idealistic innocents who joined their marches and demonstrations, by leading them progressively from one action to the other. Despite the best efforts of the leaders, many of the innocents and perhaps the majority, are bound to turn against the new left, as their eyes are opened to the fact that they are being used as revolutionary pawns. Our society can contribute to the process of disillusionment by differentiating between the leaders and the rank and file and by showing itself willing at all times to give sympathetic consideration to the legitimate grievances of our young people. (Author abstract modified)

712

U.S. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. *Progress Report, January 9, 1969*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1969. 52 p.

The President's Commission on Violence is conducting an extensive inquiry into many seemingly unrelated subjects in order to reach an understanding of the social context of contemporary domestic violence. The Commission's research work was divided into seven basic areas of detailed study by the following task forces: (1) task force on historical and comparative perspectives; (2) task force on group violence; (a) task force on individual acts of violence; (4) task force on assassination;

(5) task force on firearms; (6) task force on the media; and (7) task force on law and law enforcement. More than 140 research projects have been undertaken by outside experts and scholars. From preliminary reports, testimony, and consultation, certain themes of challenge for the United States have been identified. Among these are: (1) Not all violence is illegitimate, but the existence of legitimate violence sometimes provides rationalizations for those who would achieve ends through illegitimate violence. (2) Individual violence may result, in part, from a deranged mind; but experts agree that most persons who commit violence are basically no different from others. The incidence of violence is subject to modification, control, and prevention through conscious changes in man's environment. (3) Historically, discontent and anger of groups and individuals has often culminated in violence. (4) Progress in meeting the demands of those seeking social change does not always reduce the level of violence. (5) The key to much of the violence lies with the young who account for an ever-increasing percentage of crime. (6) The existence of large numbers of firearms in private hands is complicating factors in the control of violence. (7) Additional complications arise from the high visibility of violence and social inequalities resulting from the effect of mass media. (8) Social control of violence through law depends, in large measure, on the perceived legitimacy of the law and the society it supports. (9) The criminal justice system suffers from an under-investment of resources at every level. (10) More effective control of violence requires the active engagement and commitment of every citizen.

713

U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation. *The future of urban America*. In: U.S. NIMH. *Mental Health of Urban America*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1969. 140 p. (p. 115-120).

The commitment of all citizens to alter the phenomena which threaten the future of American cities is urged in this final chapter of a study devoted to the mental health of urban America. Social planning, intergovernmental cooperation and the enlistment of increasingly large numbers of professionals are required. Bold research, better information and sound evaluation are indicated. The serious and complex behavioral and social problems that confront this nation can be surmounted if: (1) sufficient funds and brainpower, public and private, can be attracted to programs in mental and physical health, education, housing, employment, welfare, urban development, and mass transportation to ensure that cities will be habitable; (2) disadvantaged Americans will recognize with understanding, fortitude, and forbearance the progress that has been made in political participation, jobs, income, housing, and education, and work within the political system for needed changes; (3) businessmen, industrialists, workers, managers

and professionals demonstrate tolerance of the life-style of the disadvantaged subcultures of the city, and, where essential, help them to overcome handicaps; and (4) varied educational, industrial and agricultural programs are developed to encourage impoverished people who are now flocking to cities to remain in their homes or nearby regions. (8 references) (Author abstract modified)

714

Van Dusen, Lewis H. Civil disobedience: Destroyer of democracy. *American Bar Association Journal*, 55(2):123-126, 1969.

No matter what it is called or how it is justified or rationalized, civil disobedience demeans democracy's processes of social change and eventually destroys democracy itself. Civil disobedience is a counsel of despair and defeat, so undemocratic that it could bring about an authoritarian state. (4 references)

715

Van 'T Hooft, F.; Heslinga, K. Sex education of blind-born children. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 62(1):15-21, 1968.

Some special problems arise in the sex education of blind children. Education is based upon biological, psychological, and cultural factors. In normal sex education there is lack of harmony between biological and cultural aspects of sexuality. Three factors are present in normal sexual development: (1) the child's image of his sexual self; (2) the sensual expressions of sexuality around the child; and (3) the appeal to the child's own responsibility. There is hesitation at teaching a child by tactile knowledge of his own genitals and exploration of those of the other sex is forbidden. Many erroneous ideas about size and placement arise. Frankness within institutions is increasing, though it often has a far from positive effect. Parents are often uncertain about sex education because of heredity. Even for those blind people who remain single, sex education is necessary. It is recommended that an institute provide groupings based upon coeducation, vertical group division, and a mixed staff. Learning should begin at an early age. Nude forms are valuable teaching models. Treatment of sexual exploration should be handled delicately. Blind children themselves desire uncensored reading material and private discussions with educators or physicians. Throughout, the staff itself needs support and education.

716

Vyvoda, V. Medicine and the human mind. / *Medicina a lidska psychika. / Casopis Lekarů Ceských* (Praha), 106:1061-1067, 1967.

The evolution of psychiatric medical practice is traced and briefly discussed in relation to modern psychosomatic concepts. Twenty or

thirty years ago there was no cooperation and generally no interchange of viewpoints among professional workers in the fields of medicine, psychology, and sociology. Physicians at that time preferred metaphysical speculation rather than interdisciplinary collaboration. This deficiency in medical practice along classical lines was soon noted and the pendulum began to swing in the opposite direction. Psychosomatic aspects of medicine were stressed and an almost nihilistic view toward the usual classical treatment was adopted. Differences between mental hygiene and pathogenesis were studied. In psychosomatic medicine, the patient himself, rather than the disease, assumes importance and his interpersonal reactions are observed and analyzed. Alexander's advocacy of short-term psychotherapy (microscopic psychology) is mentioned in connection with *weltanschauung* (world view or total frame of reference). By applying principles of Marxism and existentialism psychology is "physiologized." Human beings, in modern times, are treated as functioning organisms possessing both mind and body, and their neurodynamic characteristics are recognized. In this way, updated psychopharmacological therapy can be undertaken in combination with a correct application of the principles of psychiatry. (8 references)

717

Waggoner, Raymond W., Sr. The Presidential Address: Cultural dissonance and psychiatry. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 127(1):1-8, 1970.

Psychiatry has focused on the mental health of the individual for too long; now it must turn to the pathology of the total environment, and its treatment. The technological developments of the last half century have far outdistanced society's capacity to cope with them. This can only serve to increase anxiety and distress and widen the culture gap. Some of the psychological pollutants that have contaminated our society, and for which psychiatry may help discover workable remedies are: the disturbance of the ecological balance which has outrun the rate of evolutionary adaptation; the problem of overpopulation and several proposed solutions; the search of the younger generation for a future; the rivalry and conflict between states; racism; the delivery of a better and more efficient health service, including mental health; and finally, the nurturing of the child and prevention of mental illness. Several practical recommendations are made that will help psychiatry become involved with fundamental social goals. (8 references)

718

Walker, Daniel. *Today's Need for Thoughtful Solutions Rather than Emotion*. (Unpublished paper). Indiana Civil Liberties Union, 1969, 6 p.

The dismal contrast between the rapid pace of technological advance and the slow pace of social change is the subject of a paper presented

to the Indiana Civil Liberties Union. As the unrest in our society, particularly in the younger generation and among the black people will not go away on its own accord, several suggestions are offered which might help America achieve progress toward the goals of peace, plenty and social justice. A reorganization of the criminal court system to insure early trials and speedy justice and a higher quality, better trained police force are among the revisions needed. Development of a comprehensive plan for dealing with America's social and urban crises at the end of the Vietnam war should be given high priority in our domestic programs.

719

Wax, John. Developing social work power in a medical organization. *Social Work*, 12(4):62-71, 1968.

Social workers who, as agents of social change, seek to influence medical organizations must acquire and exercise power not for its own sake, but rather in the service of social work knowledge and values. This requires a clear and unsentimental understanding of the social dynamics of the organization, with particular emphasis on the existing organizational arrangements—what values sustain them, what groups have what kinds of stakes in them, and what power centers and decision-making processes are relevant in attempting to influence them. Ascribed power in medical organizations is concentrated in the hands of physicians. Social workers rely largely on achieved power: by demonstrating competence, by making themselves indispensable administratively as well as clinically, by forming alliances, by understanding and using the informal organization, by using group dynamics and crisis theory, by developing conceptual and verbal skills, by becoming skillful negotiators, and by keeping social change goals consonant with the value themes and medical objectives of the organization.

720

Wender, Paul H. Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior. *Psychiatry*, 31(4):309-324, 1968.

An understanding of the mechanism of deviation amplifying feedback (DAF) permits a better understanding of the genesis and perpetuation of behavior and suggests methods for its alteration. It explains how small causes can become associated with large effects, how small variations in experience can generate chains of events that culminate in gross alterations. In its pathological form, DAF is known as the vicious circle; the virtuous circle involves beneficent effects. Both are viewed as examples of positive feedback. The role of DAF within the individual or between the individual and the nonpersonal environment is amplified

as including theories of operant conditioning, anxiety conservation and avoidance conditioning, acquisition of animal fear in a child, the paranoid position of the infant, and acquisition of a sense of competence or failure. The role of DAF in interpersonal relations is diagrammed and discussed in normal and psychopathological development and in psychotherapy. While the concept of DAF is useful as an explanatory mechanism in the evolution of personality, overly simple formulations must be avoided. Its relevance to some forms of psychotherapy and to an understanding of human adaptation is noted. (36 references)

721

White, F. T. M. The total environment of mining. *Occupational Health Review*, 20(1-2):21-36, 1968.

The total environment of mining is a composite one of physical, chemical, biological, psychological and sociological elements; together, they constitute the working conditions within the industry; each giving rise to problems of control. The hazards associated with rock instability, lack of proper ventilation, and dust and radiations are discussed briefly. The need for more adequate mine illumination is emphasized. Psychological factors such as mental fatigue and motivation are evaluated. Sociological factors such as worker adjustment and the levels and standards of living are also related to the total mining environment. It is concluded that even established management may find it beneficial to recast their thinking and modify their approach to industrial problems that are constantly in a state of change as individuals and communities develop their self-expressions and modify their attitudes towards environmental conditions.

722

Whittico, James M., Jr. Crisis on the campus. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 61(3):273, 293, 1969.

This is an age of rapid social change, an age of incongruity and discontinuity. Some of the new social developments such as the rise in urban street crime and student dissent can only be called revolutionary. It is further incongruous that malnutrition and starvation exist in the United States, that an unpopular foreign war rages in Vietnam, that superb medical schools fail to meet the need for doctors, and that militant students can interrupt the educational process despite the lack of trained professionals. Maintaining the status quo can no longer be defended, because change is inevitable. Organized medicine must face up to its social responsibilities, so that all people can have adequate health care. The black doctor must be involved in the effort to extend adequate health care to all black citizens.

723

Wilkins, Leslie T.; Gitchoff, Thomas. Trends and projections in social control systems. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 381 (no number):125-136, 1969.

This paper considers certain aspects of social change and its relation to the necessity for variety in a dynamic social system. Certain consequences for social control in the future can now be predicted by references to technological developments. It seems unlikely that the rate of technological change will be diminished, and it is essential that social changes be made which can accommodate the technological innovations. The problems which can now be foreseen form a basis for considering the priorities which should be accorded to different forms of social research. It may be that the pressing demand that social research should be devoted to the current social problems may have many undesirable consequences. Perhaps social science today is in an unsatisfactory state because ten years ago it was too much concerned with problems of ten years ago. Most of the simple models which were thought to suffice in social research are now clearly unsatisfactory. A revolution in social science methodology is necessary. (6 references)

724

Wohlwill, Joachim F. The emerging discipline of environmental psychology. *American Psychologist*, 25(4):303-312, 1970.

It is predicted that the near future will see the construction of novel types of environments for living, ranging from individual dwellings to whole cities and regional communities here on earth to say nothing of the possible colonization of the moon and conceivably other planets. The imaginative and exciting proposals for the city of the future provide a taste of what may be looked forward to in this regard. Such proposals are inevitably predicted on critical assumptions about behavior, about the use of space and environmental facilities, about preferences in regard to features of the environment, about tolerance for and adaptation to particular environmental conditions. It is hardly too soon for psychologists to become acquainted with and actively participate in these plans, so that it can be assured that these assumptions are based on an adequate foundation of psychological fact and tested theory. (44 references) (Author abstract modified)

725

Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Cohen, Bernard. Conclusion. In: Wolfgang, M., *Crime and Race: Conceptions and Misconceptions*. New York: Institute of Human Relations Press, 1970. 118 p. (p. 100-118).

The meaning of the statistics on crime and race and formulas for change are discussed. In striking ways, the statistics reveal that adminis-

trations of justice appears to fail in affording equality of treatment. The risk of maltreatment for nonwhites increases at each stage of the enforcement process, from arrest to imprisonment. Whites tend to exaggerate the negro criminal rate, high as it is. The future holds promise in affirming the dignity and worth of all men. Several recommendations have been made for crime reduction. While it is felt that the punitive approach does not hold much promise, other recommendations do, such as improving the quality of life for urban poor, reducing their physical, social and psychological isolation from society, and reforms in police-community relations, the judicial system, and corrections. Crime reduction can only be brought about through the combined energies of government and citizen forces, such as citizen action programs. (24 references)

726

XXI World Medical Assembly. Medicine and society. *World Medical Journal*, 15(1):11-12, 1968.

One of the topics discussed in the scientific sessions of the XXI World Medical Assembly was the relation of medicine to society. The focus was on how, in the historical context, medicine had been affected by the evolution of social structures and social change. In addition, the relation of medical education to the society of today was studied. The ways of becoming ill, the whole concept of sickness and its social repercussions, have varied history according to the type of culture and the structure of the human group. A historical survey illustrated the influence of political and social thought on the assumption of responsibility by society and the state for the sick. Moral, religious and economic considerations affect this significantly. Social philosophy exercised influence on the physician, his professional structure, the organization of medical care and the relations between doctor and state. Various aspects of individual practice and socialized medicine were presented historically. The realization that health is not only a personal concern but a social and community good provides a counterbalance. It is now customary to believe that everyone has a right to the benefits of modern technology, and to aid in sickness and old age. The change was studied in the social structure of the doctor-patient relationship and in the relationship between medicine and the state. The doctor as artisan is now swamped by the proliferation of social medical institutions: hospital, state medical services, medical groups, industrial medicine organizations and so on, linked with an increasing number of paramedical personnel. Many physicians have been unaware of changes in political economy and sociology, and therefore bound to a traditionally individualistic attitude. Our growing industrial societies need healthy citizens to perform their tasks; therefore their interest in the health of everybody and the goal of the welfare state. Yet the physician's humanitarian role is seen as unchanging in essence; although

the individualistic spirit inherited from the liberal tradition must be sacrificed in favor of teamwork in medical services.

727

Yolles, Stanley F. Federal perspectives in community mental health. *Current Psychiatric Therapies*, 9:292-298, 1969.

Federal support of mental health programs aims to discover and implement the physical and social structures necessary for modern day living. It is supporting research, training, and services, as well as providing adequate mental health resources. The support program covers both medically oriented situations and social change so that a wide range of services are benefiting from the assistance.

728

Zeigler, Harmon. Education and the status quo. *Comparative Education*, 6(1):19-36, 1970.

The school system can be seen as an essentially conservative institution, rather than as an agent for social change. It is important, in this light, to consider not only the explicit values presented to students, but, more importantly, the implicit ones. Attention should be paid, in addition, to aspects not included in courses, and to the methods of instruction. High school social studies texts, for instance, typically ignore or treat in a stereotyped way: (1) economics, (2) race relations, (3) social class, (4) sex, (5) religion and morality, and (6) nationalism and patriotism. Further, social studies tends to be taught without open discussion. Why is the situation as described? There are 3 possible explanations: pressure groups, the idea that schools simply mirror the dominant values of society, and lastly, the idea that schools, because of their structure and the staff they recruit, serve to set limits on the legitimacy of policy alternatives. The last is the most compelling. The school board may have the most power to loosen the grip of the status quo on the educational establishment. (34 references)

729

Ziferstein, I. Social concerns and the behavioral scientist. In: *Summaries Vol. 1: 3rd. International Congress of Social Psychiatry*. Zagreb: September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 189-190).

The role of behavioral scientists in activities to bring about social change is discussed. Most practitioners would prefer not to be actively concerned in current political and socioeconomic affairs, but it is becoming increasingly evident that such matters cannot be ignored in daily practice. The doctor's duty is to his patient, and when it becomes obvious that the patient's difficulties stem from socioeconomic influ-

ences, it remains a professional obligation to the patient to do whatever possible to bring about socioeconomic and political changes that will benefit him. Psychiatrists can make extremely valuable contributions to the bringing about of such changes, but not most effectively in the cloistered academic atmosphere nor in the treatment room; instead, there should be active participation in solving these social problems. There is nothing new in this concept: Freud and his pupils spoke publicly on issues of socialism, communism, war and peace, and trade unionism; and in America, founding fathers of psychiatry such as Benjamin Bush, Amariah Brigham, Samuel Woodward, and Isaac Ray all were deeply involved in turbulent social and political events of their times. (Journal abstract modified)

730

Zweig, Franklin M.; Morris, Robert. The social-planning design guide. In: Lerman, P., *Delinquency and Social Policy*. New York: Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 447-456).

A design guide for social workers to use in formulating comprehensive social plans is presented. The social planning design guide is a concept that can be expressed as a plan making process. It is a means for providing boundaries for professional judgment for social welfare planners who perform innovating roles at the community level. As a plan making process, the design guide is a systematic means of citing the relevant tools that can be used in plan making and for ordering the sequence in which these tools are used. The guide is viewed as a process for integrating different classes of design tools. It is viewed as a means by which the cognitive processes of the planner are mobilized so as to produce problem specific plans that meet the innovative role expectations for both specialism and holism. Five classes of design tools appear to exist. They are, in sequential order of input; 1) the statement of the problem, 2) the theories of causation relevant to the problem, 3) intervention alternatives and their possible consequences, 4) information about target population, and 5) value considerations. (11 references)

Author Index

Ahrenfeldt, R.H.	425	Bienen, H.	369, 370	Campbell, C.B.G.	068
	704, 705		371, 372	Campbell, D.T.	512
Ainsworth, M.D.	001	Birch, H.G.	337, 338	Carlson, E.T.	579
Albee, G.W.	557	Bishop, L.A.	501, 676	Carlsson, G.	153
Alderson, J.J.	562	Bitterman, M.E.	007	Carney, D.	154, 387
Alexander, T.	244	Biuckians, E.	373	Carson, D.D.	259
Allardt, E.	351	Blakelock, E.H.	093	Carson, D.I.	388
Allen, Jr.	352	Blakeslee, A.	374	Caspari, E.W.	016
Allen, R.F.	353	Bloom, B.L.	567	Castiglione, T.	580
Allooli, F.	265	Bloomberg, W.	375	Cavan, R.S.	389
Altbach, P.G.	354	Blum, R.	376	Cavanagh, M.E.	390
Altman, I.	138	Blum, R.H.	377	Chance, N.A.	391, 392
Altman, S.A.	002	Boelkins, R.C.	008	Chapman, V.M.	017
Anderson, B.G.	245	Bogoch, S.	009	Chess, S.	337, 338
Anderson, W.A.	355	Bolles, R.C.	015	Chook, E.K.	260
Anello, M.	559	Bordua, D.J.	568	Christie, N.	393
Angermeier, W.F.	003	Boyden, S.	010	Clark, L.D.	018, 261
	139, 246	Braceland, F.J.	251	Clausen, J.A.	155
Anokhin, P.K.	004	Bradley, N.	011	Clegg, E.J.	019
Aquizap, R.B.	356	Bradley, P.B.	028	Clough, G.C.	020
Arkoff, A.	247	Bradshaw, C.E.	378	Coates, D.	265
Assael, M.	357	Brandstatter, A.F.	379	Cody, J.J.	394
Atkin, S.	140	Brede, K.	206	Coelho, G.V.	262
Atkinson, S.	060	Brenner, M.H.	380	Cohen, B.	725
Auerswald, E.H.	560	Brickman, H.R.	569	Cohen, D.K.	395
Aultman, M.H.	358	Brodsky, C.M.	516	Cohen, M.	396
Ayd, F.J.	359	Brody, E.B.	145, 381	Cohn, A.W.	581
		Bronckart, J.P.	382	Coles, R.	397
Badalyan, L.D.	564	Brooks, D.J.	571	Collins, R.L.	035
Baenninger, R.	207	Brosin, H.W.	252, 383	Collinson, J.B.	156, 398
Baker, P.T.	019	Brown, B.S.	572, 573		582
Barenfeld, M.	223		574	Collomb, H.	399
Barron, F.	360	Brown, J.W.	012	Cook, J.C.	157
Barton, W.E.	565	Brull, F.	253	Cowles, A. W.	583
Beckett, P.G.	005, 006	Bruner, J.S.	148, 254	Craig, J.V.	097
Beigel, H.G.	361		146, 147	Cronholm, B.	401
Beiswenger, H.	141		149, 150	Crowther, C.	584
Bell, S.M.	001		199, 307	Cruz-Coke, R.	402
Bellah, R.N.	362	Brunetti, P.M.	151	Crystal, D.	585
Benedict, R.	363	Brunstetter, R.W.	575		
Bennett, J.G.	566	Buechner, H.K.	689	Daele, L.D.	263
Bennis, W.G.	364	Buffard, S.	384	Dahmer, H.	206
Beres, D.	142, 249	Bundzen, P.V.	013	Dain, N.	579
Bergan, B.J.	143, 365	Burger, H.G.	014	Daniels, D.N.	038, 264
Berlew, D.F.	364	Burner, M.	385		275, 427
Bernath, A.K.	144	Burnet, F.M.	255		586, 587
Berndt, H.	206	Burrows, W.G.	576		606
Berreman, G.D.	366	Busse, E.W.	256, 257	Davenport, R.K.	005
Bertrand, M.A.	367	Butler, R.M.	577	Davies, J.C.	403
Bharati, A.	368	Butts, R.F.	578	Davis, R.	003, 139
Biase, D.V.	250	Call, J.D.	258	Davis, R.L.	246
		Cammer, L.	152, 386	Davylova, I.B.	319

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Daws, P.P.	588	Fox, M.W.	032, 033	Goodman, M.	013, 044
Dawson, J.L.	404	Frank, J.D.	118	Gorbov, F.D.	321
DeBono, E.	158	Freeman, H.E.	420	Gordon, J.E.	328, 433
DeCharms, R.	159	Freeman, M.	598		616
DeVore, I.	121	Freud, S.	268	Gorn, S.	171
Defries, J.C.	021		166, 167	Gotesky, R.	172
Delamater, J.	405		599	Gottesman, I.I.	045
Dendy, A.	022	Freyhan, F.A.	243	Gottier, R.F.	046
Denenberg, V.H.	023	Fried, M.	269, 421	Gottlieb, J.S.	005
Deshaines, J.C.	073	Friedman, S.M.	271	Graham, H.D.	434
Dickie-Clark, H.F.	406	Frohman, C.E.	005	Graham, I.	173
Dilger, W.C.	121	Fulker, D.W.	123	Grant, J.	617
Dion, L.	160, 407	Fuller, J.L.	034, 035	Gray, J.A.	047, 048
Dizman, L.H.	408	Fuller, R.B.	600		174, 175
Dobriner, W.M.	409	Fulton, R.	422	Greenblatt, M.	618
Dobzhansky, T.	024, 025			Greene, W.A.	276
Dolmatch, T.B.	589	Gal'Perin, P.Y.	168	Gregg, G.S.	266
Driver, P.M.	026	Gans, H.J.	423	Gregory, C.E.	176, 177
Dron, Y.	590	Gantt, W.H.	036, 162		178
Drothing, J.	591	Garai, J.E.	272, 273	Griessman, B.E.	435
Dubos, R.J.	027	Gardner, J.W.	601	Grimshaw, A.D.	179, 436
Duncan, O.D.	161	Gardner, R.A.	274	Grinder, R.E.	049, 050
Dunham, H.W.	410	Gardner, R.W.	169		051, 052
Dye, L.L.	451	Gaskin, I.Z.	319		053, 180
Dykman, R.A.	162, 211	Gear, H.S.	424, 602		277
Dynes, R.R.	411, 509		603	Grinker, R.R.	619, 620
		Gerard, R.W.	037	Gross, F.	437
Eastham, K.	265	Germain, C.B.	604	Gulick, J.	466
Eddy, T.P.	412	German, G.A.	357	Gupta, S.C.	523
Eisenberg, L.	163	Gershman, H.	170	Gurin, G.	438
Elam, H.P.	413	Gibbens, T.C.	425	Gurin, P.	438
Eliot, J.	164	Gibbons, J.P.	257	Gurr, T.R.	434
Elkes, C.	028	Gibson, M.	466	Guttentag, M.	439
Elkes, J.	028	Gilbertson, W.E.	605	Guttman, L.	182
Elmer, E.	266, 324	Gilman, R.	426	Guttman, R.	180, 181
Elsom, K.O.	476	Gilula, M.F.	038, 264		182
Emery, P.E.	618		275, 427		
Endleman, S.	414		586, 606	Hahn, H.	623
Engel, G.L.	415	Ginath, Y.	428	Hamburg, D.A.	054, 262
Epstein, I.	416, 592	Ginsburg, B.E.	039		280, 281
Erikson, E.H.	165	Gitchoff, G.T.	429, 607	Hamilton, C.V.	624
Etzioni, A.	593		608, 609	Hammer, M.	055
Ewbank, R.	029		610, 611	Hancock, P.L.	440, 625
			612	Hannerz, U.	441
Fabrega, H.	417	Gitchoff, T.	240, 723	Hansell, N.	626
Fahr, S.M.	594	Glass, D.C.	040, 041	Hare, A.P.	442
Farnsworth, D.L.	251	Glass, G.V.	512	Harkless, R.	188
Feierabend, I.K.	418	Glickman, S.F.	042	Harrison, G.A.	019
Feierabend, R.L.	418	Glidewell, J.C.	430, 613	Hartford, R.J.	627
Feldmann, H.	248	Glueck, B.C.	618	Hartmann, H.	183, 282
Felsenfeld, N.	652	Golann, S.E.	614	Hartz, L.	443
Fenichel, O.	595	Gold, I.H.	585	Hashmi, F.	444
Fenz, W.D.	267	Gold, M.A.	431	Hasler, A.D.	121
Ferguson, W.	030	Goldin, P.	432, 615	Hayden, M.P.	098
Ferracuti, F.	419, 551	Goodell, H.	137, 241	Hazard, J.N.	445
Fink, M.	031		345, 550	Hazelrigg, L.E.	184
Fleck, S.	596			Hebb, D.O.	056, 185
Foster, H.H.	597				

AUTHOR INDEX

Hegmann, J.P.	021	Kelman, H.C.	405, 454	Lindzey, G.	083, 084
Heigl, F.	057		455, 456		196, 303
Heinrich, A.	283		457, 636	Linsky, A.S.	501, 676
Heiser, J.F.	008	Keniston, K.	458	Lipset, S.M.	472
Henderson, A.S.	284	Kety, S.S.	459	Locke, H.C.	471
Heslinga, K.	715	Khan, Sam	294	Lochlin, J.	083
Hess, E.H.	058	Khan, Z.	460	Loewenstein, R.M.	282
Hickey, R.E.	467	Kilibarda, M.	493	Longaizo, L.	304
Himsworth, H.	628	King, J.A.	073, 074	Lopez, I.J.J.	645
Hinde, R.A.	059, 060		295	Lopez-Rey, M.	473
	061, 062	King, S.H.	296, 297	Lorenz, K.	474, 646
	063, 285	Kirtley, D.	188	Lorenzer, A.	206
Hinkle, L.E.	629	Kishner, I.A.	488	Louchet, P.	647
Hinomoto, H.	093	Klein, G.S.	189	Lowin, A.	648
Hirsch, J.	064, 065	Kleiner, R.J.	500	Lowinger, P.	649
Hoagland, H.	066	Klerman, G.L.	461	Loy, J.W.	197, 475
Hodgkin, K.	067	Kline, N.S.	462	Luckey, E.B.	650
Hodgson, A.M.	566	Klopfer, P.H.	075, 298	Ludwig, G.D.	476
Hodos, W.	068	Kobrin, S.	637	Lumbard, E.F.	651
Hogan, J.A.	069	Kocowski, T.	190	Lunde, D.T.	054, 280
Holmes, T.H.	464	Kolasa, B.J.	299, 463	Lupsha, P.A.	198, 477
Honigmann, J.J.	466		638		
Horn, K.	206	Kolb, L.C.	191, 300		
Hott, L.R.	144	Komaroff, A.L.	464	MacDonald, L.	305
House, R.J.	446	Kosmolinskiy, F.F.	321	MacGregor, G.	653
Houston, J.	484	Krasilowsky, D.	428	MacIntyre, J.M.	306
Huttenlocher, J.	186	Krech, D.	076	Mackenzie, C.J.	478
Huxley, J.	630	Kris, E.	282	Mackworth, N.H.	199
Hytten, E.	631	Krivohlavy, J.	192		307
		Kucher, W.	465	MacLean, P.D.	126
Irurzun, V. J.	449	Kunen, J.S.	639	MacLennan, B.W.	652
		Kushner, G.	466	Maesen, W.A.	654
Jacobs, L.I.	286	Kuttner, R.E.	467	Mandl, P.E.	308
Jaffe, E.D.	450			Manesvitz, M.	083
Jarvik, M.E.	070	Labby, D.H.	483	Manton, J.H.	483
Jenkins, H.	632	Laborit, H.	077	Marcovitz, E.	200
Jerison, H.J.	071	Lambo, T.A.	640	Mariategui, J.	479
Jersild, A.T.	287	Lancaster, J.B.	078	Maris, R.W.	480
Jones, M.	633	Larsen, J.A.	121	Marinor, J.	481
Jones, M.C.	288	Lazzori, R.	419	Martin, A.R.	482
Jones, S.L.	634	Leigh, D.	079	Martin, W.T.	208
Jordan, D.C.	451	Lemert, E.M.	469	Mason, W.A.	085, 086
Jordan, T.	389	Levenson, A.I.	672	Masserman, J.H.	087, 088
Jordan, T.E.	289	Levine, A.	641		089, 090
Josselyn, I.M.	290	Levine, M.	641		309, 483
Justice, B.	452	Levine, S.	123, 301	Masters, R.E.	484
			317	Masuda, M.	464
Kalmus, H.	187	Levinson, H.	193, 642	McClearn, G.E.	091
Kalthoff, R.J.	210		643	McCleary, R.A.	125
Kaplan, J.	453	Lewis, I.M.	470	McClelland, W.A.	655
Kastenbaum, R.	291	Lewis, J.M.	259, 388	McCulloch, W.S.	656
Katz, D.	405	Lidz, T.	302	McGuire, W.J.	485
Kaufman, I.C.	105, 292	Lieblich, I.	080	McKeown, T.	657
	326	Lill, A.	081	Mead, B.T.	486
Keiter, F.	072	Linck, P.	125	Mead, M.	310, 311
Kelly, J.G.	293	Lindesmith, A.R.	082	Meadows, P.	658
Kelman, H.	635		194, 195	Means, R.L.	092, 201

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Meier, R.L.	093	Parloff, M.B.	673	Rosenthal, D.	459
Meissner, W.W.	202	Patterson, C.H.	674	Ross, H.L.	512
Meltzer, J.	659	Pattishal, E.G.	675	Rothschild, F.S.	106
Menninger, W.C.	660	Pattison, E.M.	501, 676	Roussopoulos, D.	513
Merton, R.K.	203	Pauker, G.J.	677	Rubinstein, E.A.	514, 515
Meyer-Holzappel, M.	094	Peacock, J.L.	502	Ruesch, J.	215, 516
Miernyk, W.H.	661	Pepper, M.	678		695
Miller, D.C.	662	Peters, J.E.	211	Rule, C.	107
Miller, G.	276	Pettes, D.E.	679		
Miller, J.	144	Pettigrew, T.F.	503	Sai-Halasz, A.	216
Minsker, E.I.	319	Phelps, J.B.	003, 139	Salisbury, R.F.	108
Mironov, A.I.	564		246	Samanez, F.	479
Mirsky, I.A.	095	Phillips, L.	504	Saper, B.	696
Mischel, W.	204	Pilnick, S.	353	Sarbin, T.R.	517
Mitchell, G.D.	312	Pinderhughes, C.A.	680	Savicevic, M.	493
Mitscherlich, A.	205, 206	Pollak, O.	212, 681	Sax, R.M.	518
Moos, R.H.	281	Porter, R.	344	Schafer, R.	109, 217
Morison, R.S.	663	Presley, R.B.	506	Schein, E.H.	364
Morris, P.	664	Prindle, R.A.	682	Schiff, B.B.	042
Morris, R.	665, 730	Prokop, H.	213, 683	Schneider, H.A.	110
Moyer, K.E.	207	Pye, L.W.	507, 508	Schnore, L.F.	161, 519
Mudd, E.H.	483			Schoen, R.A.	169
Muensterberger, W.	488	Quarantelli, E.L.	411, 509	Schrag, C.C.	208, 218
Mekundarao, K.	489	Quinney, R.	685		697
Murphree, O.D.	211			Schulsinger, F.	459
Murphy, H.B.	490	Radelet, L.A.	379	Schur, E.M.	520
Murphy, L.B.	313	Rahmani, L.	322	Schur, M.	327
Murray, J.B.	314	Ramalingaswami, V.	424	Schwab, J.J.	521, 698
Muses, C.	666		602, 603	Schwabenberg, E.	100
		Ramchandani, K.	669	Scrimshaw, N.S.	328
Nandi, B.K.	491	Rapaport, D.	099	Sebeok, T.A.	111
Naroll, R.	492	Rapaport, L.	686	Segelbaum, R.	098
Needelman, B.	500	Rapaport, R.	214, 510	Selih, A.	522
Nelson, B.	494	Rapaport, R.N.	214, 510	Sells, S.B.	112
Nesvold, B.A.	418	Raymond, L.M.	687	Serban, G.	144
Neugarten, B.L.	315, 316	Redlich, F.C.	678	Sethi, B.B.	523
Newell, A.	224	Reimanis, G.	323	Selye, H.	329
Newton, G.	317	Rein, M.	664	Shaklee, A.B.	113, 330
Nieburg, H.L.	496, 668	Reinhart, J.B.	324	Shanklin, D.R.	114
Nonas, R.	466	Reynolds, H.H.	003, 139	Sharma, S.L.	524
Norton-Griffiths, M.	096		246	Sharp, H.	519
Novinskiy, G.D.	564	Richter, C.P.	100, 688	Shartle, C.L.	525
Nowlis, H.H.	497, 498	Ripley, S.D.	689	Sherwood, S.	219
Nurcombe, B.	318	Roberts, A.C.	102	Shock, N.W.	331
		Roberts, B.C.	511	Siegel, B.J.	220
O'Brien, R.W.	208	Roberts, D.F.	101	Simon, H.A.	221, 222
O'Connor, W.A.	669	Roberts, R.W.	690		223, 224
Ohlin, L.E.	499, 670	Roe, A.	103	Singer, J.L.	225
Opler, M.K.	209, 671	Rogers, C.M.	005	Sinha, A.K.	226
Orlovskaja, D.D.	319	Roizin, L.	104	Sinha, J.B.P.	525
Ornstein, P.H.	210	Rome, H.P.	691, 692	Sirotkin, P.L.	572
Ortman, L.L.	097	Rose, C.C.L.	325	Skolnick, J.H.	526, 527
Othmer, E.	098	Rosen, G.	693		528, 699
Ozarin, L.D.	672	Rosenberg, S.D.	143, 365		700, 701
		Rosenblith, W.A.	694	Slachmuylder, L.	332, 333
Painter, G.	320	Rosenblum, L.A.	105	Smith, D.E.	334, 702
Parin, V.V.	321		292, 326	Smith, J.P.	703
Parker, S.	500				

AUTHOR INDEX

Smith, K.U.	115, 227	Tryon, R.C.	233, 533	Werboff, J.	023
	228	Tucker, S.	534	West, L.J.	352
Sobel, H.	335	Tudor, A.	234	Wheeler, L.	138
Soddy, K.	704, 705	Tunturi, A.R.	124	White, F.T.M.	721
Solomon, F.	262			White, S.H.	134, 239
Solomon, P.	116	Ulrich, R.	709	Whitney, G.	135
Somerville, D.B.	235	Ursin, H.	125	Whitney, G.D.	084
Spaner, S.D.	289	Usdin, G.L.	540, 710	Whittaker, D.	543
Specht, H.	529, 706			Whittico, J.M.	722
Spence, J.	336	Van 'T Hooft, F.	715	Wiklund, D.	545
Spencer-Booth, Y.	062	Van der Kloot, W.G.	127	Wiles, P.	546
Sperry, R.W.	117		128	Wilkins, L.T.	240, 723
Spier, R.B.	503	Van Dusen, L.H.	714	Williams, J.R.	155
Stechler, G.	132, 238	Varela, A.	402	Wilk, K.J.	136
Steele, F.I.	364	Vargas, E.A.	356	Winick, C.	554
Steinberg, A.	262	Vedder, C.B.	235	Winkler, A.	031
Sternfield, J.L.	334, 702	Veith, I.	555	Winston, H.D.	084
Stewart, O.	530	Volkel, H.	342	Winthrop, H.	547, 548
Stimmel, D.P.	531	Von Ditzfurth, H.	129	Wintrob, R.M.	549
Stockdill, J.W.	572	Von Mundy, V.G.	130	Wohlwill, J.F.	724
Stogdill, R.M.	525	Vyvoda, V.	716	Wolf, S.	137, 241
Strauss, A.L.	082, 194				345, 550
	195	Wachtel, P.	541	Wolff, C.	262
Stynes, A.J.	105	Wadia, M.S.	236	Wolff, P.H.	346
		Waggoner, R.W.	717	Wolfgang, M.E.	419, 725
Taft, L.T.	532	Walker, D.	718	Wolfe, D.	552
Taylor, D.A.	138	Walker, N.	542	Wolpert, J.	347
Taylor, E.L.	118	Wallace, C.A.	417	Wright, B.	348
Terwilliger, R.F.	229	Wallace, V.H.	343	Wright, E.A.	349
Tesconi, C.A.	230	Walters, R.H.	131		
Thacore, V.R.	523	Washburn, S.L.	121		
Thayer, L.	339, 707	Watts, W.A.	543	Yalom, I.D.	281
Thetford, W.N.	340	Wax, J.	719	Yolles, S.F.	727
Thiessen, D.	083	Waxman, S.G.	237		
Thomas, A.	337, 338	Webster, R.	073	Zarrow, M.X.	023
Thomas, F.H.	231	Wedge, B.	544	Zeigler, H.	728
Thompson, L.	119, 232	Wehmer, F.	023, 344	Zeigler, H.P.	242
Thompson, W.R.	120	Weiner, H.	132, 133	Ziferstein, I.	729
Thorne, F.G.	341		238	Zimny, G.H.	483
Thursz, D.	708	Weir, M.W.	021	Zinn, H.	556
Tinbergen, N.	121	Wellin, E.	693	Zubin, J.	055, 243
Toman, W.	122	Wender, P.H.	459, 720	Zuckerman, M.	250
Treiman, D.M.	123	Wenner, A.M.	121	Zweig, F.M.	730

Subject Index

Abilities

A test for a biological basis for correlated abilities, 181

Cross-cultural stability of an intercorrelation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 132

Abnormal

Abnormal behavior in domestic birds, 092

Abnormal behavior in zoo animals, 094

Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry, 211

Aborigines

Attitude change and conflict among Australian aborigines, 404

Abortion

Abortion, 520

Therapeutic abortion: The law, 594

Abuse

Factors influencing drug abuse in young people, 259, 388

Dependency causing drugs (1): Narcotics abuse among the youth, 401

Abused

Developmental characteristics of abused children, 266

Abuses

Abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus, 548

Academy of Psychoanalysis

Animal and human: Scientific proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 087

Acculturation

Aleut reference group alienation, mobility, and acculturation, 366

Action

Certain parivularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319

Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies, 416, 592

Nonviolent action from a social-psychological perspective, 442

Historical and current factors which

may make the recommended courses of action impractical, 497

The political process in action: The communes, 508

Current alternatives for action, 703

The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers, 708

Activation

Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267

Activist

The doctor as a political activist. Progress report, 649

Activists

The Activists: A profile, 472

The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists, 680

Activities

The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136

Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70. survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428

Other major activities of the new left, 538

Activity

The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour, 028

Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242

Educational activity of the O.S.P. counselor in France: Evolution in the last 15 years, 647

Acts

Criminality of voluntary sexual acts in Colorado, 531

Aculeatus

The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136

Adapt

Violence and man's struggle to adapt, 038, 275, 427, 606

Adaptability

On the question of adaptability of the brain, 130

Adaptation

The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368

Schizophrenia: An organic psychosis with secondary adaptation, 386

Adaptability

Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture, 014

Adaptive

Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048

The brain and the adaptive process, 137, 241

Adaptive processes and mental mechanisms, 191, 300

Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428

Addiction

Psychopathology of narcotic addiction: A new point of view, 305

Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction, 676, 501

Address

Final seminar reports and final address, 603

The Presidential address: Cultural dissonance and psychiatry, 717

Adjustment

The meaning of adjustment, 247

Patterns of social adjustment and disease, 345, 550

Migration as an adjustment to environmental stress, 347

Adolescence

Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Introduction, 278

Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Conclusions, 279

Adolescence, identity, and foster family care, 306

Adolescence in a changing society, 318

Adolescent

Adolescent crises, 252

Adolescent problems and mental health, 268

The nature of adolescent psychiatric illness, 284

The adolescent today, 290

Adolescents

Children and adolescents: A biocultural approach to psychological development, 244

Depression in adolescents and college students, 251

Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease, IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276

Adoption

Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation, 197, 475

Adoptive

The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459

Adult

Parameters relevant to determining the effect of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals, 295

Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life, 316

Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomie, 323

Adults

How adults and children search and recognize pictures, 199, 307

Advance

Social change and scientific advance: Their relation to medical education, 424, 602

Advances

Advances in brain research, 004

Recent advances in psychosomatic medicine, 079

A tachistoscopic glance at recent advances in the neurophysiology of behavior, 088

Advances in nutrition and dietetics, 412

Advantaged

Search and rebellion among the advantaged, 458

SUBJECT INDEX

- Affective**
 - Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
- Affects**
 - Communication of affects in monkeys, 095
- Affluence**
 - Consequences of affluence, 448
- Africa**
 - Social defence perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa, 154, 387
 - Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa, 357
 - The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368
 - Law and social change in Marxist Africa, 445
- Age**
 - Age of weaning in two subspecies of deer mice, 073
 - Social career urged as goal for old age, 256
 - Biological and ecological influences on development at 12 months of age, 289
 - Age with a future, 331
 - The evaluation of age among the primitive races, 465
 - Psychotherapy in the computer age, 695
- Aged**
 - Stress and psychopathology among aged Americans: An inquiry into the perception of stress, 245
 - Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental field perspective, 291
- Aggression**
 - Biological basis of aggression, 008
 - Aggression in animals, 059
 - The bases of aggression in animals, 063
 - Seminar: Individual and mass aggression, 144
 - Notes on the theory of aggression: IV: The genetic aspect, 282
 - Alienation and aggression in a developing society, 351
 - Some strategies of non-physical aggression in other cultures, 470
 - On aggression, 474
- Aggressive**
 - Aggressive behavior and factors affecting it, 018
- Aggressiveness**
 - Individual aggressiveness and war, 704
- Aging**
 - An immunological approach to aging, 255
 - Biological aging, physiological cycle, and carcinogenesis, 260
 - Ethnological aspects of aging, 311
 - Stress and environmental factors in aging, 335
- Agonemmetry**
 - Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture, 014
- Alaska**
 - Sociocultural change in Barter Island, Alaska, 392
- Alcohol**
 - The alcohol problem among immigrants in Sweden, 545
- Alcoholism**
 - Genetic factors in alcoholism, 402
- Aleut**
 - Aleut reference group alienation, mobility, and acculturation, 366
- Alexander**
 - Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
- Alienation**
 - Alienation and aggression in a developing society, 351
 - Aleut reference group alienation, mobility, and acculturation, 366
 - The alienation of post-industrial man, 547
- Alteration**
 - Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216
 - The alteration of natural biological states by LSD, 462
- Alternatives**
 - Current alternatives for action, 703
- Altitudes**
 - The impact of high altitudes on human populations, 019
- America**
 - The beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America, 554
 - The future of urban America, 713

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

American

- Animal and human: Scientific proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 087
- American violence in perspective, 375
- Questions regarding American Indian Criminality, 530
- Abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus, 548
- Violence and social change in American history, 556
- Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653

Americans

- Stress and psychopathology among aged Americans: An inquiry into the perception of stress, 245
- Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417
- The social readjustment ratings scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464
- The racial attitudes of white Americans, 700

Anaclitic

- The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anaclitic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292

Analysis

- An approach toward the complete analysis of behavior, 058
- Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064
- An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
- Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080
- An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl. I: The basis of homogeneity in males, 081
- Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems, 092, 201
- Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies, 160, 407
- A formal analysis of power relations and culture change, 220
- Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223

Comparative cluster analysis of social areas, 233, 533

Theories and hypotheses in social psychiatry: An analysis of the evidence, 410

Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417

Migration and mental illness: Some reconsiderations and suggestions for further analysis, 500

Anatomy

Effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy, 076

Animal

Animal and human: Scientific proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 087

The place of animal behavior studies in veterinary science, 118

Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121

Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 135

Animals

The behavior of animals in restraint, 029

The influence of domestication upon behaviour of animals, 033

Aggression in animals, 059

Control of movement patterns in animals, 061

The bases of aggression in animals, 063

Abnormal behavior in zoo animals, 094

Parameters relevant to determining the effect of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals, 295

Anomic

Social structure and anomic, 203

Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomic, 323

Antarctica

Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013

Anthropological

Ecological and anthropological perspectives, 454

SUBJECT INDEX

- Anticholinergic**
 - Summary: Brain, behavior and anticholinergic drugs, 031
- Anticommunist**
 - Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex, 544
- Antigens**
 - On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings, 043
- Antisocial**
 - Personality and antisocial behavior. Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development, 332
 - Personality and antisocial behavior. Part II: Personality and social behavior, 333
- Apes**
 - Sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes, 086
- Appalachia**
 - Technology, power, and socialization in Appalachia, 356
 - Life in Appalachia the case of Hugh McCaslin, 397
- Appalachian**
 - Appalachian development: The long-run view, 631
- Appraisal**
 - Appraisal of disadvantaged youth, 394
 - The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists, 680
- Arsenal**
 - The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers, 708
- Art**
 - Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011
- Arts**
 - The arts and youth development, 617
 - The arts, youth, and social change, 667
- Asian**
 - Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case, 354
- Assassination**
 - Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
- Assault**
 - Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
- Assessing**
 - Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
- Assessment**
 - Psychomotor assessment and rehabilitation of socioculturally deprived children, 248
 - Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
 - Delinquency: An assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, 451
 - The Chicago area project: A 25-year assessment, 637
- Association**
 - The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services, 627
- Assumptions**
 - The underlying assumptions, 664
- Attachment**
 - Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 001
- Attention**
 - Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
- Attitude**
 - Attitude change and conflict among Australian aborigines, 404
- Attitudes**
 - Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies, 416, 592
 - Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction, 501, 676
 - The racial attitudes of white Americans, 700
- Attitudinal**
 - Some personality and attitudinal correlates of dogmatism, 188
- Attributes**
 - Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation, 197, 475

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Audiogenic**
Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice, 035
- Auspicious**
Kairos: The auspicious moment, 635
- Australian**
Attitude change and conflict among Australian aborigines, 404
- Authority**
The authority crisis in modernization, 507
- Autistic**
Parents of autistic children, 532
- Autonomy**
The theory of ego autonomy: A generalization, 099
- Autoregulating**
Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013
- Avoidance**
Species-specific defense reactions and avoidance learning, 015
Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039
Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications, 113, 330
Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125
- Baboons**
Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Background**
Background considerations, 376
- Bandwagon**
Community psychiatry: Another bandwagon, 576
- Barter Island**
Sociocultural change in Barter Island, Alaska, 392
- Basis**
An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl. 1: The basis of homogamy in males, 081
The physiological basis of personality, 174
A test for biological basis for correlated abilities, 181
Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182
- Bay of Bengal**
Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460
- Behavior**
Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 001
Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
Aggressive behavior and factors affecting it, 018
Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
The behavior of animals in restraint, 029
Abnormal behavior in domestic birds, 030
Summary: Brain, behavior and anti-cholinergic drugs, 031
Ontogeny of prey-killing behavior in canidae, 032
Experiential deprivation and later behavior, 034
Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039
The role of immunohistochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044
The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046
An approach toward the complete analysis of behavior, 058
Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064
The James MacKenzie lecture: Behavior: The community and the G. P., 067
An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
Means of integrating approaches to human behavior, 070

SUBJECT INDEX

- On the evolution of tool-using behavior, 078
- Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085
- A tachistoscopic glance at recent advances in the neurophysiology of behavior, 088
- Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, 089
- Abnormal behavior in zoo animals, 094
- A theory of human behavior based on studies of non-human primates, 107
- Zoosemiotics: Juncture of semiotics and the biological study of behavior, 111
- The place of animal behavior studies in veterinary science, 118
- Genetics and social behavior, 120
- Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Evolution and behavior, 127
- The significance of behavior physiology for pharmacopsychiatric research, 129
- Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation, 138
- Luria's model of the verbal control of behavior, 141
- Sociological correlates of child behavior, 155
- Sense perception and behavior, 187
- Behavior and morphological variation, 196
- Entities and organization in individual and group behavior; A conceptual framework, 209, 671.
- Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry, 211
- Work theory and economic behavior, 228
- Predicting coping behavior in college, 262
- Sex differences in emotional behavior, 272
- Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental field perspective, 291
- Parameters relevant to determining the effect of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals, 295
- Paternalistic behavior in primates, 312
- Early experience and behavior: The psychobiology of development, 317
- Malnutrition, learning, and behavior, 328
- Personality and antisocial behavior. Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development, 332
- Personality and antisocial behavior. Part II: Personality and social behavior, 333
- Culture and behavior, 463
- Marijuana use and behavior, 487
- Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex, 544
- Social functioning framework: An approach to the human behavior and social environment sequence, 577
- Political and legal behavior, 638
- Behavior control and public concern, 709
- Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation-amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720
- Behavioral**
 - The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010
 - Behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man: A summary, 016
 - Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 054, 280
 - Behavioral genetics, 083
 - Social implications of behavioral genetics, 091.
 - Computers in behavioral science: Simulation of ecological relationships, 093
 - Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
 - Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161
 - The personality of the behavioral sciences, 236

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
- Using behavioral science to solve organization problems, 662
- Department of behavioral science, 675
- Social concerns and the behavioral scientist, 729
- Behaviour**
 - The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour, 028
 - The influence of domestication upon behaviour of animals, 033
 - Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
 - Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
 - Parental behaviour and survival of normal and deformed offspring, 349
- Beige**
 - The beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America, 554
- Beings**
 - On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings, 043
 - The humanness of human beings: Psychoanalytic considerations, 142
- Bengal**
 - Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460
- Berkeley**
 - Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students, 543
- Biochemical**
 - Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
 - Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment, 629
- Biochemistry**
 - Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003, 139
- Biocultural**
 - Children and adolescents: A biocultural approach to psychological development, 244
- Biodynamic**
 - The biodynamic roots of psychoanalysis, 090
- Biographical**
 - A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data, 525
- Biologic**
 - Biologic effects of infantile restriction in chimpanzees, 005
 - Personality: A biologic system, 152
 - An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure. A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431
- Biological**
 - Biological bases of aggression, 008
 - Biological remembrance of things past, 027
 - Biological roots of psychiatry, 037
 - A biological theory of reinforcement, 042
 - Zoosemiotics: Juncture of semiotics and the biological study of behavior, 111
 - Psychoanalysis as a biological science, 132, 133, 238
 - The interaction of biological and experiential factors in schizophrenia, 163
 - A test for a biological basis for correlated abilities, 181
 - Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182
 - Biological aging, physiological cycle, and carcinogenesis, 260
 - Biological and ecological influences on development at 12 months of age, 289
 - Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319
 - Biological and environmental inter-change in the development of children, 324
 - Why men kill biological roots, 420
 - The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459
 - The alteration of natural biological states by LSD, 462

SUBJECT INDEX

- Biologist**
 - The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010
- Biology**
 - Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems, 092, 201
 - Investigation of motivation in biology, 122
 - Where is biology taking us, 663
 - Physics and biology: Where do they meet, 694
- Birds**
 - Abnormal behavior in domestic birds, 030
- Black**
 - The black revolutionary, 452
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
 - Why it hurts to be black and blue, 518
 - Black white confrontation: The law and the lawyer, 534
 - Black nationalism and prospects for violence in the ghetto, 677
- Blind-Born**
 - Sex education of blind-born children, 715
- Blood**
 - Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319
- Blue**
 - Why it hurts to be black and blue, 518
- Body**
 - Body, brain, and lens weights of peromyscus, 074
- Bookshelf**
 - A bookshelf on the social sciences and public health, 693
- Boy**
 - Counseling the disadvantaged boy, 433, 616
- Brain**
 - Advances in brain research, 004
 - Social factors in growing a brain, 006
 - Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013
 - Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
 - The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour, 028
 - Summary: Brain, behavior and anti-cholinergic drugs, 031
 - Brain evolution: New light on old principles, 071
 - Body, brain, and lens weights of peromyscus, 074
 - Effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy, 076
 - Problems outstanding in the evolution of brain function, 117
 - The brain as a self organizing system, 124
 - On the question of adaptability of the brain, 130
 - The brain and the adaptive process, 137, 241
- Brains**
 - Brains, machines, & mathematics, 656
- Brainwash**
 - A vaccine for brainwash, 485
- Branches**
 - Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
- Brandeis**
 - Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494
- Breasts**
 - Why men like large breasts, 361
- Breathalyser**
 - Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breathalyser crackdown of 1967, 512
- Breeding**
 - Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039
- British**
 - Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breathalyser crackdown of 1967, 512
- Bruner**
 - Reply to the note by Bruner and Tajfel, 169
- Building**
 - Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353
- Businessmen**
 - Businessmen and Negro leaders weigh their current concerns, 583
- California**
 - A report on three growth studies at the University of California, 288

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Campus

Stanford Study of Campus Protests, 515

Abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus, 548

Crisis on the campus, 722

Canadian

Civil disobedience, dissent and violence: A Canadian perspective, 396

Canidae

Ontogeny of prey-killing behavior in canidae, 032

Carcinogenesis

Biological aging, physiological cycle, and carcinogenesis, 260

Care

Adolescence, identity, and foster family care, 306

Career

The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510

Social career urged as goal for old age, 256

Case

A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162

Identity confusion in life history and case history, 165

Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242

Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case, 354

Life in Appalachia: The case of Hugh McCaslin, 397

The femlib case against Sigmund Freud, 426

Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460

Toward a modern intellectual tradition: The case of India, 491

The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641

Casualty

Casualty management method: An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626

Cause

The J-curve of rising and declining satisfactions as a cause of some great revolutions and a contained rebellion, 403

Causes

Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement

to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418

Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494

The enmity between generations and its probable ethological causes, 646

Causing

Dependency causing drugs (1.): Narcotics abuse among the youth, 401

Celibacy

Celibacy as a psychological stress, 390

Challenge

Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064

The challenge for change in school social work, 562

Social change: A professional challenge, 574

Inner city: The university's challenge, 634

Change

Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003, 139

The new neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change, 143, 365

Change, growth, and irreversibility, 153

Laboratory study of endogenous social change, 157

Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207

Social change and psychotherapy, 212, 681

The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510.

A formal analysis of power relations and culture change, 220

Effects of social change on mental health, 269, 421

Technological change and child development, 310

On communications and change: Some provocations, 339, 707

Law, communication, and social change: A hypothesis, 358

Personal change through interpersonal relationships, 364

Violence and social change, a review of current literature, 369

Culture change and integration: An Eskimo example, 391

SUBJECT INDEX

- Sociocultural change in Barter Island, Alaska, 392
- Attitude change and conflict among Australian aborigines, 404
- Social change and scientific advance: Their relation to medical education, 424, 602
- New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430, 613
- The ordeal of change, 440, 625
- Law and social change in Marxist Africa, 445
- The social work establishment and social change in Israel, 450
- Processes of opinion change, 455
- Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456
- What accounts for sociocultural change: A propositional inventory, 466
- Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today, 479
- The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement, 499, 670
- Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509
- Structural continuity in the face of cultural change, 524
- Change for resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations, 541
- Violence and social change in American history, 556
- Responsibility for change and innovation in professional nursing, 559
- The challenge for change in school social work, 562
- Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry, 565
- Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective, 569
- Manpower: An instrument for social change, 571
- Mental health and social change, 573
- Social change: A professional challenge, 574
- Managing change in correction, 581
- Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making, 590
- Shortcuts to social change, 593
- Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 636
- The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641
- Introduction: The group as an agent of change, 652
- Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653
- The process of effecting change, 655
- The cure of souls and the winds of change, 658
- The arts, youth, and social change, 667
- Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696
- Social change, 705
- Changes**
 - Changes in land use and tenure among the Siamese of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108
 - Changes in penal values, 393
 - Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428
 - Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction, 501, 676
- Changing**
 - Adolescence in a changing society, 318
 - Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa, 357
 - The changing curriculum, 383
 - The changing color of our big cities, 519
 - Changing patterns of culture and psychiatry in India, 523
 - Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society, 645
 - Changing values: Effects of parents and children, 650
- Character**
 - An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure: A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431
- Characteristics**
 - Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice, 035
 - Developmental characteristics of abused children, 266

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Checkers

The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274

Chemistry

Effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy, 076

Cheyenne

Suicide among the Cheyenne Indians, 408

Chicago

The Chicago area project: A 25-year assessment, 637

Chicken

The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046

Chickens

Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097

Chicks

An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069

Child

Sociological correlates of child behavior, 155

The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274

The truant child is not really truant, 294

Technological change and child development, 310

Studies on the mental development of the child, 322

Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes, 334, 702

The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641

Childbirth

Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes, 334, 702

Childhood

Viscissitudes of superego functions and superego precursors in childhood, 249

Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomie, 323

Grief and mourning in infancy and early childhood, 327

Children

How adults and children search and recognize pictures, 199, 307

Children and adolescents: A biocultural approach to psychological development, 244

Psychomotor assessment and rehabilitation of socioculturally deprived children, 248

Developmental characteristics of abused children, 266

Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276

Trends in the social situation of children, 304

Biological and environmental interchange in the development of children, 324

Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children, 340

Today's youth and moral values: Preliminary conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, 350

The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. B. Luria, 382

Parents of autistic children, 532

Changing values: Effects on parents and children, 650

Sex education of blind-born children, 715

Children's

Children's intellectual development, 186

Chimpanzees

Biologic effects of infantile restriction in chimpanzees, 005

Cingulate

Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125

Circadian

Circadian rhythms, 173

Cities

The vulnerability of our cities, 471

The changing color of our big cities, 519

SUBJECT INDEX

- City**
 - Inner city: The university's challenge, 634
 - The city of the future and planning for health, 665
- Civil**
 - Civil disobedience, dissent and violence: A Canadian perspective, 396
 - Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
 - Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509
 - Civil disobedience and urban revolt, 540, 710
 - Concerning dissent and civil disobedience, 552
 - Civil disobedience: Destroyer of democracy, 714
- Civilization**
 - Civilization and its discontents (1930). Part VIII: Conclusions about effects of civilization upon psyche, 166
 - Telic Foundation of Nature and Human Civilization, 226
 - Psychological considerations on pathological excess in modern civilization, 385
 - Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
 - Diseases of civilization, 644
- Civilized**
 - Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908), 167
- Clark**
 - Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University, 053, 277
- Class**
 - Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
 - On the origins and resolution of English working class protest, 511
- Clausen**
 - Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490
- Clinic**
 - The Vancouver Family Planning Clinic: A comparison of two years' experience, 478
- Clinical**
 - Toward a conceptual scheme for teaching clinical psychiatric evaluation, 210
 - The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists, 680
- Environmental health: Clinical and epidemiological considerations, 682**
- Clinics**
 - The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641
- Cluster**
 - Comparative cluster analysis of social areas, 233, 533
- Cocoon**
 - Preface: Cocoon construction, 128
- Cognition**
 - Motivational and emotional controls of cognition, 221
- Cognitive**
 - Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
 - On cognitive growth II, 150
 - Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267
 - The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
- Collective**
 - Individual and collective problems in the study of thinking, 146
- College**
 - Depression in adolescents and college students, 251
 - Predicting coping behavior in college, 262
- Colorado**
 - Criminality of voluntary sexual acts in Colorado, 531
- Colored**
 - The marginal situation: The Durban colored, 406
- Commission**
 - Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
 - Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428
- Communes**
 - Natural childbirth and cooperative

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- child rearing in psychedelic communities, 334, 702
- The political process in action: The communes, 508
- Communication**
- Communication of affects in monkeys, 095
- Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Communication in interpersonal conflict resolution, 192
- Disaster warning and communication processes in two communities, 355
- Law, communication, and social change: A hypothesis, 358
- Communications**
- On communications and change: Some provocations, 339, 707
- Communities**
- Disaster warning and communication processes in two communities, 355
- Community**
- The James MacKenzie lecture: Behavior: The community and the G. P., 067
- The computer and information sciences and the community of disciplines, 171
- Police and community relations: A sourcebook, 379
- Project summary: The evolution of crime and delinquency in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin); Psychological aspects, 384
- Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
- Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia), 493
- The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
- Community psychiatry: Another bandwagon, 576
- The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587
- Training and education in community psychiatry, 621
- The dimensions of community psychiatry: Introduction, 622
- Beyond the therapeutic community: Social learning and social psychiatry, 633
- Community mental health: Training for innovation, 669
- Federal perspectives in community mental health, 727
- Comparative**
- Scala-naturae: Why there is no theory in comparative psychology, 068
- Psychoanalytic considerations of language and thought: A comparative study, 140
- Comparative cluster analysis of social areas, 233, 533
- A comparative study of fragment cultures, 443
- The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464
- Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
- Competence**
- New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430, 615
- Complex**
- A view of man's role and function in a complex system, 231
- A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up given-up complex, 415
- Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex, 544
- Computer**
- The computer and information sciences and the community of disciplines, 171
- Psychotherapy in the computer age, 695
- Computers**
- Computers in behavioral science: Simulation of ecological relationships, 093
- Human factors and technical difficulties in the application of computers to psychiatry, 691
- Concern**
- Emerging areas of ethical concern, 614
- Behavior control and public concern, 709
- Concerns**
- Businessmen and Negro leaders weigh their current concerns, 583

SUBJECT INDEX

- Social concerns and the behavioral scientist, 729
- Conditional Reflex**
The distinction between the conditional and the unconditional reflex, 036
- Conference**
Today's youth and moral values: Preliminary conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, 350
Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine Group, 570
- Conflict**
An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part I: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
Communication in interpersonal conflict resolution, 192
Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267
Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353
The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process, 399
Attitude change and conflict among Australian aborigines, 404
Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
Intercultural conflict and psychosis, 488
- Confrontation**
The politics of confrontation, 527
Black white confrontation: The law and the lawyer, 534
- Confusion**
Identity confusion in life history and case history, 165
- Consciousness**
Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
- Consensus**
Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
- Consequences**
Behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man: A summary, 016
Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
Leadership training: Some dysfunctional consequences, 466
Consequences of affluence, 448
- Conservation Withdrawal**
The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anacitic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292
- Consultants**
Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants, 432, 615
- Consumption**
Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207
- Contemporary**
Psychosocial medicine and the contemporary scene, 521
Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth, 607
- Contextual**
Procedure for determination of contextual links within models, 237
- Continuities**
Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life, 316
- Continuity**
Structural continuity in the face of cultural change, 524
- Contributions**
An overview of Heinz Hartmann's contributions to psychoanalysis, 109
Contributions to postwar psychiatry, 660
- Control**
Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
Control of movement patterns in animals, 061
The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications, 113, 330
Luria's model of the verbal control of behavior, 141

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- The concept of three levels of function control and the problem of motivation, 190
- The social control of symbolic systems, 215
- Trends and projections in social control systems, 240, 723
- Delinquency: An assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, 451
- State and local government crime control, 651
- Behavior control and public concern, 709
- Controls**
 - Motivational and emotional controls of cognition, 221
- Controversy**
 - The learning maturation controversy: Hall to Hull, 134, 239
- Convergence**
 - Divergence and convergence in psychotherapy, 674
- Cooperative**
 - Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes, 334, 702
- Coping**
 - Predicting coping behavior in college, 262
- Cops**
 - Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth, 607
 - Kids vs. cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function, 611
- Correction**
 - Managing change in correction, 581
- Corticosteroid**
 - Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress, 123
 - Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301
- Corticosterone**
 - Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their F hybrid, 017
- Counseling**
 - Counseling the disadvantaged boy, 433, 616
- Counselor**
 - Educational activity of the O. S. P. counselor in France: Evolution in the last 15 years, 647
- Courses of Action**
 - Historical and current factors which may make the recommended courses of action impractical, 497
- Courtship**
 - The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136
- Crackdown**
 - Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breathalyzer crackdown of 1967, 512
- Creation**
 - Creation and evolution in the Far East, 555
- Creativity**
 - Creativity: Genetic and psychosocial, 066
 - Ways of stimulating creativity that are adjunct to and implicit in SPS, 178
 - Personality and creativity, 564
 - Creativity in social work, 686
- Crime**
 - Project summary: The evolution of crime and delinquency in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384
 - Delinquency and crime: Cross-cultural perspectives, 389
 - The relationship of unemployment to crime and delinquency, 439
 - Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449
 - Crime as a social problem, 473
 - The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement, 499, 670
 - Crime in the favelas, 580
 - State and local government crime control, 651
 - The future of crime, 685
- Crimes**
 - Crimes, penalties, and legislatures, 584
- Criminality**
 - Questions regarding American Indian criminality, 530
 - Criminality of voluntary sexual acts in Colorado, 531
- Criminology Congress**
 - Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the

SUBJECT INDEX

- Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687
- Crises**
Adolescent crises, 252
- Crisis**
The concept of crisis, 265
The authority crisis in modernization, 507
Crisis prediction, 516
Education and the environmental crisis, 561, 563
Crisis on the campus, 722
- Critique**
Participative decision making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research, 648
- Cross-cultural**
Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182
Delinquency and crime: Cross-cultural perspectives, 389
Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data, 525
- Cultural**
Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process, 119, 232
Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161
Malignant cultural deprivation: Its evolution, 413
Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460
Structural continuity in the face of cultural change, 524
The Presidential address: Cultural dissonance and psychiatry, 717
- Culturally**
The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
- Culture**
Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture, 014
Evolution, culture, and psychopathology, 055
Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process, 119, 232
Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
Culture and the normative order, 218, 597
A formal analysis of power relations and culture change, 220
The poverty culture, 378
Culture change and integration: An Eskimo example, 391
Culture and behavior, 463
Culture and perception: A note on hallucinogenic drugs, 467
Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489
A tentative index of culture stress, 492
Culture, life-style and pathology, 504
Changing patterns of culture and psychiatry in India, 523
Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students, 543
Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653
- Cultures**
The diversity of cultures, 363
A comparative study of fragment cultures, 443
Some strategies of non-physical aggression in other cultures, 470
- Cure**
The cure of souls and the winds of change, 658
- Current**
Violence and social change: A review of current literature, 369
Historical and current factors which may make the recommended courses of action impractical, 497
Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools, 575
Businessmen and Negro leaders weigh their current concerns, 583
Current alternatives for action, 703
- Curriculum**
The changing curriculum, 383
- Customs**
New times demand new customs, 679

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Cybernation

Cybernation and human evolution, 115, 227

Cycle

Biological aging, physiological cycle, and carcinogenesis, 260

Studies of distress in the menstrual cycle and the postpartum period, 281

The psychology of the life cycle, 315

Cycles

Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern, 098

Dann

The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587

Death

Death, grief and social recuperation, 422

Decision-making

Participative decision-making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research, 648

Deer mice

Age of weaning in two subspecies of deer mice, 073

Defecation

Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080

Defecation in stressful and non-stressful situations, 084

Defense

Social defense perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa, 154, 387

Species-specific defense reactions and avoidance learning, 015

Deficiencies

Personality and antisocial behavior, Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development, 332

Deficit

Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125

Defining

Defining the problem, 498

Definition

Definition of juvenile delinquency, 425

Definitions

Psychological definitions of man, 103

Deformed

Parental behaviour and survival of normal and deformed offspring, 349

Delinquency

Project summary: The evolution of crime and delinquency in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384

Delinquency and crime: Cross-cultural perspectives, 389

Definition of juvenile delinquency, 425

The relationship of unemployment to crime and delinquency, 439

Juvenile delinquency in Europe, 447

Delinquency: An assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, 451

Juvenile delinquency in industrialization and urbanization, 522

Kids vs. cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function, 611

Delinquent

Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367

Democracy

Civil disobedience: Destroyer of democracy, 714

Dependency

Dependency causing drugs (I): Narcotics abuse among the youth, 401

Depolarization

The beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America, 554

Depression

Depression in adolescents and college students, 251

The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anaclitic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292

Deprivation

Experiential deprivation and later behavior, 034

Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085

Ethology, sensory deprivation and overload, 116

Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250

Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus

SUBJECT INDEX

- monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
- Malignant cultural deprivation: Its evolution, 413
- Deprived**
 - Psychomotor assessment and rehabilitation of socioculturally deprived children, 248
- Desert populations**
 - Genetic problems of hot desert populations of simple technology, 101
- Design**
 - The social planning design guide, 730
- Destroyer**
 - Civil disobedience: Destroyer of democracy, 714
- Developing**
 - Alienation and aggression in a developing society, 351
 - Psychiatry in a developing country: The Liberian experience, 549
 - Developing social work power in a medical organization, 719
- Development**
 - The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044
 - Part Four: Toward a science of human development, 052
 - The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
 - Social defence perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa, 154, 387
 - Children's intellectual development, 186
 - Children and adolescents: A biocultural approach to psychological development, 244
 - Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
 - Biological and ecological influences on development at 12 months of age, 289
 - Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental field perspective, 291
 - The development of individual differences, 299
 - Technological change and child development, 310
 - Preventive implications of development in the preschool years, 313
 - Early experience and behavior: The psychobiology of development, 317
 - The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
 - Studies on the mental development of the child, 322
 - Biological and environmental interchange in the development of children, 324
 - Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326
 - Personality and antisocial behavior. Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development, 332
 - Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children, 340
 - Environment and psychological sexual development, 342
 - An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure: A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431
 - Project summary: Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations, 454
 - The planned development of school guidance services, 588
 - The arts and youth development, 617
 - Is social development possible, 631
 - Appalachian development: The long-run view, 661
- Developmental**
 - Developmental characteristics of abused children, 266
 - Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged. A developmental field perspective, 291
 - The developmental dynamics of symptom formation and elaboration, 337
- Deviance**
 - Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
- Deviant**
 - Fantasy perceptions in the personality

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- development of normal and deviant children, 340
- Deviation**
Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720
- Dewey**
John Dewey's theory of meaning, 230
- Diagnoses**
A psychologist diagnoses merger failures, 643
- Diagnostic**
The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274
- Dietetics**
Advances in nutrition and dietetics, 412
- Differences**
Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
Behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man: A summary, 016
On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings, 043
The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044
Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062
Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250
Sex differences in emotional behavior, 272
Sex differences in motivation and life goals, 273
The development of individual differences, 299
- Differential**
Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
Differential inheritance of the psychoneuroses, 045
Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449
- Differentiation**
Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125
- Dignity**
Dignity, 200
- Dinitz**
Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
- Disability**
Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417
The concept of social disability, 516
- Disadvantaged**
The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
Appraisal of disadvantaged youth, 394
Counseling the disadvantaged boy, 433, 616
- Disaster**
Disaster warning and communication processes in two communities, 355
- Discipline**
The emerging discipline of environmental psychology, 724
- Disciplines**
The computer and information sciences and the community of disciplines, 171
- Discontents**
Civilization and its discontents (1930). Part VIII: Conclusions about effects of civilization upon psyche, 166
- Discontinuities**
Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life, 316
- Disease**
Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
Patterns of social adjustment and disease, 345, 550
- Diseases**
Diseases of civilization, 644
- Disinhibition**
The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during

SUBJECT INDEX

- courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136
- Disobedience**
 - Civil disobedience, dissent and violence: A Canadian perspective, 396
 - Civil disobedience and urban revolt, 540, 710
 - Concerning dissent and civil disobedience, 552
 - Civil disobedience: Destroyer of democracy, 714
- Disorders**
 - Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509
 - Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment, 629
- Displacement**
 - The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136
 - Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242
- Disruptive**
 - Disruptive tactics, 529, 706
- Dissent**
 - Civil disobedience, dissent and violence: A Canadian perspective, 396
 - The dimensions of dissent, 513
 - Concerning dissent and civil disobedience, 552
 - Responsible versus irresponsible dissent, 601
 - The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists, 680
- Dissonance**
 - The presidential address: Cultural dissonance and psychiatry, 717
- Distance**
 - Individual distance in two species of macaque, 105
- Distress**
 - Studies of distress in the menstrual cycle and the postpartum period, 281
- Disturbance**
 - Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
- Disturbances**
 - Personality and antisocial behavior. Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development, 332
- Divergence**
 - Divergence and convergence in psychotherapy, 674
- Diversity**
 - On types, genotypes, and the genetic diversity in populations, 025
 - The diversity of cultures, 363
- Doctor**
 - The doctor as a political activist. Progress report, 649
- Dogmatism**
 - Some personality and attitudinal correlates of dogmatism, 188
- Dogs**
 - Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry, 211
 - Differing reactions of friendly and fear-biting dogs to severe stress, 341
- Domestic**
 - Abnormal behavior in domestic birds, 030
 - The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046
 - An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl: 1: The basis of homogamy in males, 081
- Domestication**
 - The influence of domestication upon behaviour of animals, 033
- Dominance**
 - Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003, 139
 - The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046
 - Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097
- Drinking**
 - Forms and pathology of drinking in three Polynesian societies, 469
- Drive**
 - Need, want, drive, and feeling, 172
- Drug**
 - Factors influencing drug abuse in young people, 259, 388
 - Fuses of the mind drug explosion, 374
- Drugs**
 - The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour, 028
 - Summary: Brain, behavior and anticholinergic drugs, 031
 - Drugs and the future, 359

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Prologue: Students and drugs, 377
- Dependency causing drugs (1): Narcotics abuse among the youth, 401
- Drugs and social values, 461
- Culture and perception: A note on hallucinogenic drugs, 467
- Dual career**
 - The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510
- Durban**
 - The marginal situation: The Durban colored, 406
- Dyadic**
 - Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, 089
- Dynamics**
 - Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies, 160, 407
 - The dynamics of stratification systems, 234
 - Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Introduction, 278
 - Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Conclusions, 279
 - The developmental dynamics of symptom formation and elaboration, 337
- Dysfunctional**
 - Leadership training: Some dysfunctional consequences, 446
- Early**
 - Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085
 - Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation, 197, 475
 - Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
 - Parameters relevant to determining the effects of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals, 295
 - Early experience and behavior: The psychobiology of development, 317
 - Grief and mourning in infancy and early childhood, 327
- East**
 - The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368
 - Creation and evolution in the Far East, 555
- Eastern**
 - Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa, 357
- Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe, 437
- Eclecticism**
 - A struggle for eclecticism, 619
- Ecologic**
 - Contribution to the ecologic concept of mental health, 151
- Ecological**
 - Computers in behavioral science: Simulation of ecological relationships, 093
 - Ecological ectocrines in experimental epidemiology, 110
 - Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation, 138
 - Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161
 - Biological and ecological influences on development at 12 months of age, 289
 - Ecological and anthropological perspectives, 434
 - The ecological structure of Negro homicide, 503
 - Interdisciplinary versus ecological approach, 560
 - Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective, 569
- Ecology**
 - Ecology and the science of psychology, 112
- Economic**
 - Work theory and economic behavior, 228
 - Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
 - Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653
- Ecosystem**
 - Ecosystem science as a point of synthesis, 689
- Ectocrines**
 - Ecological ectocrines in experimental epidemiology, 110
- Education**
 - Education and race, 395
 - Social change and scientific advance: Their relation to medical education, 424, 602
 - Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449

SUBJECT INDEX

- Education and the environmental crisis, 561
- Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools, 575
- Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
- The means of education, 595
- Training and education in community psychiatry, 621
- Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society, 645
- Sex education of blind-born children, 715
- Education and the status-quo, 728
- Educational**
 - The progress of educational technology, 566
 - Educational activity of the O.S.P. counselor in France: Evolution in the last 15 years, 647
- Effect**
 - Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 018
 - The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour, 028
 - Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207
 - Parameters relevant to determining the effect of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals, 295
 - The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
 - Environmental inheritance: The grandmother effect, 344
 - The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement, 499, 670
- Effects**
 - Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003, 139
 - Biologic effects of infantile restriction in chimpanzees, 005
 - Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
 - Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
 - Effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy, 076
 - Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, 089
 - The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131
 - Civilization and its discontents (1930). Part VIII: Conclusions about effects of civilization upon psyche, 166
 - Effects of social change on mental health, 269, 421
 - Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breathalyzer crackdown of 1967, 512
 - Changing values: Effects on parents and children, 650
- Ego**
 - The theory of ego autonomy: A generalization, 099
- Elaboration**
 - The developmental dynamics of symptom formation and elaboration, 337
- Elderly**
 - Stress in the elderly, 257
- Electric shock**
 - Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207
 - Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301
- Electrical activity**
 - The effect of some drugs on the electrical activity of the brain, and on behaviour, 028
- Emergencies**
 - Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
- Emerging**
 - Emerging areas of ethical concern, 614
 - Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620
 - The emerging image of man, nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666
 - The emerging discipline of environmental psychology, 724
- Emotion**
 - Neurophysiology and emotion, 641
 - Today's need for thoughtful solutions rather than emotion, 718
- Emotional**
 - Physiology and phylogenesis of emotional expression, 012

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
- Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080
- Motivational and emotional controls of cognition, 221
- Emotional social factors, 258
- Sex differences in emotional behavior, 272
- Immigrants and emotional stress, 444
- Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482
- Emotionality**
 - Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
- Encephalic**
 - Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern, 098
- Encounter**
 - Group therapy and the small-group field: An encounter, 673
- Endogenous**
 - Laboratory study of endogenous social change, 157
- Enforcement**
 - The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement, 499, 670
- English**
 - On the origins and resolution of English working class protest, 511
- Enmity**
 - The enmity between generations and its probable ethological causes, 646
- Enrichment**
 - Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
- Entities**
 - Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework, 209, 671
- Environment**
 - Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress, 123
 - Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
 - Environment and psychological sexual development, 342
 - Social functioning framework: An approach to the human behavior and social environment sequence, 577
 - What quality of environment do we want, 600
 - Relating biochemical, physiological, psychological disorders to the social environment, 629
 - The total environment of mining, 721
- Environmental**
 - Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207
 - Biological and environmental interchange in the development of children, 324
 - Stress and environmental factors in aging, 335
 - Environmental inheritance: The grandmother effect, 344
 - Migration as an adjustment to environmental stress, 347
 - Environmental theories, 542
 - Education and the environmental crisis, 561
 - Environmental factors in health planning, 605
 - Environmental health: Clinical and epidemiological considerations, 682
 - The emerging discipline of environmental psychology, 724
- Epidemiological**
 - Environmental health: Clinical and epidemiological considerations, 682
- Epidemiology**
 - Ecological ectocrines in experimental epidermology, 110
- Epoch**
 - The beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America, 554
- Eros**
 - Eros and Thanatos in human evolution, 106
- Eskimo**
 - Culture change and integration: An Eskimo example, 391
- Establishment**
 - The social work establishment and social change in Israel, 450
- Ethical**
 - Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456, 636
 - Emerging areas of ethical concern, 614
- Ethnological**
 - Ethnological aspects of aging, 311

SUBJECT INDEX

Ethological

An ethological approach to the problem of mind, 026

The enmity between generations and its probable ethological causes, 646

Ethology

Ethology, sensory deprivation and overload, 116

Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242

Etiology

Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381

Europe

Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe, 437

Juvenile delinquency in Europe, 447

Evaluation

Toward a conceptual scheme for teaching clinical psychiatric evaluation, 210

The evaluation of age among the primitive races, 465

Evaluation research and the explanatory power of social factors, 598

Evolution

The evolution of intelligence, 007

Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011

Evolution and the future of the human race, 022

Evolution, culture, and psychopathology, 055

The evolution of mind, 056

Brain evolution: New light on old principles, 071

Does psychopharmacology occupy a role in human evolution, 077

On the evolution of tool-using behavior, 078

Eros and Thanatos in human evolution, 106

Cybernation and human evolution, 115, 227

Problems outstanding in the evolution of brain function, 117

Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of

behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121

Evolution and behavior, 127

Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Unsolvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning, 156, 398, 582

Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies, 160, 407

The evolution of gender identity, 170

Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384

Malignant cultural deprivation: Its evolution, 413

Creation and evolution in the Far East, 555

Educational activity of the O.S.P. counselor in France: Evolution in the last 15 years, 647

Evolutionary

Evolutionary origins of mortality, 075, 298

Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications, 113, 330

Culture change and integration: An Eskimo example, 391

Exceptional

The exceptional executive: A psychological conception, 193

Excess

Psychological considerations on pathological excess in modern civilization, 385

Executive

The exceptional executive: A psychological conception, 193

Existence

Violence and the struggle for existence, 264, 586

Expectancy

Expectancy theory in the study of poverty, 438

Experience

Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011

Effects of experience on brain chemistry and anatomy, 076

Parameters relevant to determining the effects of early experience upon

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- the adult behavior of animals, 295
- Early experience and behavior: The psychobiology of development, 317
- The Vancouver Family Planning Clinic: A comparison of two years' experience, 478
- Psychiatry in a developing country: The Liberian experience, 549
- Experience with a program in Nigeria, 640
- Experiences**
 - Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomie, 323
 - The experiences of a Vista volunteer in New Mexico, 453
- Experiential**
 - Experiential deprivation and later behavior, 034
 - The interaction of biological and experiential factors in schizophrenia, 165
- Experimental**
 - Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064
 - An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part I: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
 - Ecological ectocrines in experimental epidemiology, 110
 - A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162
 - Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216
 - Experimental approaches to psychodynamic problems, 309
- Experiments**
 - The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria, 382
- Explanation**
 - An information processing explanation of some perceptual phenomena, 222
- Exploration**
 - Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 001
- Exploring**
 - Exploring man's imaginative world, 225
 - Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494
- Expression**
 - Physiology and phylogenesis of emotional expression, 012
- Extremism**
 - The psychodynamics of political extremism, 481
- Factor**
 - Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449
- Factorial**
 - A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data, 525
- Factors**
 - Social factors in growing a brain, 006
 - Aggressive behavior and factors affecting it, 018
 - Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 054, 280
 - The interaction of biological and experiential factors in schizophrenia, 163
 - Emotional social factors, 258
 - Factors influencing drug abuse in young people, 259, 388
 - Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
 - Stress and environmental factors in aging, 335
 - Genetic factors in alcoholism, 402
 - Project summary: Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations, 454
 - Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490
 - Historical and current factors which may make the recommended courses of action impractical, 479
 - Evaluation research and the explanatory power of social factors, 598
 - Environmental factors in health planning, 605
 - Human factors and technical difficulties in the application of computers to psychiatry, 691

SUBJECT INDEX

Failures

A psychologist diagnoses merger failures, 643

Familial

The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process, 399

Families

The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459

Psychotherapy of families of hospitalized patients, 596

Family

The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510

The relevance of family studies to psychoanalytic theory, 302

Adolescence, identity, and foster family care, 306

The purpose of the family, 336

The Vancouver Family Planning Clinic: A comparison of two years' experience, 478

The future of family law, 597

Fantasy

Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children, 340

Favelas

Crime in the favelas, 580

Fear

An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069

Fear-biting

Differing reactions of friendly and fear-biting dogs to severe stress, 341

Fearfulness

Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 135

Federal

Psychopolitical perspectives on Federal-State relationships, 572

Federal perspectives in community mental health, 727

Feedback

Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720

Feeding

The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096

Feeling

Need, want, drive, and feeling, 172

Femal:

Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367

Femininity

What's happened to femininity in the United States, 483

Masculinity and femininity in our time, 486

Femlib

The femlib case against Sigmund Freud, 426

Feyzin

Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384

Flight

Flight from violence: Hippies and the green rebellion, 352

Force

Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas, 189

Forecasting

Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696

Formation

Concept formation in psychoanalysis, 183

The developmental dynamics of symptom formation and elaboration, 337

Foster family

Adolescence, identity, and foster family care, 306

Foundation

Telic Foundation of Nature and Human Civilization, 226

Fowl

An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl. 1: The basis of homogamy in males, 081

Fragment cultures

A comparative study of fragment cultures, 443

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Framework

Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework, 209, 671

Social functioning framework: An approach to the human behavior and social environment sequence, 577

Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making, 590

France

Educational activity of the O.S.P. counselor in France: Evolution in the last 15 years, 647

Free time

Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482

Freud

Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057

The femlib case against Sigmund Freud, 426

Letter from Freud (1933), 599

Fromm

Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057

Function

Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021

Part I: Theory: The language function, 102

Problems outstanding in the evolution of brain function, 117

The concept of three levels of function control and the problem of motivation, 190

A view of man's role and function in a complex system, 231

Kids vs. cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function, 611

The social function of medicine, 657

Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687

Functional

Pasemah megaliths: Historical, functional and conceptual interpretations, 502

Functioning

Intellectual functioning and the dimensions of human variation, 065

Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267

Social functioning framework: An approach to the human behavior and social environment sequence, 577

Functions

Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013

Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 654, 280.

A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104

Viscissitudes of superego functions and superego precursors in childhood, 249

Fusion

Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460

Future

Evolution and the future of the human race, 022

Age with a future, 331

Drugs and the future, 359

Problems in predicting the future of society, 400

The future, 539, 711

The future of family law, 597

Social study: Past and future, 604

Medical research: The last hundred years and the future, 628

The city of the future and planning for health, 665

The future of the public mental hospital, 672

The future of crime, 685

The future of urban America, 713

Game

The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274

SUBJECT INDEX

- Gasterosteus**
 - The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136
- Gender**
 - The evolution of gender identity, 170
- Generations**
 - The enmity between generations and its probable ethological causes, 646
- Genetic**
 - Behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man: A summary, 016
 - On types, genotypes, and the genetic diversity in populations, 025
 - Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice, 035
 - A history of genetic psychology, 049
 - Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University, 053, 277
 - Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 054, 280
 - Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064
 - Creativity genetic and psychosocial, 066
 - Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097
 - Genetic problems of hot desert populations of simple technology, 101
 - A history of genetic psychology, 180
 - Notes on the theory of aggression. IV: The Genetic aspect, 282
 - Genetic factors in alcoholism, 402
- Genetically**
 - Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry, 211
- Genetics**
 - Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture, 014
 - Genetics and the social sciences, 024
 - Genetics, 040
 - Human genetics and the theme patterns of human life, 072
 - Behavioral genetics, 083
 - Social implications of behavioral genetics, 091
 - Genetics and social behavior, 120
 - Genetics of schizophrenia, 468
- Genotype**
 - Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
 - Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080
 - Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress, 123
- Genotypes**
 - On types, genotypes, and the genetic diversity in populations, 025
- Ghetto**
 - Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353
 - Violence in the ghetto, 370
 - Violence: The view from the ghetto, 623
 - Black nationalism and prospects for violence in the ghetto, 677
- Giddy**
 - Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482
- Girls**
 - Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Given-up**
 - A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up given-up complex, 415
- Giving-up**
 - A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up given-up complex, 415
- Goal**
 - Social career urged as goal for old age, 256
- Goals**
 - Sex differences in motivation and life goals, 273
 - Social work: Methods and/or goals, 690
- Government**
 - State and local government crime control, 651
- Grandmother effect**
 - Environmental inheritance: The grandmother effect, 344
- Green rebellion**
 - Flight from violence: Hippies and the green rebellion, 352
- Grief**
 - Grief and mourning in infancy and early childhood, 327

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Death, grief and social recuperation, 422
- Group**
 Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation, 138
 Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework, 209, 671
 Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
 Aleut reference group alienation, mobility, and acculturation, 366
 Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine Group, 570
 Introduction. The group as an agent of change, 652
 Group therapy and the small-group field: An encounter, 673
- Groups**
 Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
 The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587
- Growing**
 Social factors in growing a brain, 006
 More on growing up in Iran, 373
- Growth**
 On cognitive growth II, 150
 Change, growth, and irreversibility, 153
 Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Unsolvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning, 156, 398, 582
 A report on three growth studies at the University of California, 288
- Guidance**
 The planned development of school guidance services, 588
 The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641
- Guide**
 The social planning design guide, 730
- Guinea**
 Changes in land use and tenure among the Siane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108
- Haematopus**
 The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
- Haight-Ashbury**
 Haight-Ashbury swings from violets to violence, 639
- Hall**
 The learning maturation controversy: Hall to Hull, 134, 239
- Hallucinogenic**
 Culture and perception: A note on hallucinogenic drugs, 467
- Hartmann**
 An overview of Heinz Hartmann's contributions to psychoanalysis, 109
- Health**
 Contribution to the ecologic concept of mental health, 151
 Adolescent problems and mental health, 268
 Effects of social change on mental health, 269, 421
 Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa, 357
 Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants, 432, 615
 Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today, 479
 Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia), 493
 The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
 Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective, 569
 Mental health and social change, 573
 Environmental factors in health planning, 605
 Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health, 618
 Casualty management method. An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626
 The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services, 627
 The city of the future and planning for health, 665
 Community mental health: Training for innovation, 669
 Environmental health: Clinical and epidemiological considerations, 682
 A bookshelf on the social sciences and public health, 693

SUBJECT INDEX

- Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696
- Federal perspectives in community mental health, 727
- Helplessness**
 - Up from helplessness, 148, 254
- Heredity**
 - Part Two: Variation and heredity, 050
- Heuristic**
 - Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process, 119, 232
- Hierarchy**
 - The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046
- Highlands**
 - Changes in land use and tenure among the Siang of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108
- Hippie**
 - On the distinction between social roles and social types, with special reference to the hippie, 517
- Hippieland**
 - A social work mission to hippieland, 585
- Hippies**
 - Flight from violence: Hippies and the green rebellion, 352
- Historical perspectives**
 - Youth in rebellion: An historical perspective, 296, 297
 - Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case, 354
 - Historical and current factors which may make the recommended courses of action impractical, 497
 - Pasemah megaliths: Historical, functional and conceptual interpretations, 502
 - Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
- Histories**
 - Programmed life histories, 261
- Historiographs**
 - Historiographs: The suburban youth's own story, 612
- History**
 - A history of genetic psychology, 049, 180
 - Identity confusion in life history and case history, 165
 - Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242
 - The natural history of a reluctant suburb, 409
 - Violence and social change in American history, 556
 - The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641
- Homeostasis**
 - Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process, 119, 232
- Homicide**
 - The ecological structure of Negro homicide, 503
- Homing salmon**
 - Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Homogamy**
 - An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl. 1: The basis of homogamy in males, 081
- Homosexuality**
 - Learning in homosexuality, 314
- Honeybees**
 - Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Horney**
 - Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057
- Hospital**
 - The future of the public mental hospital, 672
- Hospitalization**
 - Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
- Hostile situation**
 - Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settle-

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

ments exposed to terrorist activities), 428

Hull

The learning maturation controversy:
Hall to Hull, 134, 239

Human

The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010

Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011

Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013

The impact of high altitudes on human populations, 019

Evolution and the future of the human race, 022

On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings, 043

The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044

Part Four: Toward a science of human development, 052

Intellectual functioning and the dimensions of human variation, 065

Means of integrating approaches to human behavior, 070

Human genetics and the theme patterns of human life, 072

Does psychopharmacology occupy a role in human evolution, 077

Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085

Animal and human: Scientific proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 087

Eros and Thanatos in human evolution, 106

A theory of human behavior based on studies of non-human primates, 107

Cybernation and human evolution, 115, 227

The humanness of human beings: Psychoanalytic considerations, 142

Human problem solving: The state of the theory in 1970, 224

Telic Foundation of Nature and Human Civilization, 226

Human longevity, 343

Social functioning framework: An approach to the human behavior and social environment sequence, 577

The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666

Human factors and technical difficulties in the application of computers to psychiatry, 691

Medicine and the human mind, 716

Humanness

The humanness of human beings: Psychoanalytic considerations, 142

Humans

Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern, 098

Hurts

Why it hurts to be black and blue, 518

Hybrid

Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their F hybrid, 017

Hypotheses

Theories and hypotheses in social psychiatry: An analysis of the evidence, 410

Hypothesis

Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
Law, communication, and social change: A hypothesis, 358

Ideas

Information processing and new ideas lateral and vertical thinking, 158

Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas, 189

Ideation

Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas, 189

Identification

Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417

The rhetoric of soul: Identification in Negro society, 441

Identity

Identity confusion in life history and case history, 165

The evolution of gender identity, 170

Adolescence, identity, and foster family care, 306

SUBJECT INDEX

Idle

Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482

Illness

Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908), 167

The nature of adolescent psychiatric illness, 284

A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up given-up complex, 415

The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459

Mental illness, 476

Migration and mental illness: Some reconsiderations and suggestions for further analysis, 500

Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620

Illustration

Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 185

Image

Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367

The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666

Imaginative

Exploring man's imaginative world, 225

Immigrants

Immigrants and emotional stress, 444

The alcohol problem among immigrants in Sweden, 545

Immunochemical

The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044

Immunological

An immunological approach to aging, 255

Implications

Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085

Social implications of behavioral genetics, 091

Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications, 113, 330

Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry, 211

Preventive implications of development in the preschool years, 313

Theoretical implications of the findings, 338

Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry, 565

Impractical

Historical and current factors which may make the recommended courses of action impractical, 497

In-vivo

The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587

Incest

Some remarks concerning incest, the incest taboo, and psychoanalytic theory, 303

Index

An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure. A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431

A tentative index of culture stress, 492

Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509

India

Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489

Toward a modern intellectual tradition: The case of India, 491

Changing patterns of culture and psychiatry in India, 523

Indian

Questions regarding American Indian criminality, 530

Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653

Indians

The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368

Suicide among the Cheyenne Indians, 408

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Indigenous

Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489

Individual

Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062

Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, 089

Individual distance in two species of macaque, 105

Seminar: Individual and mass aggression, 144

Individual and collective problems in the study of thinking, 146

Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework, 209, 671

The development of individual differences, 299

Individual aggressiveness and war, 704

Industrialization

Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384

Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia), 493

Juvenile delinquency in industrialization and urbanization, 522

Infancy

Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301

Grief and mourning in infancy and early childhood, 327

Infant

Modification of infant state by treatment in a rockerbox, 263

The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anacletic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292

Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326

The serial organization of sucking in the young infant, 346

Infantile

Biologic effects of infantile restriction in chimpanzees, 005

Infants

The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language

development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320

Influences

Biological and ecological influences on development at 12 months of age, 289

Information

Information processing and new ideas lateral and vertical thinking, 158

The computer and information sciences and the community of disciplines, 171

An information processing explanation of some perceptual phenomena, 222

Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223

Inheritance

Differential inheritance of the psychoneuroses, 045

Environmental inheritance: The grandmother effect, 344

Inner

Inner city: The university's challenge, 634

Innovation

Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation, 197, 475

Responsibility for change and innovation in professional nursing, 559

Community mental health: Training for innovation, 669

Innovator

The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services, 627

Institution

Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture, 014

Integrated

Subculture of violence: An integrated conceptualization, 551

Integrating

Means of integrating approaches to human behavior, 070

Integration

Culture change and integration: An Eskimo example, 391

Integrationists

Segregationists versus integrationists, 632

Intellectual

Intellectual functioning and the dimensions of human variation, 065

Children's intellectual development, 186

SUBJECT INDEX

- Toward a modern intellectual tradition: The case of India, 491
- Intelligence**
 - The evolution of intelligence, 007
- Interaction**
 - Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080
 - Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress, 123
 - The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131
 - The interaction of biological and experiential factors in schizophrenia, 163
 - Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
- Interchange**
 - Biological and environmental interchange in the development of children, 324
- Intercorrelation**
 - Cross-cultural stability of an intercorrelation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182
- Intercultural**
 - Intercultural conflict and psychosis, 488
- Interdisciplinary**
 - Interdisciplinary versus ecological approach, 560
- Internalization**
 - On the notion of internalization, 168
- International**
 - Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
- Interpersonal**
 - Communication in interpersonal conflict resolution, 192
 - Personal change through interpersonal relationships, 364
- Interpretation**
 - The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136
 - Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
- Interpretations**
 - Pasemah megaliths: Historical, functional and conceptual interpretations, 502
- Intraspecific**
 - On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings, 043
- Inventory**
 - What accounts for sociocultural change. A propositional inventory, 466
- Involvement**
 - On the nature of national involvement: A preliminary study, 405
- Iran**
 - More on growing up in Iran, 373
- Irresponsible**
 - Responsible versus irresponsible dissent, 601
- Irreversibility**
 - Change, growth, and irreversibility, 153
- Island**
 - Sociocultural change in Barter Island, Alaska, 392
 - Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460
- Isolation**
 - Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
 - An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl 1: The basis of homogamy in males, 081
 - The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131
 - Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation, 138
- Israel**
 - The social work establishment and social change in Israel, 450
- Israeli**
 - Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428
- Issues**
 - Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life, 316
 - Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456, 636

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Ivangrad

Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia), 493

J-curve

The J-curve of rising and declining satisfactions as a cause of some great revolutions and a contained rebellion, 403

Japan

Religious aspects of modernization in Turkey and Japan, 362

Justice

Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687

Juvenile

Definition of juvenile delinquency, 425

Juvenile delinquency in Europe, 447

Delinquency: An assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, 451

Juvenile delinquency in industrialization and urbanization, 522

Kairos

Kairos: The auspicious moment, 635

Kennedy

Why Kennedy was killed, 423

Kids

Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth, 607

Kids vs. cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function, 611

Kill

Why men kill biological roots, 420

Killed

Why Kennedy was killed, 423

Kilos

Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth, 607

Laboratory

Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 125

Laboratory study of endogenous social change, 157

Land

Changes in and use and tenure among the Slane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108

Language

Part I: The language function, 102

Psychoanalytic considerations of lan-

guage and thought: A comparative study, 140

Language, 164

The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320

The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria, 382

Lateral

Information processing and new ideas:

Lateral and vertical thinking, 158

Law

Law, communication, and social change: A hypothesis, 358

Law and social change in Marxist Africa, 445

Violence, law, and the informal polity, 496, 688

The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement, 499, 670

Law and order: Situation 1968, 506

Black white confrontation: the law and the lawyer, 534

Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making, 590

Therapeutic abortion: The law, 594

The future of family law, 597

Lawyer

Black white confrontation: The law and the lawyer, 534

Leaders

Businessmen and Negro leaders weigh their current concerns, 583

Leadership

Leadership training: Some dysfunctional consequences, 446

Learned

Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications, 113, 330

Learning

Approaches to the study of learning and memory, 009

Species-specific defense reactions and avoidance learning, 015

The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131

The learning maturation controversy: Hull to Hull, 134, 239

Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Unsolvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning, 156, 398, 582

SUBJECT INDEX

- Sociological aspects of learning and memory, 219
- Learning in homosexuality, 314
- Malnutrition, learning, and behavior, 328
- Beyond the therapeutic community: Social learning and social psychiatry, 633
- Lecture**
 - The James MacKenzie lecture: Behavior: The community and the G. P., 067
- Left**
 - The sociology of the new left, 537
 - Other major activities of the new left, 538
- Legal**
 - Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breathalyzer crackdown of 1967, 512
 - Political and legal behavior, 638
- Legislatures**
 - Crimes, penalties, and legislatures, 584
- Legitimacy**
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
- Lemmings**
 - Lemmings and population problems, 020
- Lens**
 - Body, brain, and lens weights of peromyscus, 074
- Lesions**
 - Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125
- Letter**
 - Letter from Freud (1933), 599
- Leukemia**
 - Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
- Levels**
 - The concept of three levels of function control and the problem of motivation, 190
- Liberian**
 - Psychiatry in a developing country: The Liberian experience, 549
- Life**
 - Human genetics and the theme patterns of human life, 072
 - Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
 - Identity confusion in life history and case history, 165
 - Programmed life histories, 261
 - Sex differences in motivation and life goals, 273
 - The psychology of the life cycle, 315
 - Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life, 316
 - Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomie, 323
 - Life in Appalachia: the case of Hugh McCaslin, 397
 - A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up given-up complex, 415
- Life-style**
 - Culture, life-style and pathology, 504
- Light**
 - Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013
 - Brain evolution: New light on old principles, 071
- Litter**
 - Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216
- Local**
 - State and local government crime control, 651
- Logic**
 - Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Unsolvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning, 156, 398, 582
- Long-run**
 - Appalachian development: The long-run view, 661
- Longevity**
 - Secularity in longevity research, 325
 - Human longevity, 343
- Looting**
 - Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509
- Loss**
 - Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326
- Lovebirds**
 - Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- LSD**
 - Motivational patterns in LSD usage, 360
 - The alteration of natural biological states by LSD, 462
- Lure**
 - Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064
- Luria**
 - The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria, 382
 - Luria's model of the verbal control of behavior, 141
- Macaque**
 - Individual distance in two species of macaque, 105
- Machines**
 - Brains, machines, & mathematics, 565
- MacKenzie**
 - The James MacKenzie lecture: Behavior: The community and the G. P., 067
- Magic**
 - Sensitivity training doesn't work magic, 591
- Males**
 - An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl: I: The basis of homogamy in males, 081
- Malignant**
 - Malignant cultural deprivation: Its evolution, 413
- Malnutrition**
 - Malnutrition, learning, and behavior, 328
- Mammals**
 - Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039
 - Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behavior in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
- Man**
 - Behavioral consequences, of genetic differences in man: A summary, 016
 - Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behavior in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
 - Rats, man, and the welfare state, 100, 688
 - Psychological definitions of man, 13
 - A general theory of oxygen toxicity in man, 114
 - The alienation of post-industrial man, 547
 - The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666
 - Violence, and man's struggle to adapt, 038
- Management**
 - New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430, 613
 - Another look at what's ahead for management, 589
 - Casualty management method: An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626
- Managing**
 - Managing change in correction, 581
- Manpower**
 - Manpower: An instrument for social change, 571
- Marginal**
 - The marginal situation: The Durban colored, 406
- Marijuana**
 - Marijuana use and behavior, 487
- Martin**
 - Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460
- Marxist**
 - Law and social change in Marxist Africa, 445
- Masculinity**
 - Masculinity and femininity in our time, 486
- Mason's**
 - Sociobiology of Rhesus Monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
- Mass**
 - Seminar: Individual and mass aggression, 144

SUBJECT INDEX

- Mastery**
 - Mastery needs, 642
- Maternal**
 - Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
 - Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
 - Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326
- Mathematics**
 - Brains, machines, & mathematics, 656
- Maturation**
 - The learning maturation controversy: Hall to Hull, 134, 239
- McCaslin**
 - Life in Appalachia: The case of Hugh McCaslin, 397
- Mealworm**
 - An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
- Meaning**
 - On the meaning of objective psychology, 185
 - John Dewey's theory of meaning, 230
 - The meaning of adjustment, 247
 - The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry,
- Mechanisms**
 - Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097
 - A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104
 - Adaptive processes and mental mechanisms, 191, 300
- Medical**
 - Social change and scientific advance: Their relation to medical education, 424, 602
 - The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
 - Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620
 - Medical research: The last hundred years and the future, 628
 - Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society, 645
 - Developing social work power in a medical organization, 719
- Medicine**
 - The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010
 - Recent advances in psychosomatic medicine, 079
 - Psychosocial medicine and the contemporary scene, 521
 - Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual conference of B.M.A. Psychological Medicine group, 570
 - The social function of medicine, 657
 - Enlarging our view of psychosomatic medicine, 698
 - Medicine and the human mind, 716
 - Medicine and society, 726
- Meeting**
 - Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
- Megaliths**
 - Pasemah megaliths: Historical, functional and conceptual interpretations, 502
- Memorial**
 - Vygotsky Memorial Issue, 147
- Memory**
 - Approaches to the study of learning and memory, 009
 - Modalities of memory, 149
 - Sociological aspects of learning and memory, 219
- Men**
 - Why men like large breasts, 361
 - Why men kill biological roots, 420
- Menstrual**
 - Studies of distress in the menstrual cycle and the postpartum period, 281
- Mental**
 - Contribution to the ecologic concept of mental health, 151
 - Adaptive processes and mental mechanisms, 191, 300
 - Adolescent problems and mental health, 268
 - Effects of social change on mental health, 269, 421
 - Studies on the mental development of the child, 322
 - Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa, 357

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants, 432, 615
- The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459
- Mental illness, 476
- Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today, 479
- Migration and mental illness: Some reconsiderations and suggestions for further analysis, 500
- The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
- Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective, 569
- Mental health and social change, 573
- Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health, 618
- Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620
- Casualty management method: An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626
- The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services, 627
- Community mental health: Training for innovation, 669
- The future of the public mental hospital, 672
- Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696
- Federal perspectives in community mental health, 727
- Merger**
 - A psychologist diagnoses merger failures, 643
- Method**
 - Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies, 160, 407
 - Casualty management method: An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626
- Methods**
 - An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure: A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431
 - Social work: Methods and/or goals, 690
- Mexican**
 - Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417
 - The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464
- Mexico**
 - The experiences of a Vista volunteer in New Mexico, 453
- Miasma**
 - The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
- Mice**
 - Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their F hybrid, 017
 - Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
 - Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice, 035
 - Age of weaning in two subspecies of deer mice, 073
 - Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 135
- Migration**
 - Migration as an adjustment to environmental stress, 347
 - Migration and mental illness: Some reconsiderations and suggestions for further analysis, 500
- Mild**
 - Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080
- Militancy**
 - White militancy, 528, 701
- Mind**
 - An ethological approach to the problem of mind, 026
 - The evolution of mind, 056
 - Fuses of the mind drug explosion, 374
 - Medicine and the human mind, 716
- Minds**
 - Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482
- Mining**
 - The total environment of mining, 721
- Mission**
 - A social work mission to hippieland, 585

SUBJECT INDEX

- Mobility**
 - Aleut reference group alienation, mobility, and acculturation, 366
- Modalities**
 - Modalities of memory, 149
- Model**
 - Luria's model of the verbal control of behavior, 141
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
 - The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
 - Participative decision making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research, 648
 - Procedure for determination of contextual links within models, 237
 - Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620
- Modern**
 - Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908), 167
 - Psychological considerations on pathological excess in modern civilization, 385
 - Toward a modern intellectual tradition: The case of India, 491
 - Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society, 645
- Modernization**
 - The mother-child relationship in face of modernization, 308
 - Religious aspects of modernization in Turkey and Japan, 362
 - Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489
 - The authority crisis in modernization, 507
- Modification**
 - Modification of infant state by treatment in a rockerbox, 263
 - Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental field perspective, 291
- Molecular**
 - A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104
- Moment**
 - Kairos: The auspicious moment, 635
- Monkeys**
 - Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
 - Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003, 139
 - Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
 - Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062
 - Sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes, 086
 - Communication of affects in monkeys, 095
 - Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
 - Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
 - The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anaclitic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292
 - Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326
- Montpellier**
 - Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687
- Moral**
 - Today's youth and moral values: Preliminary conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, 350
 - The psychotherapy that was moral treatment, 579
- Morality**
 - Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908), 167
- Morphological**
 - Behavior and morphological variation, 196
- Mortality**
 - Evolutionary origins of mortality, 075, 298
- Mother-child**
 - Psychological factors and reticulo-endothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An inter-

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- pretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
The mother-child relationship in the face of modernization, 308
- Mother-infant**
Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
- Mothers**
Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062
- Motivated**
Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas, 189
- Motivation**
Investigation of motivation in biology, 122
The concept of three levels of function control and the problem of motivation, 190
Sex differences in motivation and life goals, 273
Motivational and emotional controls of cognition, 221
Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242
Motivational patterns in LSD usage, 360
- Mourning**
Grief and mourning in infancy and early childhood, 327
- Mouse**
Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
- Movement**
Control of movement patterns in animals, 061
- Movements**
Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case, 354
A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
- Mutual**
Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
- Narcotic**
Psychopathology of narcotic addiction: A new point of view, 305
Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction, 501, 676
Dependency causing drugs (1): Narcotics abuse among the youth, 401
- National**
On the nature of national involvement: A preliminary study, 405
Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
- Nationalism**
Black nationalism and prospects for violence in the ghetto, 677
- Nations**
Project summary: Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations, 454
- Natural**
Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes, 334, 702
The natural history of a reluctant suburb, 409
The alteration of natural biological states by LSD, 462
- Naturalistic**
Naturalistic observations and theory confirmation: An example, 293
- Nature**
Symbolic processes: Nature and setting, 082, 194
Telic Foundation of Nature and Human Civilization, 226
At grips with nature, 271
The nature of adolescent psychiatric illness, 284
On the nature of national involvement: A preliminary study, 405
The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666
- Need**
Need, want, drive, and feeling, 172
- Needs**
Mastery needs, 642
- Negro**
The rhetoric of soul: Identification in Negro society, 411
The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464

SUBJECT INDEX

- The ecological structure of Negro homicide, 503
- Businessmen and Negro leaders weigh their current concerns, 583
- Neo-Freudians**
 - The new neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change, 143, 365
- Nervous**
 - Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908), 167
- Neural**
 - Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048
 - Alternative neural pathways to violence, 126
- Neuroendocrine**
 - Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 054, 280
- Neurophysiology**
 - Neurophysiology and emotion, 041
 - A tachistoscopic glance at recent advances in the neurophysiology of behavior, 088
- Neurosis**
 - Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057
 - A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162
 - Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216
- New**
 - Brain evolution: New light on old principles, 071
 - Changes in land use and tenure among the Siane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108
 - The new neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change, 143, 365
 - Information processing and new ideas lateral and vertical thinking, 158
 - Psychopathology of narcotic addiction: A new point of view, 305
 - New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430, 613
 - The experiences of a Vista volunteer in New Mexico, 453
- Project summary: Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations, 454
- The sociology of the new left, 537
- Other major activities of the new left, 538
- A new look at the urban revolt, 659
- New times demand new customs, 679
- Nigeria**
 - Experience with a program in Nigeria, 640
- Ninth**
 - Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687
- Non-human**
 - A theory of human behavior based on studies of non-human primates, 107
- Non-physical**
 - Some strategies of non-physical aggression in other cultures, 470
- Non-stressful**
 - Defecation in stressful and non-stressful situations, 084
- Non-students**
 - Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students, 543
- Nonconformist**
 - Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students, 543
- Nonhuman**
 - Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085
- Nonviolent**
 - Nonviolent action from a social-psychological perspective, 442
- Normal**
 - Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Introduction, 278
 - Normal adolescence: Its dynamics and impact: Conclusions, 279
 - Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children, 340
 - Parental behaviour and survival of normal and deformed offspring, 349
- Normative**
 - Culture and the normative order, 218, 697
- Norms**
 - Patterns of looting and property

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
- Nursing**
Responsibility for change and innovation in professional nursing, 559
- Nutrition**
Advances in nutrition and dietetics, 412
- Objective**
On the meaning of objective psychology, 185
- Offenders**
Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Offspring**
Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
Parental behaviour and survival of normal and deformed offspring, 349
- Old**
Brain evolution: New light on old principles, 071
Social career urged as goal for old age, 256
- One-year-olds**
Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 001
- Ontogeny**
Ontogeny of prey-killing behaviour in canidae, 032
- Opinion**
Processes of opinion change, 455
- Opportunities**
Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449
- Opportunity**
Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 663
- Options**
The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers, 708
- Ordeal**
The ordeal of change, 440, 625
- Order**
Culture and the normative order, 218, 697
Law and order: Situation 1968, 506
- Organic**
Schizophrenia: An organic psychosis with secondary adaptation, 386
- Organization**
Sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes, 086
The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161
Entities and organization in individual and group behavior: A conceptual framework, 209, 671
The serial organization of sucking in the young infant, 346
Using behavioral science to solve organization problems, 662
Developing social work power in a medical organization, 719
- Organizing**
The brain as a self organizing system, 124
- Orienting**
A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162
- Origin**
Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720
- Origins**
Evolutionary origins of mortality, 075, 298
On the origins and resolution of English working class protest, 511
- Ostralegus**
The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
- Overload**
Ethology, sensory deprivation and overload, 116
- Overview**
An overview of Heinz Hartmann's contributions to psychoanalysis, 109
- Oxygen**
A general theory of oxygen toxicity in man, 114

SUBJECT INDEX

- Oystercatcher**
 - The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
- Panmixia**
 - Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039
- Paradoxes**
 - Paradoxes of student protests, 514
- Parameters**
 - Parameters relevant to determining the effect of early experience upon the adult behavior of animals, 295
- Parental**
 - The organization, control and development of parental feeding in the oystercatcher (*haematopus ostralegus*), 096
 - Parental behaviour and survival of normal and deformed offspring, 349
- Parents**
 - Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216
 - Parents of autistic children, 532
 - Changing values: Effects of parents and children, 650
- Partial**
 - Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250
- Participative**
 - Participative decision making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research, 648
- Partners**
 - Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
- Pasemah**
 - Pasemah megaliths: Historical, functional and conceptual interpretations, 502
- Past**
 - Biological remembrance of things past, 027
 - Social study: Past and future, 604
- Paternalistic**
 - Paternalistic behavior in primates, 312
- Pathogenic**
 - A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104
- Pathological**
 - Psychological considerations on pathological excess in modern civilization, 385
- Pathology**
 - Forms and pathology of drinking in three Polynesian societies, 469
 - Culture, life-style and pathology, 504
- Pathways**
 - Alternative neural pathways to violence, 126
- Patients**
 - Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319
 - Psychotherapy of families of hospitalized patients, 596
- Pattern**
 - Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern, 098
 - Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182
 - The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510
- Patterns**
 - Control of movement patterns in animals, 061
 - Human genetics and the theme patterns of human life, 072
 - Patterns of social adjustment and disease, 345, 550
 - Motivational patterns in LSD usage, 360
 - Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
 - Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
 - Changing patterns of culture and psychiatry in India, 523
- Penal**
 - Changes in penal values, 393
 - Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687
- Penalties**
 - Crimes, penalties, and legislatures, 584

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Penology

Prison within society: A reader in penology, 184

Perception

Sense perception and behavior, 187

Stress and psychopathology among aged Americans: An inquiry into the perception of stress, 245

Culture and perception: A note on hallucinogenic drugs, 467

Perceptions

Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children, 340

Perceptual

An information processing explanation of some perceptual phenomena, 222

Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223

Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267

Peremptory

Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas, 189

Performance

Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003, 139

The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131

Peromyscus

Body, brain, and lens weights of peromyscus, 074

Perpetuation

Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation-amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720

Personal

Personal change through interpersonal relationships, 364

Personality

Personality: A biologic system, 152

The physiological basis of personality, 174

Some personality and attitudinal correlates of dogmatism, 188

Personality and prediction, 204

The personality of the behavioral sciences, 236

Personality: A final view, 287

Personality and antisocial behavior. Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances

of the personality structural development, 332

Personality and antisocial behavior. Part II: Personality and social behavior, 333

Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children, 340

Personality and creativity, 564

Perspective

Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental field perspective, 291

Youth in rebellion: An historical perspective, 296, 297

Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case, 354

American violence in perspective, 375

Civil disobedience, dissent and violence: A Canadian perspective, 396

Nonviolent action from a social-psychological perspective, 442

Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective, 569

Perspectives

Social defence perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa, 154, 387.

Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161

Perspectives on the development and modification of behavior in the aged: A developmental field perspective, 291

Delinquency and crime: Cross-cultural perspectives, 389

Ecological and anthropological perspectives, 434

Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry, 565

Psychopolitical perspectives on Federal State relationships, 572

Federal perspectives in community mental health, 727

Peru

Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today, 479

Phantasy

Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011

SUBJECT INDEX

- Pharmacopsychiatric**
 - The significance of behavior physiology for pharmacopsychiatric research, 129
- Phenomena**
 - An information processing explanation of some perceptual phenomena, 222
- Philosophical**
 - Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
 - Some philosophical presuppositions, 159
- Philosophy**
 - Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011
- Phyletic**
 - The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044
- Phylogenesis**
 - Physiology and phylogenesis of emotional expression, 012
- Physics**
 - Physics and biology: Where do they meet, 694
- Physiological**
 - Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097
 - The physiological basis of personality, 174
 - Biological aging, physiological cycle, and carcinogenesis, 260
 - Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267
 - Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment, 629
- Physiology**
 - Physiology and phylogenesis of emotional expression, 012
 - The significance of behavior physiology for pharmacopsychiatric research, 129
- Pictures**
 - How adults and children search and recognize pictures, 199, 307
- Planned**
 - The planned development of school guidance services, 588
- Planning**
 - Social defence perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa, 154, 387
 - The Vancouver Family Planning Clinic: A comparison of two years' experience, 478
 - Environmental factors in health planning, 605
 - The city of the future and planning for health, 665
 - Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696
 - The social planning design guide, 730
- Plasma**
 - Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their F hybrid, 017
- Plasma-free**
 - Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301
- Pleasant Hill's**
 - Pleasant Hill's youth: 1966, 608
 - Pleasant Hill's youth: 1967, 609, 429
 - Pleasant Hill's youth: 1968, 610
- Police**
 - Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353
 - Police and community relations: A sourcebook, 379
 - Kids vs. cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function, 611
- Police-community**
 - Comments on police-community relations, 568
- Policy-making**
 - Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making, 590
- Political**
 - Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
 - Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe, 437
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
 - The psychodynamics of political extremism, 481

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- The political process in action: The communes, 508
- Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex, 544
- Political and legal behavior, 638
- The doctor as a political activist: Progress report, 649
- Politics**
 - The politics of protest, 526, 699
 - The politics of confrontation, 527
 - The politics of race relations, 624
- Polity**
 - Violence, law, and the informal polity, 496, 668
- Polynesian**
 - Forms and pathology of drinking in three Polynesian societies, 469
- Population**
 - Lemmings and population problems, 202
- Populations**
 - The impact of high altitudes on human populations, 019
 - On types, genotypes, and the genetic diversity in populations, 025
 - Genetic problems of hot desert populations of simple technology, 101
- Position**
 - The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process, 399
- Possible**
 - Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182
 - Is social development possible, 631
- Post-industrial**
 - The alienation of post-industrial man, 547
- Post-weaning**
 - Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
- Postpartum**
 - Studies of distress in the menstrual cycle and the postpartum period, 281
- Postwar**
 - Contributions to postwar psychiatry, 660
- Poverty**
 - The poverty culture, 378
 - Expectancy theory in the study of poverty, 438
- Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health, 618
- Power**
 - A formal analysis of power relations and culture change, 220
 - Technology, power, and socialization in Appalachia, 356
 - Evaluation research and the explanatory power of social factors, 598
 - Developing social work power in a medical organization, 719
- Predicting**
 - Predicting coping behavior in college, 262
 - Problems in predicting the future of society, 400
- Prediction**
 - Personality and prediction, 204
 - Crisis prediction, 546
- Prenatal**
 - Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021
- Preschool**
 - Preventive implications of development in the preschool years, 313
- Prescriptions**
 - Participative decision making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research, 648
- Present-day**
 - Some problems of youth in the present-day world, 283
- Presidential**
 - The Presidential address: Cultural dissonance and psychiatry, 717
- Presuppositions**
 - Some philosophical presuppositions, 159
- Prevalence**
 - The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459
- Prevention**
 - Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
 - Delinquency: An assessment of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, 451
 - Prevention of suicide: Statistics and research, 553

SUBJECT INDEX

- Kids vs. cops: Delinquency prevention and the police function, 611
- Preventive**
 - Preventive implications of development in the preschool years, 313
- Prey-killing**
 - Ontogeny of prey-killing behavior in canidae, 032
- Primal**
 - Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011
- Primates**
 - Early social deprivation in the non-human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085
 - A theory of human behavior based on studies of non-human primates, 107
 - Paternalistic behavior in primates, 312
- Primitive**
 - The evaluation of age among the primitive races, 465
- Principles**
 - Brain evolution: New light on old principles, 071
- Prison**
 - Prison within society: A reader in penology, 184
- Problem**
 - An ethological approach to the problem of mind, 026
 - Scientific problem solving, 177
 - The concept of three levels of function control and the problem of motivation, 190
 - Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223
 - Human problem solving: The state of the theory in 1970, 224
 - Crime as a social problem, 473
 - Defining the problem, 498
 - The alcohol problem among immigrants in Sweden, 545
 - Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653
- Problems**
 - Lemmings and population problems, 020
 - Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems, 092, 201
 - Genetic problems of hot desert populations of simple technology, 101
 - Problems outstanding in the evolution of brain function, 117
 - Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 135
 - Individual and collective problems in the study of thinking, 146
 - Adolescent problems and mental health, 268
 - Some problems of youth in the present-day world, 283
 - Experimental approaches to psychodynamic problems, 309
 - The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368
 - Problems in predicting the future of society, 400
 - Using behavioral science to solve organization problems, 662
- Procedure**
 - Procedure for determination of contextual links within models, 237
- Proceedings**
 - Animal and human: Scientific proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 087
- Process**
 - Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process, 119, 232
 - The brain and the adaptive process, 137, 241
 - The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process, 399
 - The political process in action: The communes, 508
 - Civilization as historical process: Meeting ground for comparative and international education, 578
 - The process of effecting change, 655
- Processes**
 - Symbolic processes: Nature and setting, 082, 194
 - Adaptive processes and mental mechanisms, 191, 300
 - Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223
 - Disaster warning and communication processes in two communities, 355
 - Processes of opinion change, 455
 - Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489
- Processing**
 - Information processing and new ideas: Lateral and vertical thinking, 158

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- An information processing explanation of some perceptual phenomena, 222
- Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223
- Producing**
- Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449
- Professional**
- Responsibility for change and innovation in professional nursing, 559
- Social change: A professional challenge, 574
- Professionals**
- Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants, 432, 615
- Profile**
- The activists: A profile, 472
- Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students, 543
- Program**
- The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
- The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587
- Experience with a program in Nigeria, 640
- Programmed**
- Programmed life histories, 261
- Programs**
- Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools, 575
- Project**
- Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, 089
- Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomie, 323
- Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384
- Project summary: Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations, 454
- The Chicago area project: A 25-year assessment, 637
- Projections**
- Trends and projections in social control systems, 240, 723
- Prologue**
- Prologue: Students and drugs, 377
- Property**
- Patterns of looting and property norms: Conflict and consensus in community emergencies, 411
- Propositional**
- What accounts for sociocultural change: A propositional inventory, 466
- Prospects**
- Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry, 565
- Black nationalism and prospects for violence in the ghetto, 677
- Protein**
- On the emergence of intraspecific differences in the protein antigens of human beings, 043
- Protest**
- A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
- Student protest in the 1960's, 505
- On the origins and resolution of English working class protest, 511
- The politics of protest, 526, 699
- Protests**
- Paradoxes of student protests, 514
- Stanford Study of Campus Protests, 515
- Proto-science**
- Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011
- Provocations**
- On communications and change: Some provocations, 339, 707
- Proximity**
- Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
- Psyche**
- Civilization and its discontents (1930).

SUBJECT INDEX

- Part VIII: Conclusions about effects of civilization upon psyche, 166
- Psyche and symbol, 484
- Psychedelic**
- Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes, 334, 702
- Psychiatric**
- Toward a conceptual scheme for teaching clinical psychiatric evaluation, 210
- The nature of adolescent psychiatric illness, 284
- Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
- Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417
- Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools, 575
- Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health, 618
- Psychiatry**
- Biological roots of psychiatry, 037
- Genetically determined abnormal behavior in dogs: Some implications for psychiatry, 211
- Sociology and psychiatry, 213, 683
- Social psychiatry, 243, 678
- Theories and hypotheses in social psychiatry: An analysis of the evidence, 410
- Changing patterns of culture and psychiatry in India, 523
- Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex, 544
- Psychiatry in a developing country: The Liberian experience, 549
- Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry, 565
- Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual Conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine Group, 570
- Community psychiatry: Another bandwagon, 576
- Training and education in community psychiatry, 621
- The dimensions of community psychiatry: Introduction, 622
- Beyond the therapeutic community: Social learning and social psychiatry, 633
- Contributions to postwar psychiatry, 660
- The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666
- Psychiatry in transition, 684
- Human factors and technical difficulties in the application of computers to psychiatry, 691
- Psychiatry: Circa 1919-1969-2019, 692
- The Presidential address: Cultural dissonance and psychiatry, 717
- Psychoanalysis**
- Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057
- Animal and human: Scientific proceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 087
- The biodynamic roots of psychoanalysis, 090
- An overview of Heinz Hartmann's contributions to psychoanalysis, 109
- Psychoanalysis as a biological science, 132, 133, 238
- Concept formation in psychoanalysis, 183
- Psychoanalysis and sociology: Introduction, 205
- On psychoanalysis and sociology, 206
- Psychoanalytic**
- Psychoanalytic considerations of languages and thought: A comparative study, 140
- The humanness of human beings: Psychoanalytic considerations, 142
- The new neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change, 143, 365
- The psychoanalytic vision of reality, 217
- The relevance of family studies to psychoanalytic theory, 302
- Some remarks concerning incest, the incest taboo, and psychoanalytic theory, 303
- Psychobiology**
- Early experience and behavior: The psychobiology of development, 317
- Psychodynamic**
- Experimental approaches to psychodynamic problems, 309

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Psychodynamics

- The psychodynamics of political extremism, 481
- The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists, 680

Psychological

- Psychological definitions of man, 103
- The exceptional executive: A psychological conception, 193
- Children and adolescents: A biocultural approach to psychological development, 244
- Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
- Continuities and discontinuities of psychological issues into adult life, 316
- Environment and psychological sexual development, 342
- Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384
- Psychological considerations on pathological excess in modern civilization, 385
- Celibacy as a psychological stress, 390
- Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456, 636
- Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482
- Psychological point of view, 557
- Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine Group, 570
- Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment, 629

Psychologist

- A psychologist diagnoses merger failures, 643

Psychology

- Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175

- A history of genetic psychology, 049, 180

- Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University, 053
- Scala-naturae: Why there is no theory in comparative psychology, 068
- Ecology and the science of psychology, 112

Psychology

- On the meaning of objective psychology, 185
- Social psychology, 195
- Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University, 277
- The psychology of the life cycle, 315
- Space psychology, 321
- The emerging discipline of environmental psychology, 724

Psychomotor

- Psychomotor assesement and rehabilitation of socioculturally deprived children, 248

Psychoneuroses

- Differential inheritance of the psychoneuroses, 045

Psychopathology

- Evolution, culture, and psychopathology, 055
- Stress and psychopathology among aged Americans: An inquiry into the perception of stress, 245
- Psychopathology of narcotic addiction: A new point of view, 305

Psychopharmacology

- Does psychopharmacology occupy a role in human evolution, 077

Psychopolitical

- Psychopolitical perspectives on Federal-State relationships, 572

Psychosis

- Schizophrenia: An organic psychosis with secondary adaptation, 386
- Intercultural conflict and psychosis, 488

Psychosocial

- Creativity genetic and psychosocial, 066
- New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430, 613
- Psychosocial medicine and the contemporary scene, 521

Psychosomatic

- Recent advances in psychosomatic medicine, 079

SUBJECT INDEX

Enlarging our view of psychosomatic medicine, 698

Psychotherapy

Social change and psychotherapy, 212, 681

The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274

The psychotherapy that was moral treatment, 579

Psychotherapy of families of hospitalized patients, 596

Divergence and convergence in psychotherapy, 674

Psychotherapy in the computer age, 695

Public

Changes in public attitudes on narcotic addiction, 501, 676

The future of the public mental hospital, 672

A bookshelf on the social sciences and public health, 693

Behavior control and public concern, 709

Psychotherapeutic

Change for resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations, 541

Quality

What quality of environment do we want, 600

Race

Evolution and the future of the human race, 022

Education and race, 395

Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants, 432, 615

Change for resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations, 541

The politics of race relations, 624

Races

The evaluation of age among the primitive races, 465

Racial

Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436

The psychodynamics of dissent: A clinical appraisal with emphasis on racial activists, 680

The racial attitudes of white Americans, 700

Rapid

Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a com-

munity where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects, 384

Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696

Rapidly

Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society, 645

Rat

Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207

Rating

The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464

Ratio

Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216

Rats

Rats, man, and the welfare state, 100, 688

Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301

Reaction

The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anacletic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292

Reactions

Species-specific defense reactions and avoidance learning, 015

Differing reactions of friendly and fear-biting dogs to severe stress, 341

Reader

Prison within society: A reader in penology, 184

Readings

Readings in general sociology, 208

Readjustment

The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464

Reality

The psychoanalytic vision of reality, 217

Rearing

Natural childbirth and cooperative child rearing in psychedelic communes, 334, 702

Rebellion

Youth in Rebellion: An historical perspective, 296, 297

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Flight from violence: Hippies and the green rebellion, 352
- The J-curve of rising and declining satisfactions as a cause of some great revolutions and a contained rebellion, 403
- Search and rebellion among the advantaged, 458
- Recapitulation**
- Part Three: The Theory of recapitulation, 051
- Recent**
- Recent advances in psychosomatic medicine, 079
- A tachistoscopic glance at recent advances in the neurophysiology of behavior, 088
- Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509
- Recognize**
- How adults and children search and recognize pictures, 199, 307
- Recovery**
- A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162
- Recuperation**
- Death, grief and social recuperation, 422
- Reflections**
- Reflections on the function of penal justice on the occasion of the Ninth French Criminology Congress (Montpellier, September 26-29, 1968), 687
- Reflex**
- The distinction between the conditional and the unconditional reflex, 036
- Reform**
- Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breathalyzer crackdown of 1967, 512
- Reformatory**
- Teaching introductory sociology within a reformatory: Some notes, 654
- Regime**
- Light regime effect in the Antarctica on the condition of autoregulating functions in the human brain, 013
- Regulatory**
- The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria, 382
- Rehabilitation**
- Psychomotor assessment and rehabilitation of socioculturally deprived children, 248
- Reinforcement**
- A biological theory of reinforcement, 042
- Related**
- Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267
- A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data, 525
- Relating**
- Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment, 629
- Relation**
- Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 054, 280
- A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162
- Social change and scientific advance: Their relation to medical education 424, 602
- Relations**
- Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
- A formal analysis of power relations and culture change, 220
- Police and community relations: A sourcebook, 379
- Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants, 432, 615
- Change for resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations, 541
- Comments on police-community relations, 568
- The politics of race relations, 624
- Relationship**
- The mother-child relationship in the face of modernization, 308
- The relationship of unemployment to crime and delinquency, 439
- Psychiatry and its relationship to political behavior: The anticommunist complex, 544
- Relationships**
- Computers in behavioral science: Simulation of ecological relationships, 093
- Personal change through interpersonal relationships, 364

SUBJECT INDEX

- Psychopolitical perspectives on Federal State relationships, 572
- Relevance**
 - To what relevance is research relevant, 229
 - The relevance of family studies to psychoanalytic theory, 302
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
- Religious**
 - Religious aspects of modernization in Turkey and Japan, 362
- Remembrance**
 - Biological remembrance of things past, 027
- Report**
 - A report on three growth studies at the University of California, 288
 - An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure: A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431
 - Progress report, January 9, 1969, 536, 712
 - Report, 558
 - Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health, 618
 - The doctor as a political activist: Progress report, 649
 - Culture change and the American Indian problem: A report to the Office of Economic Opportunity, 653
- Reports**
 - Final seminar reports and final address, 603
- Representations...**
 - Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Research**
 - Advances in brain research, 004
 - Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
 - The significance of behavior physiology for pharmacopsychiatric research, 129
 - To what relevance is research relevant, 229
 - Secularity in longevity research, 325
 - Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456, 636
 - Prevention of suicide: Statistics and research, 553
 - Evaluation research and the explanatory power of social factors, 598
 - Psychiatric research report: Poverty and mental health, 618
 - Medical research: The last hundred years and the future, 628
 - Participative decision making: A model, literature critique, and prescriptions for research, 648
- Residents**
 - Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353
- Resistance**
 - Change for resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations, 541
- Resolution**
 - Communication in interpersonal conflict resolution, 192
 - Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353
 - On the origins and resolution of English working class protest, 511
- Response**
 - Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their F hybrid, 017
 - Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress, 123
 - A case of experimental neurosis and recovery in relation to the orienting response, 162
 - Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
 - Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301
 - Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326
 - Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
 - Social trends and our response, 495
- Responses**
 - Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062
 - Sex differences in stress responses to

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- total and partial sensory deprivation, 250
- Responsibility**
 - Responsibility for change and innovation in professional nursing, 559
- Responsible**
 - Responsible versus irresponsible dissent, 601
- Restraint**
 - The behavior of animals in restraint, 029
- Restriction**
 - Biologic effects of infantile restriction in chimpanzees, 005
- Reticuloendothelial**
 - Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease, IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276
- Review**
 - A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104
 - Violence and social change: A review of current literature, 369
- Revolt**
 - Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
 - Civil disobedience and urban revolt, 540, 710
 - A new look at the urban revolt, 659
- Revolution**
 - Revolution, 371
- Revolutionary**
 - The black revolutionary, 452
- Revolutions**
 - The J-curve of rising and declining satisfactions as a cause of some great revolutions and a contained rebellion, 403
- Rhesus**
 - Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
 - Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
 - Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062
 - Mother-infant interaction in Rhesus monkeys and the consequences of maternal deprivation, 285
- Rhetoric**
 - The rhetoric of soul: Identification in Negro society, 441
- Rhythms**
 - Circadian rhythms, 173
- Rioting**
 - Toward an understanding of urban unrest and rioting, 435
- Riots**
 - Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494
- Rivalry**
 - Agonemmetry—adaptability through rivalry: An institution evolving genetics and culture, 014
- Rockerbox**
 - Modification of infant state by treatment in a rockerbox, 263
- Role**
 - The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010
 - The role of immunochemical differences in the phyletic development of human behavior, 044
 - Does psychopharmacology occupy a role in human evolution, 077
 - A view of man's role and function in a complex system, 231
 - The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria, 382
 - Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720
- Roles**
 - Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060
 - On the distinction between social roles and social types, with special reference to the hippie, 517
 - The beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America, 554
- Roots**
 - Biological roots of psychiatry, 037
 - Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
 - The biodynamic roots of psychoanalysis, 090

SUBJECT INDEX

- Why men kill biological roots, 420
- Russia**
 - Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe, 437
- Salmon**
 - Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Sanua**
 - Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490
- Sardinia**
 - Violence in Sardinia, 419
- Satisfactions**
 - The J-curve of rising and declining satisfactions as a cause of some great revolutions and a contained rebellion, 403
- Scala-naturae**
 - Scala-naturae: Why there is no theory in comparative psychology, 068
- Scale**
 - The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464
- Scene**
 - Primal scene experience in human evolution and its phantasy derivatives in art, proto-science and philosophy, 011
 - Psychosocial medicine and the contemporary scene, 521
- Scheme**
 - Toward a conceptual scheme for teaching clinical psychiatric evaluation, 210
- Schizophrenia**
 - The interaction of biological and experiential factors in schizophrenia, 163
 - Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319
 - Schizophrenia: An organic psychosis with secondary adaptation, 386
 - Genetics of schizophrenia, 468
 - Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia:
 - A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490
- Schizophrenics**
 - The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459
- School**
 - The challenge for change in school social work, 562
 - The planned development of school guidance services, 588
- Schools**
 - Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools, 575
- Schultz-Hencke**
 - Common features of the neurosis theories of E. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057
- Science**
 - Part Four: Toward a science of human development, 052
 - Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064
 - Computers in behavioral science: Simulation of ecological relationships, 093
 - Ecology and the science of psychology, 112
 - The place of animal behavior studies in veterinary science, 118
 - Psychoanalysis as a biological science, 132, 133, 238
 - Using behavioral science to solve organization problems, 662
 - Department of behavioral science, 675
 - Ecosystem science as a point of synthesis, 689
- Sciences**
 - The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010
 - Genetics and the social sciences, 024
 - The computer and information sciences and the community of disciplines, 171
 - The personality of the behavioral sciences, 236
 - A bookshelf on the social sciences and public health, 693
- Scientific**
 - Animal and human: Scientific pro-

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- ceedings of the American Academy of Psychoanalysts, 087
 - A prelude to scientific thought, 176
 - Scientific problem solving, 177
 - Social change and scientific advance:
 - Their relation to medical education, 424, 602
 - Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456, 636
- Scientist**
 - Social concerns and the behavioral scientist, 729
- Search**
 - How adults and children search and recognize pictures, 199, 307
 - Search and rebellion among the advantaged, 458
- Secondary**
 - Schizophrenia: An organic psychosis with secondary adaptation, 386
- Secularity**
 - Secularity in longevity research, 325
- Segregationists**
 - Segregationists versus integrationists, 632
- Seizures**
 - Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice, 097
- Selection**
 - Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097
- Self**
 - The brain as a self organizing system, 134
- Self-image**
 - Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Seminar**
 - Seminar: Individual and mass aggression, 144
 - Final seminar reports and final address, 603
- Semiotics**
 - Zoosemiotics: Juncture of semiotics and the biological study of behavior, 111
- Sense**
 - Sense perception and behavior, 187
- Sensitivity**
 - Abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus, 548
 - Sensitivity training doesn't work magic, 591
- Sensory**
 - Ethology, sensory deprivation and overload, 116
 - Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250
 - Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267
- Separation**
 - Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 001
 - Individual differences in the responses of Rhesus monkeys to a period of separation from their mothers, 062
 - The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anaclitic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292
- Septal**
 - Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125
- Serial**
 - The serial organization of sucking in the young infant, 346
- Serum**
 - Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319
- Services**
 - Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine Group, 570
 - The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587
 - The planned development of school guidance services, 588
 - The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services, 627
- Servo-mechanism**
 - Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039
- Setting**
 - Symbolic processes: Nature and setting, 082, 194
 - A life setting conducive to illness: The giving-up given-up complex, 415

SUBJECT INDEX

Settlements

Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428

Sex

Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002

Sex differences in emotional and cognitive behaviour in mammals including man: Adaptive and neural bases, 048

Sex ratio alteration in litter of parents submitted to experimental neurosis, 216

Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250

Sex differences in emotional behavior, 272

Sex differences in motivation and life goals, 273

The beige epoch: Depolarization of sex roles in America, 554

Some psychiatric comments on the current move toward sex education programs in the schools, 575

Sex education of blind-born children, 715

Sexual

An analysis of sexual isolation in the domestic fowl: I: The basis of homogamy in males, 081

Civilized sexual morality and modern nervous illness (1908), 167

Environment and psychological sexual development, 342

Criminality of voluntary sexual acts in Colorado, 531

Shock

Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207

Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301

Shortcuts

Shortcuts to social change, 593

Siane

Changes in land use and tenure among the Siane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108

Simulation

Computers in behavioral science: Sim-

ulation of ecological relationships, 093

Situation

Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 061

Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080

Trends in the social situation of children, 304

The marginal situation: The Durban colored, 406

Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428

Law and order: Situation 1968, 506

Situations

Defecation in stressful and non-stressful situations, 084

The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131

Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696

Sleep

Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern, 098

Small-group

Group therapy and the small-group field: An encounter, 673

Sociability

Sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes, 086

Social

Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 003

Social factors in growing a brain, 006

Genetics and the social sciences, 024

Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 039

The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046

Assessing the roles of social partners in maintaining mutual proximity, as exemplified by mother-infant relations in Rhesus monkeys, 060

Early social deprivation in the non-

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- human primates: Implications for human behavior, 085
- Sociability and social organization in monkeys and apes, 086
- Social implications of behavioral genetics, 091
- Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems, 092, 201
- Social dominance in chickens modified by genetic selection: Physiological mechanisms, 097
- Social control of learned avoidance and some evolutionary implications, 113, 330
- Genetics and social behavior, 120
- Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- The effects of social isolation and social interaction on learning and performance in social situations, 131
- Ecological aspects of group behavior in social isolation, 138
- Dominance in monkeys: Effects of social change on performance and biochemistry, 139
- The new neo-Freudians: Psychoanalytic dimensions of social change, 143, 365
- Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
- Social defence perspectives in development planning with special reference to Africa, 154, 387
- Laboratory study of endogenous social change, 157
- Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161
- Social psychology, 195
- Social structure and anomie, 203
- Social change and psychotherapy, 212, 681
- The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510
- The social control of symbolic systems, 215
- Comparative cluster analysis of social areas, 233, 533
- Trends and projections in social control systems, 240, 723
- Social psychiatry, 243, 678
- Social career urged as goal for old age, 256
- Emotional social factors, 258
- Effects of social change on mental health, 269, 270, 421
- Trends in the social situation of children, 304
- Personality and antisocial behavior. Part II: Personality and social behavior, 333
- Patterns of social adjustment and disease, 345, 550
- Law, communication, and social change: A hypothesis, 358
- Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Violence and social change: A review of current literature, 369
- Theories and hypotheses in social psychiatry: An analysis of the evidence, 410
- Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies, 416, 592
- Death, grief and social recuperation, 422
- Social change and scientific advance: Their relation to medical education, 424, 602
- Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428
- New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430
- Law and social change in Marxist Africa, 445
- The social work establishment and social change in Israel, 450
- Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 456
- Drugs and social values, 461
- The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464

SUBJECT INDEX

- Crime as a social problem, 473
- Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489
- Social trends and our response, 495
- The effect of social change on crime and law enforcement, 499, 670
- Looting in recent civil disorders: An index of social change, 509
- Determining the social effects of a legal reform: The British breath-analyser crackdown of 1967, 512
- The concept of social disability, 516
- On the distinction between social roles and social types, with special reference to the hippie, 517
- Violence and social change in American history, 556
- The challenge for change in school social work, 562
- Prospects and perspectives: Implications of social change for psychiatry, 565
- Mental health and social change: An ecological perspective, 569
- Psychiatry, medicine, and the social services: Annual conference of B. M. A. Psychological Medicine Group, 570
- Manpower: An instrument for social change, 571
- Mental health and social change, 573
- Social change: A professional challenge, 574
- Social functioning framework: An approach to the human behavior and social environment sequence, 577
- A social work mission to hippieland, 585
- Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making, 590
- Shortcuts to social change, 593
- Evaluation research and the explanatory power of social factors, 598
- Social study: Past and future, 604
- New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 613
- Relating biochemical, physiological, and psychological disorders to the social environment, 629
- Is social development possible, 631
- Beyond the therapeutic community: Social learning and social psychiatry, 633
- Psychological research on social change: Some scientific and ethical issues, 636
- The social function of medicine, 657
- The emerging image of man: Nature and human nature: The meaning of social psychiatry, 666
- The arts, youth, and social change, 667
- Creativity in social work, 686
- Social work: Methods and/or goals, 690
- A bookshelf on the social sciences and public health, 693
- Forecasting and planning for mental health in situations of rapid social change, 696
- Social change, 705
- The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers, 708
- Developing social work power in a medical organization, 719
- Social concerns and the behavioral scientist, 729
- The social planning design guide, 730
- Social-psychological**
 - Nonviolent action from a social-psychological perspective, 442
 - Project summary. Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations, 454
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
- Socialization**
 - Technology, power, and socialization in Appalachia, 356
- Societies**
 - Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies, 160, 407
 - Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part 1), 367
 - Forms and pathology of drinking in three Polynesian societies, 469
- Society**
 - Prison within society: A reader in penology, 184
 - Adolescence in a changing society, 318
 - Alienation and aggression in a developing society, 351

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Changing society and mental health in Eastern Africa, 357
- Problems in predicting the future of society, 400
- The rhetoric of soul: Identification in Negro society, 441
- Medical education in a rapidly changing modern society, 645
- Medicine and society, 726
- Sociobiology**
- Sociobiology of Rhesus monkeys. IV: Testing Mason's hypothesis of sex differences in affective behavior, 002
- Sociocultural**
- Sociocultural change in Barter Island, Alaska, 392
- What accounts for sociocultural change: A propositional inventory, 466
- Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today, 479
- Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490
- Socioeconomic**
- Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
- Sociolinguistics**
- Sociolinguistics and the sociologist, 179
- Sociological**
- Sociological correlates of child behavior, 155
- Sociological aspects of learning and memory, 219
- Sociologist**
- Sociolinguistics and the sociologist, 179
- Sociology**
- Sociology, biology, and the analysis of social problems, 092, 201
- Psychoanalysis and sociology: Introduction, 205
- On psychoanalysis and sociology, 206
- Readings in general sociology, 208
- Sociology and psychiatry, 213
- The sociology of the new left, 537
- Teaching introductory sociology with in a reformatory: Some notes, 654
- Sociology and psychiatry, 683
- Sociopsychological**
- Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation, 197, 475
- Solutions**
- Today's need for thoughtful solutions rather than emotion, 718
- Solve**
- Using behavioral science to solve organization problems, 662
- Solving**
- Scientific problem solving, 177
- Information processing analysis of perceptual processes in problem solving, 223
- Solving**
- Human problem solving: The state of the theory in 1970, 224
- Soul**
- The rhetoric of soul: Identification in Negro society, 441
- Souls**
- The cure of souls and the winds of change, 658
- Sound**
- Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121
- Sourcebook**
- Police and community relations: A sourcebook, 379
- Soviet**
- Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
- Space**
- Space Psychology, 321
- Spatial**
- Spatial differentiation of avoidance deficit following septal and cingulate lesions, 125
- Species**
- Individual distance in two species of macaque, 105
- Species-specific**
- Species-specific defense reactions and avoidance learning, 015
- Sport**
- Sociopsychological attributes associated with the early adoption of a sport innovation, 197, 475

SUBJECT INDEX

SPS

Ways of stimulating creativity that are adjunct to and implicit in SPS, 178

Stability

Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182

Stanford

Stanford Study of Campus Protests, 515

State

Rats, man and the welfare state, 100, 688

Human problem solving: The state of the theory in 1970, 224

Modification of infant state by treatment in a rockerbox, 263

Psychopolitical perspectives on Federal State relationships, 572

State and local government crime control, 651

States

The alteration of natural biological states by LSD, 462

What's happened to femininity in the United States, 483

Statistics

Prevention of suicide: Statistics and research, 553

Status-quo

Education and status-quo, 728

Stickleback

Animal behavior: Introduction. The curious behavior of the stickleback. The social life of baboons. The homing salmon. Sound communication in honeybees. The evolution of behavior. The behavior of lovebirds, 121

The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136

Stimulated

Plasma-free corticosteroid response to electric shock in rats stimulated in infancy, 301

Stimulating

Ways of stimulating creativity that are adjunct to and implicit in SPS, 178

Story

Historiographs: The suburban youth's own story, 612

Strains

Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their E hybrid, 017

Strange

Attachment, exploration, and separation: Illustrated by the behavior of one-year-olds in a strange situation, 001

Strategies

Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies, 416, 592

Some strategies of non-physical aggression in other cultures, 470

The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers, 708

Stratification

The dynamics of stratification systems, 234

Streets

Violence in the streets, 414

Stress

Plasma corticosterone response to stress in two strains of mice and their E hybrid, 017

Differential effects of prenatal maternal stress on offspring behavior in mice as a function of genotype and stress, 021

Analysis of emotional defecation under severe and mild stress evidence for genotype situation interaction, 080

Interaction of genotype and environment as determinants of corticosteroid response to stress, 123

Stress and psychopathology among aged Americans: An inquiry into the percentation of stress, 245

Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250

Stress in the elderly, 257

Conflict and stress as related to physiological activation and sensory, perceptual, and cognitive functioning, 267

Certain particularities of biological action (stress) on blood serum of patients with diverse forms of schizophrenia, 319

Stress: It's a G. A. S., 329

Stress and environmental factors in aging, 335

Differing reactions of friendly and fear-biting dogs to severe stress, 341

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Migration as an adjustment to environmental stress, 347
- Stress, 348
- Patterns of psychiatric hospitalization among different socioeconomic groups in response to economic stress, 380
- Celibacy as a psychological stress, 390
- Immigrants and emotional stress, 444
- A tentative index of culture stress, 492
- Stressful**
 - Defecation in stressful and non-stressful situations, 084
- Structural**
 - Personality and antisocial behavior. Part I: Deficiencies and disturbances of the personality structural development, 332
 - Structural continuity in the face of cultural change, 524
- Structure**
 - Breeding structure and social behavior of mammals: A servo-mechanism for the avoidance of panmixia, 089
 - Peremptory ideation: Structure and force in motivated ideas, 189
 - Social structure and anomic, 203
 - An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure: A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431
 - Differential structure of education and opportunities as a crime producing factor, 449
 - The ecological structure of Negro homicide, 503
- Structures**
 - A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104
 - The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process, 399
 - Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428
- Student**
 - Student movements in historical perspective: The Asian case, 354
 - A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
 - Student protest in the 1960's, 505
 - Paradoxes of student protests, 514
- Students**
 - Depression in adolescents and college students, 251
 - Prologue: Students and drugs, 377
- Study**
 - Approaches to the study of learning and memory, 009
 - An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1. The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
 - Zoosemiotics: Juncture of semiotics and the biological study of behavior, 111
 - Psychoanalytic considerations of language and thought: A comparative study, 140
 - Individual and collective problems in the study of thinking, 146
 - Laboratory study of endogenous social change, 157
 - Method of analysis for the study of the dynamics and the evolution of societies, 160, 407
 - Cultural, behavioral, and ecological perspectives in the study of social organization, 161
 - Displacement activity and motivation theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242
 - Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part 1), 367
 - On the nature of national involvement: A preliminary study, 405
 - Expectancy theory in the study of poverty, 438
 - A comparative study of fragment cultures, 443
 - Cultural fusion: A case study of St. Martin Island in the Bay of Bengal, 460
 - The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464

SUBJECT INDEX

- Brandeis Center for Violence Study:**
Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494
- Stanford Study of Campus Protests,** 515
- A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data,** 525
- Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students,** 543
- Social study: Past and future,** 604
- Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth,** 607
- Subculture**
Subculture of violence: An integrated conceptualization, 551
- Submission**
The dominance submission hierarchy in the social behavior of the domestic chicken, 046
- Subspecies**
Age of weaning in two subspecies of deer mice, 073
- Suburb**
The natural history of a reluctant suburb, 409
- Suburban**
Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth, 607
Historiographs: The suburban youth's own story, 612
- Sucking**
The serial organization of sucking in the young infant, 346
- Suicide**
Suicide among the Cheyenne Indians, 408
Prevention of suicide: Statistics and research, 553
- Summary**
Behavioral consequences of genetic differences in man: A summary, 016
Summary: Brain, behavior and anticholinergic drugs, 031
Project summary: Dyadic effects on individual behavior, 089
Project follow-up summary (final): Childhood and adult life experiences as correlates of anomie, 323
Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 867
- Project summary: The evolution of (crime and delinquency) in a community where rapid industrialization has occurred (Feyzin): Psychological aspects,** 384
- Project summary: Social-psychological factors in the development of new nations,** 454
- Superego**
Viscissitudes of superego functions and superego precursors in childhood, 249
- Survey**
The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368
Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428
- Survival**
Parental behavior and survival of normal and deformed offspring, 349
- Sweden**
The alcohol problem among immigrants in Sweden, 545
- Swings**
Haight-Ashbury swings from violets to violence, 639
- Symbol**
Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
Psyche and symbol, 484
- Symbolic**
Symbolic processes: Nature and setting, 082, 194
The social control of symbolic systems, 215
- Symptom**
The developmental dynamics of symptom formation and elaboration, 337
- Synopsis**
Introduction and synopsis, 286
- Synthesis**
Ecosystem science as a point of synthesis, 689
- System**
The brain as a self organizing system, 124
Personality: A biologic system, 152
A view of man's role and function in a complex system, 231

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Systems

- Ill-defined procedures in learning and growth. Unsolvability in systems of formal logic may provide analogies with evolution and learning, 156, 398, 582
- The social control of symbolic systems, 215
- The dynamics of stratification systems, 234
- Trends and projections in social control systems, 240, 723

Taboo

- Some remarks concerning incest, the incest taboo, and psychoanalytic theory, 303

Tachistoscopic

- A tachistoscopic glance at recent advances in the neurophysiology of behavior, 088

Tactics

- Disruptive tactics, 529, 706

Tajfel

- Reply to the note by Bruner and Tajfel, 169

Task

- The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587

Teaching

- Toward a conceptual scheme for teaching clinical psychiatric evaluation, 210
- Teaching introductory sociology within a reformatory: Some notes, 654

Team

- Conflict resolution: Team building for police and ghetto residents, 353

Technical

- Human factors and technical difficulties in the application of computers to psychiatry, 691

Techniques

- An approach to the development of a biologic index of character structure: A preliminary report of methods, techniques, and tentative findings, 431

Technological

- Technological change and child development, 310

Technology

- Behavior-genetic, or "experimental" analysis: The challenge of science versus the lure of technology, 064

Genetic problems of hot desert populations of simple technology, 101

Technology, power, and socialization in Appalachia, 356

The progress of educational technology, 566

Casualty management method: An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626

Telic

Telic Foundation of Nature and Human Civilization, 226

Temperament

Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 135

Temporal

Genetic and temporal characteristics of audiogenic seizures in mice, 035

Tension

New psychosocial competence, social change and tension management, 430, 613

Tenure

Changes in land use and tenure among the Siane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108

Terror

Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe, 437

Terrorist

Adaptive changes of different social structures facing a common hostile situation (A two-years, 1968-70, survey carried out in Israeli settlements exposed to terrorist activities), 428

Test

A test for a biological basis for correlated abilities, 181

Cross-cultural stability of an inter-correlation pattern of abilities: A possible test for a biological basis, 182

Thanatos

Eros and Thanatos in human evolution, 106

Theme

Human genetics and the theme patterns of human life, 072

Theoretical

Some theoretical concepts, 235

The trauma: Theoretical considerations, 253

SUBJECT INDEX

- Theoretical implications of the findings, 338
- Theories**
- Common features of the neurosis theories of F. Fromm, K. Horney and H. Schultz-Hencke, as compared with the psychoanalysis of S. Freud, 057
 - On theories of urban violence, 198, 477
 - Theories and hypotheses in social psychiatry: An analysis of the evidence, 410
 - Environmental theories, 542
- Theory**
- A biological theory of reinforcement, 042
 - Part Three: The theory of recapitulation, 051
 - Scala-naturae: Why there is no theory in comparative psychology, 068
 - The theory of ego autonomy: A generalization, 099
 - Part I: Theory: The language function, 102
 - A theory of human behavior based on studies of non-human primates, 107
 - A general theory of oxygen toxicity in man, 114
 - Notes toward a theory of values: The place of values, 202
 - Human problem solving: The state of the theory in 1970, 224
 - Work theory and economic behavior, 228
 - John Dewey's theory of meaning, 230
 - Displacement activity and motivational theory: A case study in the history of ethology, 242
 - Notes on the theory of aggression: IV: The genetic aspect, 282
 - Naturalistic observations and theory confirmation: An example, 293
 - The relevance of family studies to psychoanalytic theory, 302
 - Some remarks concerning incest, the incest taboo, and psychoanalytic theory, 303
 - Expectancy theory in the study of poverty, 438
 - Sociocultural factors in schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490
 - The medical model, miasma theory, and community mental health, 567
- Therapeutic**
- The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274
 - The in-vivo therapeutic community through task groups: The Dann Services Program, 587
 - Therapeutic abortion: The law, 594
 - Beyond the therapeutic community: Social learning and social psychiatry, 633
- Therapy**
- Group therapy and the small-group field: An encounter, 673
- Things**
- Biological remembrance of things past, 027
 - The more things change: A case history of child guidance clinics, 641
- Thinking**
- Individual and collective problems in the study of thinking, 146
 - Information processing and new ideas lateral and vertical thinking, 158
- Thought**
- Psychoanalytic considerations of language and thought: A comparative study, 140
 - A prelude to scientific thought, 176
- Thoughtful**
- Today's need for thoughtful solutions rather than emotion, 718
- Three-spined**
- The disinhibition interpretation of the displacement activities during courtship in the three-spined stickleback, *gasterosteus aculeatus*, 136
- Thyroid**
- Relation of behavioral, genetic, and neuroendocrine factors to thyroid functions, 054, 280
- Time**
- Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482
 - Masculinity and femininity in our time, 486
- Times**
- New times demand new customs..., 679
- Timidity**
- Timidity and fearfulness of laboratory mice: An illustration of problems in animal temperament, 135

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

- Today**
The adolescent today, 290
Sociocultural change and mental health in the Peru of today, 479
- Tool**
The game of checkers as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy, 274
Law as a tool of directed social change: A framework for policy-making, 590
- Tool-using**
On the evolution of tool-using behavior, 078
- Total**
Sex differences in stress responses to total and partial sensory deprivation, 250
The total environment of mining, 721
- Totalitarianism**
Totalitarianism, 372
- Toxicity**
A general theory of oxygen toxicity in man, 114
- Tradition**
Toward a modern intellectual tradition: The case of India, 491
- Training**
Leadership training: Some dysfunctional consequences, 446
Abuses of sensitivity training on the American campus, 548
Sensitivity training doesn't work magic, 591
Training and education in community psychiatry, 621
Community mental health: Training for innovation, 669
- Transformation**
The position of conflict and familial structures in the transformation process, 399
- Transhumanism**
Transhumanism, 630
- Transition**
The Indians in East Africa: A survey of problems of transition and adaptation, 368
Casualty management method: An aspect of mental health technology in transition, 626
Psychiatry in transition, 684
- Trauma**
The trauma: Theoretical considerations, 253
- Treatment**
Modification of infant state by treatment in a rockerbox, 263
The psychotherapy that was moral treatment, 579
Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620
- Trends**
Trends and projections in social control systems, 240, 723
Trends in the social situation of children, 304
Social trends and our response, 495
- Trifluoperazine**
Early environment and behavioral biochemical response to trifluoperazine in monkeys, 246
- Truant**
The truant child is not really truant, 294
- Turkey**
Religious aspects of modernization in Turkey and Japan, 362
- Tutorial**
The effect of a structured tutorial program on the cognitive and language development of culturally disadvantaged infants, 320
- Types**
On types, genotypes, and the genetic diversity in populations, 025
The types and prevalence of mental illness in the biological and adoptive families of adopted schizophrenics, 459
On the distinction between social roles and social types, with special reference to the hippie, 517
- Ultracellular**
A review of ultracellular structures and their functions with special reference to pathogenic mechanisms at a molecular level, 104
- Unconditional**
The distinction between the conditional and the unconditional reflex, 036
- Understanding**
Cultural homeostasis: A heuristic concept in understanding culture process, 119, 232
Toward an understanding of urban unrest and rioting, 435

SUBJECT INDEX

Unemployment

- The relationship of unemployment to crime and delinquency, 439

Unit

- Psychological factors and reticuloendothelial disease. IV: Observations on a group of children and adolescents with leukemia: An interpretation of disease development in terms of the mother-child unit, 276

United States

- What's happened to femininity in the United States, 483

University

- Part Five: Genetic psychology at Clark University, 053, 277
- A report on three growth studies at the University of California, 288

University's

- Inner city: The university's challenge, 634

Unpreparedness

- Idle hands and giddy minds: Our psychological and emotional unpreparedness for free time, 482

Unrest

- Toward an understanding of urban unrest and rioting, 435

Urban

- On theories of urban violence, 198, 477
- Toward an understanding of urban unrest and rioting, 435
- Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
- Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494
- Civil disobedience and urban revolt, 540, 710
- A new look at the urban revolt, 659
- The future of urban America, 713

Urbanization

- Juvenile delinquency in industrialization and urbanization, 522

Usage

- Motivational patterns in LSD usage, 360

Use

- Changes in land use and tenure among the Slane of the New Guinea Highlands (1952-61), 108
- Marijuana use and behavior, 487

Vaccine

- A vaccine for brainwash, 485

Value

- Culture, symbol and value in the social etiology of behavioral deviance. Discussion by Leo Alexander and Simon Dinitz, 145, 381
- Value identification and psychiatric disability: An analysis involving Americans of Mexican descent, 417

Values

- Notes toward a theory of values: The place of values, 202
- Today's youth and moral values: Preliminary conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, 350
- Changes in penal values, 393
- Drugs and social values, 461
- A factorial study of cross-cultural values and related biographical data, 525
- Changing values: Effects of parents and children, 650

Vancouver

- The Vancouver Family Planning Clinic: A comparison of two year's experience, 478

Variant

- The dual career family: A variant pattern and social change, 214, 510

Variation

- Part Two: Variation and heredity, 050
- Intellectual functioning and the dimensions of human variation, 065
- Behavior and morphological variation, 196

Variations

- Variations in infant development and response to maternal loss in monkeys, 326

Verbal

- Luria's model of the verbal control of behavior, 141

Vertical

- Information processing and new ideas: Lateral and vertical thinking, 158

Veterinary

- The place of animal behavior studies in veterinary science, 118

Vicious

- Vicious and virtuous circles: The role of deviation amplifying feedback in the origin and perpetuation of behavior, 720

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Victor

- Sociocultural factors in Schizophrenia: A compromise theory. Discussions by John A. Clausen and Victor D. Sanua, 490

View

- A view of man's role and function in a complex system, 231
- Personality: A final view, 287
- Psychopathology of narcotic addiction: A new point of view, 305
- Change for resistance: A psychotherapeutic view of race relations, 541
- Psychological point of view, 557
- Emerging concepts of mental illness and models of treatment: The medical point of view, 620
- Violence: The view from the ghetto, 623
- Appalachian development: The long-run view, 661
- Enlarging our view of psychosomatic medicine, 698

Viewpoint

- The role of the behavioral sciences in medicine: The viewpoint of the human biologist, 010

Violence

- Violence and man's struggle to adapt, 038, 275, 427, 606
- Alternative neural pathways to violence, 126
- On theories of urban violence, 198, 477
- Violence and the struggle for existence, 264, 586
- Flight from violence: Hippies and the green rebellion, 352
- Violence and social change: A review of current literature, 369
- Violence in the ghetto, 370
- American violence in perspective, 375
- Civil disobedience, dissent and violence: A Canadian perspective, 396
- Violence in the streets, 414
- Political violence and assassination: A cross-cultural assessment. Statement to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, October, 418
- Violence in Sardinia, 419
- Three views of urban violence: Civil disturbance, racial revolt, class assault, 436
- Political violence and terror in 19th and 20th century Russia and Eastern Europe, 437

- Brandeis Center for Violence Study: Exploring the causes of urban riots, 494

- Violence, law, and the informal polity, 496, 668

- Subculture of violence: An integrated conceptualization, 551

- Violence and social change in American history, 556

- Violence: The view from the ghetto, 623

- Haight-Ashbury swings from violets to violence, 639

- Black nationalism and prospects for violence in the ghetto, 677

Violets

- Haight-Ashbury swings from violets to violence, 639

Viscissitudes

- Viscissitudes of superego functions and superego precursors in childhood, 249

Vista

- The experiences of a Vista volunteer in New Mexico, 453

Voluntary

- Attention, consciousness and voluntary control of behaviour in Soviet psychology: Philosophical roots and research branches, 047, 175
- Criminality of voluntary sexual acts in Colorado, 531
- The voluntary mental health association: An innovator of services, 627

Volunteer

- The experiences of a Vista Volunteer in New Mexico, 453

Vulnerability

- The vulnerability of our cities, 471

Vygotsky

- Vygotsky Memorial Issue, 147

Wakefulness

- Encephalic cycles during sleep and wakefulness in humans: A 24-hour pattern, 098

Want

- Need, want, drive, and feeling, 172
- What quality of environment do we want, 600

War

- Individual aggressiveness and war, 704

Warning

- Disaster warning and communication processes in two communities, 355

SUBJECT INDEX

- Water**
Effect of environmental change and electric shock on water consumption in the rat, 207
- Weaning**
Age of weaning in two subspecies of deer mice, 073
- Weight**
Effects of post-weaning enrichment and isolation upon emotionality and brain weight in the mouse, 023
- Weights**
Body, brain, and lens weights of *peromyscus*, 074
- Welfare**
Rats, man and the welfare state, 100, 688
- White**
Today's youth and moral values: Preliminary conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, 350
A social-psychological model of political legitimacy and its relevance to black and white student protest movements, 457
The social readjustment rating scale: A comparative study of Negro, Mexican and white Americans, 464
White militancy, 528, 701
Black white confrontation: The law and the lawyer, 534
The racial attitudes of white Americans 700
- Winds**
The cure of souls and the winds of change, 658
- Withdrawal**
The reaction to separation in infant monkeys: Anaclitic depression and conservation withdrawal, 292
- Woman's**
Project summary: Self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I), 367
- Work**
Work theory and economic behavior, 228
The regulatory role of language in children: Critical experiments with the work of A. R. Luria, 382
The social work establishment and social change in Israel, 450
Social work in India: Indigenous culture bases and the processes of modernization, 489
The challenge for change in school social work, 562
A social work mission to hippieland, 585
Sensitivity training doesn't work magic, 591
Creativity in social work, 686
Social work: Methods and/or goals, 690
Developing social work power in a medical organization, 719
- Workers**
Social workers and social action: Attitudes toward social action strategies, 416, 592
Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia), 493
The arsenal of social action strategies: Options for social workers, 708
- Working**
On the origins and resolution of English working class protest, 511
- World**
Exploring man's imaginative world, 225
Some problems of youth in the present-day world, 283
- Young**
An experimental study of conflict and fear: An analysis of behavior of young chicks toward a mealworm. Part 1: The behavior of chicks which do not eat the mealworm, 069
Factors influencing drug abuse in young people, 259, 388
The serial organization of sucking in the young infant, 346
- Youth**
Some problems of youth in the present-day world, 283
Youth in rebellion: An historical perspective, 296, 297
Today's youth and moral values: Preliminary conference for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, 350
Appraisal of disadvantaged youth, 394
Dependency causing drugs (I): Narcotics abuse among the youth, 401

MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL CHANGE

Profile of a nonconformist youth culture: A study of the Berkeley non-students, 543
Kids, cops, and kilos: A study of contemporary suburban youth, 607
Pleasant Hill's youth: 1966, 608
Pleasant Hill's youth: 1967, 609, 429
Pleasant Hill's youth: 1968, 610
The arts and youth development, 617
The arts, youth, and social change, 667
Youth's
Historiographs: The suburban youth's own story, 612

Yugoslavia

Influence of industrialization on the health of workers in the community of Ivangrad (Yugoslavia), 493

Zoo

Abnormal behavior in zoo animals, 094

Zoosemiotics

Zoosemiotics: Juncture of semiotics and the biological study of behavior, 111